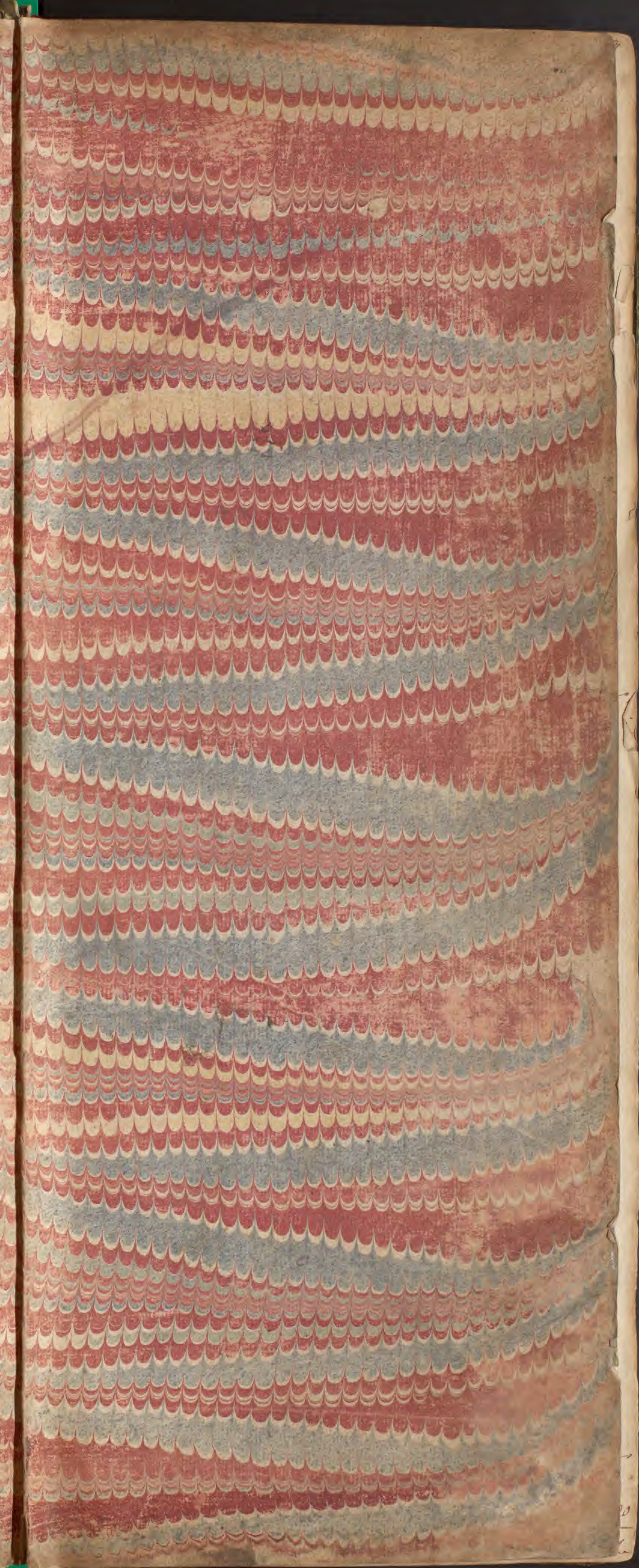
The background of the entire image is a traditional marbled paper pattern. It consists of dense, overlapping, teardrop-shaped or scale-like motifs. The colors are primarily a deep red, a muted blue-grey, and a pale cream or off-white. The pattern is oriented vertically, with the 'scales' pointing downwards.

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Aristotle	x	1
accortie	OX	21
Accipens Infirmary		119
Adams John Case		138
Antile Mary Case		156



They may likewise be employ'd with great advantage in those phagogenic ulcers of the glands, genitals, & of the groin, which may be clasp'd among the sequelae of Syphilis.

Nitric &  
Nitrous Acids

4. The Nitric Acids & Nitrous. Have removed both the primary & secondary symptoms of Syphilis; and, in some instances, it seems, that the former have not occurred, nor have secondary symptoms ~~appeared~~ <sup>appeared</sup>, at the period they commonly show themselves, when the cure has been imperfect. But as far as my own experience extends, & that of many respectable Friends, who are connected with large Hospitals, a permanent cure has never been effected by these Acids, where secondary symptoms have been present.

The same Acids, when exhibited with the utmost care & attention to many Patients who laboring under the ~~secondary~~ <sup>primary</sup> symptoms of the Venereal Disease, and where they have agreed perfectly well with the stomach; have been nevertheless, found inadequate to the cure of those symptoms. Indeed the failures which have occurred, both in my own practice & that of many of my surgical friends, have been so numerous that I do not think it eligible to rely on the Nitrous Acid, in the treatment of any one form of the Lues Venerea. But while I am obliged thus to detract from the supposed merits of Nitrous Acid as an antidote against Lues Venerea, I would by no means wish to see it applied as a medicine altogether useless in that Disease.

Where an impaired state of the Constitution renders the introduction of Mercury into the system inconvenient or evidently improper, the Nitrous Acid will be found capable of restraining the progress of the disease, while, at the same time, it will improve the health & strength of the Patient. On the same occasions, this Acid may be given in conjunction with a course of mercurial inunction; & it will be found to support the tone of the stomach; to promote the Appetite; to determine powerfully to the kidneys, & to counteract in no inconsiderable degree the effects of Mercury on the mouth & fauces. These advantages are by no means unimportant; and certainly entitle the Gentlemen who have been active in promoting the introduction of this acid into general practice, to the gratitude of the Public.

I will not presume, however, to assert, that we have yet learnt all that can be known, of the best mode of exhibiting this Medicine; nor will I suppose that we have arrived at the nucleus ~~ultra~~ of its virtues. Yet, in the present state of our information on this subject, it would by no means be warrantable to substitute the ~~or~~ Nitrous Acid for in the



20  
 27 Oct 19  
 the place of Mercury, for the cure of  
 Venereal Complaints, nor to permit the  
 knowledge we have gained respecting  
 some useful qualities of the former,  
 to induce us to reject what a long course  
 of experience has taught us of the  
 certain efficacy of the latter —

The first Psalm by G. Drayton.

1

The first Thou Lord shall help the Man who keeps  
 Psalm —  
 From sinners counsels free.  
 Shuns their assembly & their ways  
 And humbly walks with Thee

2

Who make the righteous Law of God  
 His guide & his delight  
 Studies his will therein by day  
 And meditates by Night

3

Like a fair tree whose healthy roots  
 Inhibits the brining sea  
 So fruitful in its season proves  
 The foul by Grace supply'd

4

And as a tree whose constant Leaf  
 Shall never fade or die  
 His undertakings shall be crown'd  
 With rich prosperity.

5

Not so the ungodly & their ways  
 Their light & evil minds  
 Are carried by prevailing winds  
 Like chaff before the Winds

6

Such the approaching Day of wrath  
 Shall utterly consume  
 Then midst the Saints they once despised  
 They wail, but shall not come

7

The Lord approves the just Man's Path  
 Preserves & guides him right  
 But the dark ways of sin descend  
 Swift to eternal Night. 1800

On a Person whose Legs were  
 very much burnt by sitting repeatedly  
 too near the Fire —

Written by

G. B. D. 1802  
 There dwells a Man no matter where  
 Who many Compounds both prepare  
 Loves them can joke & play at Whist  
 A murmur Chap never did exist  
 He is so kind,

Can read a Poem every Line  
 As well as layman or Divine  
 To his own faults blind.

Loth Charles with Arms a-kimbo why  
 Such common qualities have I  
 And every fellow that can read  
 From Tom my groom to Coachman Ned  
 These are the dregs  
 Noay bath of our Quakers any fire  
 As much as you can will desire  
 All in his Legs —



Acrostic<sup>5</sup> Sixty Years past how few our days  
A And Life how small its greatest joys  
R Reflect poor worn ye call delays  
D Oh! Tolly mark our Mind employs  
T Hurstep of the last dread Judgement  
of our Ways

D Depriv'd of Earthly bliss we prove  
R Religious ever soothing Power  
A And Jesus' Love in Misery's hour  
Y Yea he supplies us from above  
T 'Till we behold him Face to Face  
O On him will live by Faith this Grace  
N Nor cease to own & praise him  
for his Love — fol 54

Extracted from the Att. of Mr.



22	Gortyna	A Purse	Value	500 Crowns	Purse
17	Delphinium	Plantani folio	Haphisagria		
afol: 21	dictum				Plant
18	Digitalis orientalis	Sesamum dictum			
	Colyva	A Greek Ceremony over			Colyva
	The Dead				
	Procutaracas	Manians supposed to			Procutaracas
		be papered with an evil spirit			
	Ugenten				
	Milo	220 Oques	value 66	French	Oque
		Produces feathered	Alum		Alum
	Ephanto				
19	Syrpho	Caryophyllum	gracius arborum		Plant
		Senecioi folio	pum ane		
	Antiparos	Famous for its Grotto			Grotto
	Paros	In repute for its Marble			Marble
	Proxia	20 Scrophularia	glauca folia in amplas		
		lacinias diviso			



35 In scrophulous habits (Phebus In scroph<sup>2</sup>  
Habit<sup>2</sup>)  
always proves obstinate, & requires <sup>in proper</sup> ~~obstinate~~  
more mercury than in habits far  
from that complaint

36 Mercury may be given for any <sup>Given</sup>  
length of time without curing if <sup>in proper</sup> ~~unavailing~~  
thus, if it is not given in such  
a way as to saturate the system.

37 Complaints <sup>after</sup> ~~occurring~~ to <sup>complaints</sup>  
venereal disease are not always  
owing to that Malady, but to <sup>of</sup>  
means used to suppress it.

38 That Mercury lies in the bones, Bones  
is denied by Mr John Hunter, &  
is, I believe, a vulgar error.

39 That Mercury hurts the stomach <sup>Stomach</sup>  
& bowels when improperly used,  
is, I am afraid, often too true.

40 When impotency is the effect of <sup>Impotency</sup>  
Lues venerea, it is generally ow-  
ing, either to the ignorance of <sup>of</sup>  
Practitioner, or of <sup>of</sup> ~~irregularity~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~  
Patient.

41 The greatest circumspection is nec: Choice of  
Lary in the choice of a wet Nurse <sup>Nurse</sup>  
in & near great Towns.

42 A woman may have her health <sup>Suckling</sup>  
ruined by giving suck to the infant  
born of dissipated Parents.

43 The Lues venerea, as well as <sup>Lues</sup>  
Pueria, may be communicated by <sup>of</sup>  
Mother or Nurse.

## Extracts from a Dissertation on Milk by Dr Ferrius

The greatest from the greatest from Residuum  
1 Afes 10 Cows 1 Ewe 14 Afes  
2 Human 5 Goats 2 Goats 5 Maus  
3 Maus 6 Ewe 3 Cows 6 Human

## Conclusions

Milk has  
affinity I would now take a retrospective  
view of such observations, & of such  
Matter results from the experiments aforesaid,  
as I consider to have the chief  
weight in forming a general  
conclusion, respecting the precise  
nature of Milk.

Milk, in its appearance, greatly  
resembles an ~~expulsion~~ <sup>effusion</sup> formed by  
the mucus oleosa combined with  
some farinaceous or mucilaginous  
substance & water. Like such an  
artificial emulsion, it gives off a



considerable proportion of its  
oil to the surface, & seems to differ  
from it only in possessing a com-  
pound part, which, in certain  
circumstances & from certain additions  
is coagulable. Yet from this  
partial similarity, I think we  
may be ~~led~~ <sup>led</sup> to conclude,  
that milk possesses, in some  
measure, an affinity to vegetable  
Matter.

To Animal It spontaneously becoming  
acid, & its affording sugar are  
demonstrations of its alliance to  
vegetable matter; for these  
are properties peculiar to the  
vegetable Kingdom. Its butter  
or oily part, being a smooth  
substance, readily soluble with  
but little heat, & becoming rancid  
on being kept for any length  
of time, renders the analogy  
of this part of milk to <sup>ye</sup> oil of vegetables, not entirely  
unexceptionable. But the putrefactive  
change of its chuse or curdage,  
must induce us to consider this  
part, as partaking somewhat  
of an animal nature.

contains  
volatilis  
Alkali Beccarius was of opinion that Beccarius  
both the serum of Milk, & also  
its serum, contains no inconsiderable  
part of Volatile Alkali.

Partakes  
of both  
vegetable  
&  
animal  
Nature. I confess that I have not been  
enabled to observe a grain of either  
volatile or fix'd alkali in any  
experiment which I have made.  
Indeed the opinion, which I have  
been induced to form in regard  
to the nature of milk, from ye  
observations & experiments, relative  
in this attempt towards its  
investigation, would not lead  
me to the expectation of finding  
either volatile or fix'd alkali  
in the composition of Milk.

There appears to be nothing of  
an absolutely animal nature;  
nor indeed but a very small  
proportion of what is most al-  
lie'd to vegetable matter, (of ye  
saccharine part) in the composition  
of Milk. Hence, I am inclined  
upon the whole to conclude, that  
Milk, in its aggregate, is neither  
of a vegetable or animal nature,  
but that it is intermediately  
partaking somewhat of the nature  
of Both.



Experiment  
made by  
these notes  
rec'd

Apr. 26

Made by  
himself

It is  
unfair.

I would remark that if cheese,  
which I submitted to a process of  
distillation, was more that which was  
absolutely decay'd by age. And hence  
perhaps arose that want of volatile  
Alkali in my experiments which  
Beccarius was led to think is always  
present, especially in the caseous  
part of Milk —

I always subjected to experiment  
that Cheese which I had made myself,  
which I did not use till it had  
acquired a putrid smell & taste  
similar to that, which appears  
or what is called new or cream Cheese  
constantly acquires, on keeping, even  
a short time —

I considered the experiment to  
be cheese to be unfair; because  
we know, after a certain time,  
that that becomes a *Viscus*, & a  
*populum* of myriads of *Animalcules*,  
thousands of which are undiscoverable,  
but by y<sup>e</sup> assistance of Glasses.  
Here, *a priori*, we may expect to  
find volatile alkali; but this  
can by no means amount to a  
proof that volatile alkali exists  
as a component part of Milk, or of  
y<sup>e</sup> parts of Milk; after they  
have undergone every change,  
which of themselves they can undergo.

Father  
Engl<sup>r</sup>

He prosecutes his enquiries to  
determine the extent of y<sup>e</sup> analogy  
between Milk & Blood —

## Comparative Experiments on Milk & Blood.

in

Their naturally compounded —  
State

On their general component parts  
separated from each other.

Exp. on  
Blood &  
Milk

In order to render the comparison  
as clear as possible, I shall arrange y<sup>e</sup>  
results of such experiments as are  
similar in opposite Pages:  
beginning w<sup>th</sup> describing y<sup>e</sup> effects w<sup>ch</sup>  
took place on y<sup>e</sup> addition of various  
articles to milk & blood separately,  
in y<sup>e</sup> naturally compounded state as  
they are taken from y<sup>e</sup> animal,  
& w<sup>th</sup> pointing out y<sup>e</sup> changes to  
w<sup>ch</sup> they are spontaneously subject.

l. p. 28.



april 27

Experiments  
Milk.

No 1

Mineral  
Acids

Mineral acids coagulate Milk  
now is taken from off low, w<sup>th</sup> se-  
paration of its whey.

No 2

Rennet

Rennet, added to Milk newly  
drawn, prevented that change,  
which is common to milk at rest,  
by presently producing that al-  
teration, which spontaneously  
acidity only can affect na-  
turally, after the milk has  
been kept for some time.

No 3

Common  
salt

Common salt, added to Milk,  
did neither retard its usual se-  
paration of cream; nor prevent  
its becoming acid & coagulating  
spontaneously.

No 4

Vinegar

Vinegar, added to Milk warm  
from off low, by coagulating its  
caseous part, produced a separa-  
tion of its whey.

No 5

Spontaneous  
Changes

I caught about this of Milk  
as it was drawn from off low, & I  
observed that a halitus or thin vapour  
escaped from its surface: on stand-  
ing at rest in a temperature of  
about 50°, it gave off a thickish  
cream to its surface; being retained  
still longer, it became acid, & then,  
& not until then, (in about 50 hours)  
it coagulated. But no separation of  
whey or serum succeeded, until this  
coagulum was much divided by  
force. The Milk first became acid,  
as I have mentioned; & on being  
kept, acquired, from off evaporation  
of some of its aqueous part, a  
firmer consistence, approaching  
near to its appearance of cheese;  
thence that sub-putrescent state,  
to which cheese is subject, from being  
kept for any length of time.



Blood

No 1

Mineral  
Acids

Mineral acids coagulated  
Blood just drawn without separation  
of its serum —

No 2

Rennet

Rennet unwatered, when added  
to freshly drawn blood, neither  
produced any change, nor  
imposed that change which is  
natural to blood when placed  
at rest —

No 3

Common  
Salt

Common salt, added to Blood  
newly drawn, prevented that  
coagulation to which blood unmixt  
is spontaneously subject, not-  
withstanding it was exposed to  
usual circumstances of Air Rest &c

No 4

Vinegar

Vinegar, added to blood newly  
drawn & in its usually fluid  
state, anticipated its natural  
coagulation, & prevented a division  
of its serum, by congealing of  
whole mass into of consistence  
of a Jelly —

No 5

Spontaneous  
Changes

I took likewise about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Blood  
just drawn from an Ox; & observed  
that a halitus, or thin vapour likewise  
escaped from its surface. I placed  
the Blood at rest in a temperature  
also of about  $58^{\circ}$  to observe if sponta-  
neous changes that it might  
undergo; & presently, as is usual,  
on its becoming cool, it began to  
coagulate uniformly. But, on standing  
still longer, the *crasamentum* or  
coagulating part combined it of red  
particles began to give off in every  
direction of serum or aqueous part;  
& being struck equally from all con-  
tact w<sup>th</sup> of vessels in w<sup>ch</sup> it was contained,  
it was at length entirely suspended  
in this serum. The surface of *crasamentum*  
of was of a florid  
red colour, but of mass was darkly  
red or black at y<sup>e</sup> bottom, where it  
was secluded from y<sup>e</sup> action of y<sup>e</sup> air.  
The Blood still kept in y<sup>e</sup> same tempe-  
rature, shew<sup>d</sup> no sign of its having  
become acid; but, on y<sup>e</sup> contrary, putrid,  
increasing in putridity, until it became  
very offensive, y<sup>e</sup> whole being at length  
one putrid mass —



fol. 29

Milk -  
No 6When  
agitated

Rapidly agitated milk, w<sup>th</sup> a stick, for a considerable time, w<sup>th</sup> it shew'd not of least disposition of parting with any share of its co-  
agutable part; but, when suffered  
to again at rest, it underwent  
every change in of same manner as  
did of milk which had not been agitated.

## No 7

Separation  
of its com-  
pounds

I separated very cautiously, in  
in of sweet place, of cream, of chuse,  
of whey of milk, from each other.  
By agitating of cream I formed butter;  
I separated of chuse from of whey, by  
of assistance of Rennet; & afterwards  
I clarified of whey, by boiling it w<sup>th</sup>  
of white of eggs -

## Experiments

on of parts

Milk.

Butter.

No 8.

Plac'd on  
a hot plate

Took a portion of Butter, & plac'd  
it upon an iron plate heated to redness  
& found it to be inflammable. Its fluid  
part being dissipated, a black coal  
residuum was left remaining. The  
odour with it. This inflammation was  
attended, was like that which is pro-  
duced by burning chuse -

## No 9

Nitrous  
Acid

To another portion of Butter I add'd  
of something nitrous acid, upon which  
no violent action ensued. A sea-green  
colour was produced upon its surface  
which went off as soon as of fumes of  
of acid escaped. The Butter was left  
undissolved upon of surface of of  
acid, of its natural colour or rather  
whiter, in of form of a thick mucilage  
or oil. The acid was perfectly clear  
underneath it; neither was there  
any decomposition or turbidness on  
adding water to of acid; nor any change  
of colour on of addition of alkalies.



No 6

When agitated

From a portion of blood, just drawn, I took, by stirring it w<sup>th</sup> a stick, as I had stirred y<sup>e</sup> milk, y<sup>e</sup> part which thus separated, is apparently fibrous, & is y<sup>e</sup> spontaneous coagulating part of blood; thence call'd y<sup>e</sup> coagulating or coagulable lymph. And by repeatedly washing this part w<sup>th</sup> water, I rendered it white, having freed it from all y<sup>e</sup> red particles. The red part of y<sup>e</sup> blood remained suspended, or rather sunk in y<sup>e</sup> serum after this coagulating lymph was taken away, without y<sup>e</sup> least tendency to coagulate.

No 7

Separation of serum & parts.

From another portion of blood w<sup>ch</sup> I suffered to coagulate, & to form a spontaneous separation of its serum, I drew off, by means of cotton (used as a syphon) that I might not disturb y<sup>e</sup> mass of crassamentum) a quantity of serum, which readily pass'd thro' y<sup>e</sup> filtering paper folded double.

Experiments

on y<sup>e</sup> 3 parts

of

Blood

Red particles

No 8.

I likewise took a quantity of y<sup>e</sup> red particles of blood, & I exposed them in y<sup>e</sup> same manner I had exposed y<sup>e</sup> Butter. By y<sup>e</sup> action of fire, & w<sup>th</sup> a similar result, except that y<sup>e</sup> odour produced by y<sup>e</sup> experiment was like y<sup>e</sup> smell of burning raw flesh.

No 9

Nitrous Acid

I likewise added y<sup>e</sup> smothering nitrous acid to another portion of y<sup>e</sup> red particles of blood: a sea-green colour was immediately produced upon their surface; the action of y<sup>e</sup> acid was particularly violent. The mixture at bottom was of a dark brown colour, & was covered thickly w<sup>th</sup> air bubbles. These y<sup>e</sup> green colour disappeared w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fumes of y<sup>e</sup> acid, & there remained a solution of y<sup>e</sup> red particles of a dark brown colour, which, on y<sup>e</sup> addition of water was rendered of a lighter tinge & turbid; & some precipitation succeeded. On y<sup>e</sup> addition of common fix'd alkali, y<sup>e</sup> solution was again clarified, & of a bright colour, like mountain wine. The same fix'd alkali rather increased y<sup>e</sup> composition, & did not alter y<sup>e</sup> colour.



From muriatic acid w<sup>th</sup> Butter  
there shewes no evident effect -

## No 11

Nitric  
Acid

Nitric acid dissolv'd butter  
partially only, y<sup>e</sup> solution being of  
a reddish brown colour. Some little  
precipitation took place on y<sup>e</sup> add<sup>n</sup>  
of water, but no change of colour,  
nor the solution of Alkalies.

## No 12

Alcohol

Alcohol produces no evident  
change on Butter.

## No 13

Ether

Ether did not make any  
immediate change upon Butter, but,  
after some time, a good deal divided  
its particles -

## No 14

Caustic  
Alkali

Butter was rendered somewhat  
of y<sup>e</sup> appearance of dissolved Soap, w<sup>th</sup>  
caustic alkali, forming a pretty  
uniform white mixture

## No 15

Common  
fix'd  
alkali

No evident change was produced  
on butter by common fix'd alkali except  
addition of its particles. The solution  
on adding nitric acid to this alkali,  
after y<sup>e</sup> butter had remain'd in it for  
36 Hours, was not in y<sup>e</sup> least more  
violent than is common, nor did any  
decomposition ensue.



Muriatic  
Acid

No 10

Red particles, w<sup>t</sup> muriatic acid, produced no violent action, nor green colour, but there was a dark brown partial solution, having a kind of coagulum upon its surface. No precipitation or change took place upon y<sup>e</sup> add<sup>n</sup> of water or of alkalis -

No 11

Nitric  
Acid

From red particles, w<sup>t</sup> nitric acid; no violent action but a dark brown colour was produced, y<sup>e</sup> particles like a coagulum swimming in y<sup>e</sup> middle at first, but these were afterwards more dissolved. There was some little decomposition when mixed with water, & a re solution w<sup>t</sup> mild or caustic alkali, but no change of colour -

No 12

Alcohol

Red particles, w<sup>t</sup> alcohol, formed a pretty uniform mixture of a red colour. The spirit evaporating a thick brown powder-like residuum was left, of y<sup>e</sup> smell of burning Brandy

No 13

Ether.

From red particles w<sup>t</sup> ether, an immediate coagulation ensued -

No 14

Caustic  
Alkali

Red particles, w<sup>t</sup> caustic alkali, formed a pretty uniform mixture of a bright red colour, becoming more & more of a fine deep brown. W<sup>t</sup> eva. porated, y<sup>e</sup> residuum had somewhat y<sup>e</sup> appearance of jelly

No 15

Common  
Fix'd Alkali

The common fix'd alkali, mixing uniformly w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> red particles, rendered y<sup>e</sup> mixture of a bright red colour. On y<sup>e</sup> addition of water, still a bright red colour existed, but some darker red particles were precipitated. Nitric acid being added, a foamy decomposition immediately took place, w<sup>t</sup> violent ebullition. The foam remained still upon y<sup>e</sup> surface, after the ebullition had ceased. and y<sup>e</sup> colour was destroyed. This mixture of red particles in common fix'd alkali, fell in water to y<sup>e</sup> bottom, in the form of a drop; but on a little agitation, mingled uniformly, producing a bright red colour; But, Draspe's into a mixture of nitric acid and water, it did not sink, but an ebullition & a gradual & partial mixing ensued, some dark red particles precipitating



348  
fol 33

- Butter -  
No 16

Water

Butter always rises to the sur-  
face of Water -

### Cheese

No 17

Nitrous  
Acid

Cheese, at smothering nitrous  
acid, formed a complete solution;  
No decomposition took place w<sup>t</sup>  
water & alkalis; but a greenish  
yellow colour was produced -

No 18

Muriatic  
Acid

Cheese in Muriatic Acid formed  
a solution of a bluish cast; No de-  
composition w<sup>t</sup> either water or alkalis,  
nor any change of colour ensued

No 19

Nitric  
Acid

A complete solution of Cheese  
was formed in Nitric Acid, of a  
reddish brown colour, but no pre-  
cipitation nor decomposition nor  
change of colour ensued upon ad-  
dition of Water or alkalis -

No 20

Ether

Cheese w<sup>t</sup> ether was rendered  
somewhat tough

No 21

Alcohol

Cheese w<sup>t</sup> alcohol, was similarly  
affected as w<sup>t</sup> Ether

No 22

Caustic  
Alkali

A division of particles, but not a  
solution of Cheese, was produced by  
caustic Alkali -

### Whey

No 23

Heat

The clarified whey of Milk mig<sup>t</sup>  
always be evaporated w<sup>t</sup>, or w<sup>o</sup> heat;  
in either way w<sup>o</sup> coagulation, leaving  
a saccharine residuum -

v. fol 35



Water.

Red particles mix'd freely with water, & sunk to y<sup>e</sup> bottom when decomposed or separated —

~~No 16~~  
Coagulable — Lymph

No 17

Nitrous Acid

The coagulum of Blood, w<sup>th</sup> making nitrous acid, occasions at first ebullition & a few air bubbles, & immediately after a complete solution took place. This being mix'd with water, a decomposition ensued, & a very pale greenish colour was produced, which was not changed by caustic fix'd alkali, but y<sup>e</sup> decomposition was increased, y<sup>e</sup> separating part swimming on y<sup>e</sup> surface, or being pretty generally diffused. With common fix'd alkali, a resolution took place, & y<sup>e</sup> mixture was of a bright cinnamon colour —

No 18

Muriatic Acid

Muriatic Acid w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> coagulum of blood, produced no violent action but a transparent solution of a ~~reddish~~ rather a purple colour. Decomposition & precipitation were the consequences of an addition of water, & a resolution ensued from adding either Caustic or common fix'd Alkali, but no change of colour —

No 19

Nitric Acid

The coagulum of Blood w<sup>th</sup> Nitric Acid, occasions no violent action, nor was it dissolved in that medium, but y<sup>e</sup> coagulum became somewhat swelled & of a clear brown jelly, or candid appearance —

No 20

Ether

Coagulum w<sup>th</sup> Ether was rendered only a little hardened & somewhat corrugated —

No 21

Alcohol.

Coagulum w<sup>th</sup> alcohol was acted on in a somewhat similar manner as by Ether —

No 22

Caustic Alkali

Coagulum w<sup>th</sup> caustic alkali formed a complete solution; a decomposition taking place on y<sup>e</sup> addition of an Acid.

SÉRUM.

No 23

Heat

The most pure serum of Blood, y<sup>e</sup> I could collect, always coagulates w<sup>th</sup> heat after y<sup>e</sup> evaporation of a most trifling p<sup>ro</sup>portion of its watery part; when it



April 35

## No 24

Nitrous  
Acid.

The whey of Milk forming  
Nitrous Acid immediately united, as  
fully as that acid & water; but no  
evident effects —

## No 25

Muratic  
Acid

No change on whey took place  
from addition of Muratic Acid

## No 26

Nitric  
Acid

No change ensued from  
addition of Nitric Acid

## No 27

Caustic  
Alkali

Caustic alkali did not alter  
appearance of whey —

## No 28

Fix'd  
Alkali

No change was effected on whey by  
common fix'd alkali —

## No 29

Alcohol

Alcohol produced no evident  
effects on whey

## No 30

Rennet

Rennet mix'd readily with whey  
of Milk, without affecting any change;  
nor by addition of rennet, alcohol,  
of alkalis or of acids, was whey  
deprived of its disposition to coa-  
lesce, or to curdle —

## No 31

Butter

Butter became rancid on keep-  
ing it for any length of time.

## No 32

Cheese

Cheese became harder, on  
escape of its aqueous part, it had  
not been sufficiently prep'd from  
it when made; it likewise  
became, in a manner, putrid,  
from long keeping.

## No 33

Whey

Whey acquired an acidity from  
being kept too long —



afol 36

Serum.

37

wore of appearance of a tough trans-  
parent jelly; it was somewhat sweet-  
ish or saline to y<sup>e</sup> taste —

No 24

Smoking Nitrous Acid immediately  
coagulated y<sup>e</sup> purest serum of blood,  
rendered it opaque, & of a light yellow  
colour —

No 25

Muriatic  
Acid

Muriatic Acid immediately coagu-  
lated y<sup>e</sup> serum of blood rendering it  
opaque & white

No 26

Vitriolic  
Acid

With Vitriolic Acid, exactly similar  
effects were produced on serum as  
by y<sup>e</sup> Muriatic.

No 27

Potassic  
Alkali

Potassic alkali effected no change  
on y<sup>e</sup> serum of blood —

No 28

Sod<sup>a</sup>  
Alkali

Sod<sup>a</sup> fix<sup>d</sup> alkali effected no  
change on y<sup>e</sup> serum of blood —

No 29

Alcohol

An immediate turbidness & some  
precipitation ensued from y<sup>e</sup> addition  
of alcohol to y<sup>e</sup> serum of blood —

No 30

Permet

Some turbidness ensued upon  
adding a portion of Permet to y<sup>e</sup>  
serum of blood; but neither Permet  
alcohol, nor alkalis, impeded y<sup>e</sup>  
coagulation of serum w<sup>h</sup> heat was  
applied —

No 31

Red  
Particls

The red particles of blood became  
putrid on being kept any length of time

No 32

Coagulum

The coagulum of blood became  
hard, dry, semi-transparent, & putrid  
from being kept too long —

No 33

Serum

The serum of blood became  
putrid from long keeping —



April 37

conclusions In order to form a right judgement of truth or fallacy of an Hypothesis, it is certainly the most candid way to ascertain what circumstances in favour, & what circumstances can be urged against it, & then, by a comparison of favourable & unfavourable circumstances, reason must determine us to fix some determinate conclusion.

Following this plan, I will now take a fair & candid view of the leading facts, & the observations to me from experiments, which have been related. And perhaps I may be enabled from thence to form some conclusion respecting the analogy of Milk & Blood.

First; in respect to the circumstances in which they agree

Natural State

Milk & Blood appear to be homogeneous fluids, when first taken from the animal: while warm, they both give off from their surface a habitus or thin vapour.

Acids

Acids added to either, in this state, coagulate them.

Compl. L  
part 1  
3

They both contain three parts, which are easily separated from each other; one of which, coming from either fluid, is more inflammable than the two —

Nitrous Acid

Smoking nitrous acid produces a green colour upon the surface of either Butter, or of red Globules of Blood, which are supposed analogous parts; which green colour goes off from both, as the fumes of acid escape.

Vitric Acid

Vitric acid effects a partial solution of both Butter & red Globules, & on addition of water to either, some little decomposition takes place.

Caustic Alkali

A uniform mixture might be formed w<sup>th</sup> caustic alkali & either red Globules or Butter.

Nitrous &amp; Muriatic Acid

The coagulum of Blood & these coagula are both completely soluble in these smoking Nitrous Acid & in Muriatic; & both incline to putridity.

April 39



Caustic  
alkali  
refol: 38

The serum of blood, nor of whey of  
clitks was affected by caustic, nor  
by common fix'd alkali

29  
Serum  
&  
whey

The changes which take place  
in common on application of heat,  
in of serum of blood, & of whey of  
clitks, were not impeded in either  
by of addition of Rennet, alcohol  
or alkalis —

These are of chief circumstances  
in which of Experiments related  
point out of similarity between  
Blood & Milk —

Now, against of similarity,  
it may be urged, that a habitus or  
thin saponaceous escape from  
freshly made urine, between wh  
& Milk ~~is~~ great of similarity has  
not been conjectured.

That altho' of serum of blood  
be prevented from separating, by  
of addition of acrimine or acids &  
of vinegar to blood, yet of addition  
of those acids to milk produces  
a separation of whey.

That altho' of natural change,  
of spontaneous coagulation of of  
blood be not prevented by of  
addition of unaltered Rennet, yet  
of natural change, of coagulation  
of milk, is, by of addition of such  
prevented greatly anticipated.

That altho' common salt pre-  
vents of coagulation of blood,  
when exposed to of common cause  
of its coagulation; yet it neither  
destroys of coagulating power  
of acids nor of Rennet upon milk,  
nor its spontaneous coagulation.

That altho' Blood & Milk change  
from of homogeneous appearance  
spontaneously, yet their changes  
bear no resemblance to each other:  
for of first change of blood is coagu-  
lation, which takes place as soon  
as it becomes cold, while of most  
marked related natural change to  
that in milk requires many hours:  
nor can it depend upon of same cause,  
since of change in milk is effected by  
means of a prior change in of whole  
fluid, the change to an acid state —

29  
fol 40



That inflammability being a property of substances, between which, no one could suspect any other similarity, is not sufficient of itself to determine an analogy between butter & red globules of blood; especially as of difference of smell, from their inflammation, & some difference in their nature.

That by of agitation of Milk, in any state, no such collection of of coagulable part ensues as from the agitation of muddy drawn blood.

That the green colour produced by smearing Nitrous acid, upon both butter & red particles of blood; the partial solution of both in nitric acid; & uniform admixture of both w<sup>th</sup> caustic alkali can bear but little weight; since a similar green colour is produced by mixing of same acid & water; since butter is not soluble in that acid like red particles; since no evident effect is produced by muriatic acid on butter, as on red globules; since of partial solution of butter in nitric acid, & re-compounded by water is not restored again by alkalis, as is a similar decomposition of red particles; since there is no evident change upon butter by alcohol, while the same menstruum mingles pretty freely w<sup>th</sup> red particles, & on being evaporated, leaves them changed from of appearance, w<sup>th</sup> they had before such mixture; since the action of ether is so different upon butter & red particles; & since butter, by swimming upon of surface of Milk itself & upon water, together w<sup>th</sup> its appearance & functions feel, shows itself to be an oil; while of ready diffusibility of of red globules thro water, & their sinking in water, when decomposed, determine them to be by no means an oil.

It may likewise be urged, that at the time of coagulum of blood between them, in respect to their solubility in smearing Nitrous acid, yet the decomposition of one only addition of water, &c. & not of other, shows a difference in their nature; to which, the complete solution of chuse in nitric acid, while that acid produces no change on of coagulum of blood, add a proof; which is still strengthened by of complete solubility of of coagulum of blood in caustic alkali, while that menstruum only divides not dissolves of of chuse.



It may likewise be urged that altho' these soft coagulums of blood be similar, in respect to their solution in smearing nitrous, & muriatic acid, &c &c &c

That if coagulation of if purest serum of blood at all times upon heat being applied, & if effects of if mineral acids, & of alcohol upon if serum of blood, being effects to which if whey of milk is never liable from if same applications; so much every idea of their relation be entirely subverted.

I would remark here indeed, that I am inclined to think that if spontaneous congelation of if coagulating lymph of blood taking place as if blood be some cool, points out an essential difference between that part of if coagulated lymph of serum which is congelated by heat —

The putridity of blood opposed to if rancidity of butter.

The putridity of if serum of blood, opposed to if acidity of if whey of milk.

And likewise if putrid tendency of if coagulum of blood, opposed to if subputridity of cheese, may all be urged against if opinion of analogy.

Upon if whole, I am inclined to conclude, that there exists no further analogy, between milk & blood, than in if divisibility of each, when reduced, into its three great component parts.

Such agreement is so accidental & particular, can by no means say in my humble opinion, vindicate if idea of their analogy, when we speak of their nature & properties.

Blood gives no proof of any, but of an animal, while milk is chiefly allied to a vegetable nature.

Had not my endeavours to obtain a sufficient quantity of chyle, or of if milk of some entirely carnicerous animal been fruitless, I most certainly should have extended my investigation further than I have had it in my power to do without such acquisitions. I could never obtain any of if former, in a sufficient quant. for experiment, nor indeed of if



42 latter, except in some male a quantity  
as obliged me to confine my Experi-  
ments to too few in number, for  
ascertaining any determinate  
idea of its nature —

It is asserted that yf milk of  
such an animal is alkaline. Yf  
y<sup>e</sup> bitch from which I procured it  
was fed wholly on flesh, is highly  
probable, because she was of y<sup>e</sup>  
mastiff kind, & y<sup>e</sup> property of a  
bitch, who lived surrounded by  
others of y<sup>e</sup> same trace. I found  
yf her milk mixed w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> syrup of  
violets produced a greenish colour,  
a test w<sup>ch</sup> in general is esteemed suf-  
ficient to prove its alkaline-ness.  
But having rendered syrup of violets  
red, by y<sup>e</sup> addition of only one drop  
of citric acid, I could only dilute,  
not destroy y<sup>e</sup> red colour, w<sup>ch</sup> bitch  
milk, altho' I added it in a greater  
q<sup>ty</sup> than double y<sup>e</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> syrup of  
violets. Had it been of an alkaline  
nature, I should have expected, not  
only y<sup>e</sup> red colour would have  
been destroyed, but y<sup>e</sup> a green colour  
would likewise have been produced.  
Upon this single experiment how-  
ever I would not presume to deny  
yf such milk is in some degree alkaline.  
It certainly differs from y<sup>e</sup> milk of  
those animals, y<sup>e</sup> milk of w<sup>ch</sup> I had  
before examined, as it is not im-  
mediately coagulable on y<sup>e</sup> addition  
even of mineral acids, nor indeed  
of vinegar, nor even decomposed  
by such additions except heat be  
applied: it is of a disagreeable  
flavour; it appears to be a  
thick milk, & gives off rather a  
considerable quantity of cream.

## Les Requêtes du Diable Boiteux

Maximilien.

Je vous annonce une Nouvelle  
Edition du diable boiteux. Malgré  
l'ancienne réputation que nous con-  
servons depuis le succès originaire  
contre la peste diabolique, tout  
le monde aime Armand; on le  
lit, on le caresse; j'en ai Diabole  
qui s'en fêlent.



a. 48 — Dont la fin est assez plaisante: 49  
L'une avait trouvé la mort dans  
la bonne chère, l'autre avait crevé  
subitement de dépit, au début d'une  
nouvelle actrice applaudit par la  
parterre, & la troisième étoit morte  
d'une fausse-couche derrière le théâtre,  
en venant de jouer sur la scène le rôle  
d'une vestale. Je doute fort que les  
médecins approuvassent les peintures  
qu'Armodée fait ensuite remarquer  
à l'Ecclésiaste sur les ailes de la mort,  
qu'il lui rend visible. Il faut avoir une  
imagination diabolique pour y avoir  
de jeunes médecins qui se font recevoir  
docteurs en présence de la mort, qui  
leur donne le bonnet. Je ne conseillerois  
pas à ces hommes malades de parler  
de la médecine avec tant d'irrévérence.

Admirez, monsieur, l'adresse d'Amrobaé pour effacer de l'esprit de l'écuyer les tristes images des tombeaux & de la mort : il fait servir toute l'histoire dont la force de l'amitié fait le sujet; elle est aussi bien écrite que les amours du comte de Poliflor : cependant, à cause du tragique qu'elle contient, je suis bien aise de la voir suivie du chapitre des Songes. Le Boiteux les explique d'une manière qui approche souvent de la vérité : son exemple, ceux d'un procureur & de sa femme <sup>1<sup>er</sup></sup> sont pas biens éloignés. Le mari rêve qu'il va à l'hôpital visiter & apaiser de ses propres deniers un de ses clients qu'il a ruiné. Et la procureuse songe que son mari a fait un grand d'œuvre, dont il est devenu jaloux. Et cette femme titrée, en rêvant que Jupiter est devenu amoureux d'elle, et qu'il se met à son service sous la forme d'un grand page ou mieux bâton, ne fait peut-être pas un rêve si extravagant.

Je finis, messieurs; je ne vous dirai rien des observations que continue Armodée sur les mouvemens de Madrid & sur les captifs rachetés. C'est toujours Armodée qui parle & qui peint avec le même esprit & la même sollicité. Le tableau est achevé comme il avait été commencé, & les lecteurs judicieux y trouveront jaco que 'a la fin des coups des Bequilles, dont ils font bien de profiter.

J'ai l'honneur d'être &c

J'ai l'honneur d'être V<sup>re</sup> G<sup>re</sup>



Lecture 1.<sup>st</sup>

Students should be acquainted w<sup>th</sup>  
Diseases & Remedies proper for their  
cure

Gathered from *Papaver Somniferum*:  
from the Capsule when very young  
by making five longitudinal Incisions  
one the one side of it one Day Even<sup>g</sup>.  
& repeating the Operation on the other  
side the succeeding Day with Instruments  
formed for that purpose early the  
following Mornings, it is scraped  
off with a sort of Comb, kneaded, put  
into Receivers for that purpose &  
dried in the Sun when sufficiently  
evaporated the Matures form it into  
cakes of a circular Form & flat  
generally of a Pound weight each.  
covering them with Tobacco leaf  
or some other to prevent them  
adhering to each other when exposed.

A Prize given by the Society of  
for encouraging the Arts &c for the  
largest Quantity of Opium of  
English Growth & Manufacture  
was obtained by a Mr Balle some  
Years since.

Name derived from the Greek

Οπνιον.

Similar in several other Languages.

Not known by Hippocrates.

Noticed by Pliny.

Not the Nephenthe of Homer.

Used by the Turks because their  
Religion forbids them the use of  
fermented liquors.

About 600,000 Lbs 10<sup>+</sup>. are  
annually imported into Europe.

After informing us when it was  
first employ'd, when drop'd, & when  
received in Practice; the Class to w<sup>ch</sup>  
*Papaver somniferum* belongs; its  
form; the Mature M<sup>o</sup>. of the Seeds;  
observing that the Materia Medica  
was divided into Vegetable, Mineral,  
& Animal Substances; again sub-  
divided into Emetics, Cathartics. Su-  
dorifics &c according to their Action

on the Human Frame: he concluded by saying  
that he had lectured the full time allotted 20<sup>th</sup> & by leave  
to defer the consideration of its Virtues to a future Day —



## Lecture 2.

Its Action upon the Body is  
 vaporific, sedative, restraining,  
 diaphoretic, by some asserted to be  
 diuretic; tho' Mr Fild. doubted of its  
 Operation upon the Kidneys narcotic,  
 taken in large Doses fatal: it  
 suppresses all the Secretions & Excretions  
 Perspiration excepted; its Effects on  
 the Mind as observed among the Turks  
 are similar to those of Spirits with us  
 and used with the same Intent: Wines  
 &c being forbid by their Religion;  
 at first it greatly exhilarates almost  
 to Intoxication but when its Operation  
 has ceased leaves extreme Languor &  
 Debility; here he introduced an  
 Anecdote from De Totos Travels the  
 Singularity of which will best shew  
 the Properties of this Drug.

There is in Turkey at the Extremity  
 of one of the Mosques a Range of  
 Shops call'd the Markets of Opium.  
 before each Door is placed a Sofa for  
 the Accommodation of Customers: so put  
 as not to incommode Passengers:  
 at a stated Period of the Day generally  
 in the Evening People are seen journeying  
 from all Parts of the City to this central  
 Position, who from their emaciated  
 Appearance pity did they not as they  
 advance make such Grimaces: some  
 with their Hands to their Heads others  
 with their Heads hanging upon their  
 Shoulders some with crooked Backs  
 Legs trailing & numerous other laughable  
 Postures calculated to produce  
 Rivivility in every Spectator:  
 being arrived at the Goal each receives  
 his accustomed Opium Pile the  
 largest of which is about the Size  
 of an Olive the greatest Number;  
 four: having swallowed them they  
 wait patiently for their Action which  
 usually takes Place about in half  
 an Hour or an Hour at most  
 procuring to these miserable Things  
 a pleasing Reverie; at this Moment  
 they have attained to the Summit of  
 their Happiness & every one thinking  
 himself in Possession of what he most  
 desires, experiences a Sensation unequalled



perhaps by the Reality; you now see them departing to their Homes in ~~the~~ state the most burlesque & laughable from the Manner in which they behave; this Dose lasts till the next Evening —

Mr F. observed that some good might arise to Society from investigating which was most destructive to animal Life Opium or Spirits

The Menstrua employ'd for its Solution are Acids, Alcohol, Spirit Water, & Spirit & Water: Proof Spirit he ~~thought~~ thought to be the most proper. its component Parts by Experiments being found to consist nearly of equal Quantities of Resin & Gum besides a large insoluble Residuum: it contains also an essential Salt differing in no respect from that of other Vegetables

Authors are divided in Opinion wherein the Virtue of Opium exists while some affirm it to be in of Resin others maintain the Gum to possess the valuable Portion & others declare certain volatile Particles are only worthy of Notice: if the latter Idea obtains Mr F. properly remarked that the less Heat is used in its Depuration the better

He introduced several foreign Compositions amongst these the German was conspicuous. Their Method is to dissolve crude Opium in the Juice of Quinces & to add a Portion of Sugar leaving it to ferment for several Months.

He expresses a Wish that the Efficacy of this Preparation could be ascertained as it is supposed to be very similar to the famous Empirical Medicine now vending in London under the Title of the Black Drop.

Opium allays Hunger & was purchased for that purpose during of Famines in India & with Effect —



afel 52  
c—

The several Preparations of  $\text{Opium}$  53  
London & Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias  
with the Mode of administering  
them came last in Review of these  
*Syrupus Papaveris albi* contains  
 $\text{grs ij}$  in  $\text{℥j}$ .

*Extractum Papaveris albi*  
Dose indeterminate.

*Tinctura Opii*  $\text{grs i.℥v}$  in  $\text{℥j}$ .

*Tinctura Opii Camphorata*  
 $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥j}$ .

*Pulvis Doveri*  $\text{gr. j}$  in  $\text{℥x}$ .

*Pulvis creta compositus cum*  
*Opio*  $\text{gr. j}$  in  $\text{℥ij}$   $\text{gr. iv}$ .

*Pulvis Opiatus*  $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥. x}$ .

*Pilula Opii*  $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥v}$ .

*Confectio opiata*  $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥. xxxvj}$ .

*Electuarium catechu*  $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥ij}$   $\text{℥. iij}$ .

*Electuarium opiatum*  $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥j}$

*Trochisci Glycyrrhiza cum*  
*opio*  $\text{gr. j}$  in  $\text{℥j}$ .

*Tinctura Opii ammoniata*  
 $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥j}$   $\text{gr. viij}$ .

*Linimentum Opiatum*  $\text{grj}$  in  $\text{℥xxj}$ .

By Distillation *Opium* gives  
out its Smell but none of its other  
Properties

Physicians said he when they order  
thirty Drops imagine that they prescribe  
half a Drachm of the Tincture this  
is truly erroneous so great is the  
Difference of Drops when dropped from  
the Mouths of common Phials the useful  
Invention of Drop Glases he added  
are well calculated to remedy this  
Uncertainty — here addressing  
himself to the Inventor Timothy  
Lane Esq. F. R. S. he paid him  
a most & well timed compliment.  
I concluded —



1  
O Lord unto thy Servants Words  
In Mercy lend an Ear  
And of thy Goodness ne'er reject  
The humble Sinner's Prayer

2  
Attend to thy Disciples Song  
My God & heavenly King  
My Pray'r to thee will I direct  
And thy Salvation sing.

3  
Soon as the Sun shall rise the day  
Thy wondrous Pow'r display  
With Heart & Lips I will unite  
To sing thy Love & Praise.

4  
To thee with Patience I'll look up  
Till thou hast heard my Pray'r  
Or in thy Mercy hast reject  
My weak & vain Desire.

5  
For thou delightest not in them  
Who gain'd thy Laws rebel  
Thou shalt not find a resting Place  
Where thou art pleas'd to dwell.

6  
The Fool who follows worldly Ways  
Who in thy Word unwise  
In all Iniquity delights  
Thou justly wilt despise.

7  
He who in Blood does take Delight  
Thou ever wilt deny  
And utterly destroy the Souls  
Of them who sin & die.

8  
But I will come into thy House  
Permitted by thy Grace  
And in thy Hear I'll worship thee  
In thy most holy Place.

9  
Make plain O God thy righteous Way  
Because of all my Doers  
Who seek thy Gospel to subvert  
In which the Just repose

10  
They are unfaithful & deceive  
They flatter & betray  
Their Hearts desert the Paths of Truth  
And choose the Sinner's Way.

11  
By their own Counsels let them fall  
And die by thy Decree  
For their accumulated Sins  
As Rebels against thee.

12  
But let all those who love thy Word  
With lively Joy rejoice  
And bless the God of their Defence  
With unfeign'd Heart & Voice.

13  
For thou O Lord wilt bless the Just  
Who on thy Grace depend  
Shielded by thee they'll dwell secure  
Preserv'd unto the End.



Adverture upon it by W. Hurlock

## Lecture 1<sup>st</sup>

The Chief of his Information he obtained, as he said from a French Author of the Name of Cordamine who relates that the first Knowledge of the Efficacy of Bark was from a Peruvian, who, to allay his Thirst, being afflicted with an Ague drank largely of a Pool strongly impregnated with the Bark of a Tree call'd in that Country Quina. It was cured this Bark gave rise to its partial Use with them; partial at first because like all new Discoveries however beneficial, it had to combat the strong Prejudices of the medical Tribe of that Day.

It grows plentifully in the Province of Quita in America 20 South Latitude.

Also in Loxa a more Northern Situation

Its Height in general 15<sup>ft</sup> & what is remarkable is in leaf & flower the whole Year through

Cordamine's Travels 1738.

The Course of its Appearance in European Practice was thro' the conquest of America in 1530 by Pizarro a Spanish Chief who committed unheard of cruelties in the Subjugation of unhappy People: The Abhorrence which his Barbarities created in the Minds of the Nations induced them to conceal this valuable Remedy until the Wife of one of their Rulers was afflicted with a Tertian intermittent & a Peruvian disclosed the Secret & her Ladyship was in consequence restored to Health.

Sebastian Badros being presented by the reigning Pope with a Cardinal's Hat quitted his Government in America to fill his Seat in the Conclave taking w<sup>th</sup> him large Quantities of this Drug & distributed it gratis at a Jubilee which occurred at Rome about a Year afterwards.

The Faculty were as usual much divided in regard to its Properties

Dr Galieno was its Champion

His strenuous Opposers the Disciples & Followers of y<sup>e</sup> un sound Doctrines of Galen.

Upon the decrease of its Fame it fell entirely into the Hands of the Jesuits who continued to use it w<sup>th</sup> good Success.



56  
Feb 55

Leopold, Duke of Austria was cured of a Fever by taking the Cinchona, but happening to relapse about a Month after, he, disappointed in its Effects, ordered his Physician to write against it: This he did w<sup>th</sup> the greatest readiness & decision only.

The Use of it nevertheless continued & the great Importation together w<sup>th</sup> the Negligence of y<sup>e</sup> Nations in omitting to plant fresh Trees in the Room of those destroyed contributed to render it so scarce that it was only to be found in Possession of the Rich indeed so enormous was its Price at that Time that it could w<sup>th</sup> Difficulty be procured at its Weight in Silver.

It was first introduced into London in 1655 & experienced every Obstacle from the Prejudices of our departed Brethren, & even Sydenham, of English Physicians, declared himself averse to its Application. Here he remarked that medical Men whose Office it is to analyse & fairly appreciate the Value of every Article of y<sup>e</sup> Materia Medica ought not to be biass'd in their Opinions.

Later in y<sup>e</sup> Reign of K<sup>g</sup> Charles the second gained great Reputation by a composition of his useful in Fevers: his Sincerity, or Liberality, in not publishing his Receipt subjected him to the Odium of his Contemporaries: the Court however protected him & he was knighted. His Fame reached France & he was invited by that Government to take up his Residence amongst them: he complied & at his Death their Monarch purchased his Receipt "Pro bono Publico": it proved to be nothing more than a stronger Mode of preparing the Decoction: much the same as we now employ.

The Names of this Drug are numerous

Cinchona from the name of the Peruvian who was cured by it.

Quina Bark from its use by that Body.

Quina, Quinquina or Quina-Quina, Quina in India signifying a Garment & so figuratively applied to Bark & doubly repeated to denote its superior Efficacy  
Gana-priso.

657



*Cortex tomanas.*

\_\_\_\_\_ *albus*

\_\_\_\_\_ *flavus*

\_\_\_\_\_ *ruber*

\_\_\_\_\_ *microcarpus*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Peruvianus*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Angustura*

\_\_\_\_\_ *Peruvianus*

et \_\_\_\_\_ *pro usu Regis*

These take their Distinguishing Character  
either from the Country producing them,  
the Demonstration of their Colour or  
of Person for whom ~~they~~ Designed  
the King of Spain; who ordered as many  
Sorts as could be procured, & of the best  
Quality to be sent to him from his  
trans Atlantic Dominions; his Com<sup>ds</sup>  
were oblig'd as far as his Subjects c<sup>d</sup>  
execute of<sup>n</sup> for they were ship'd together  
w<sup>th</sup> many rare Curiosities on Board  
the St. Jago Frigate a Gallion: but  
on her voyage she was attack'd &  
taken by an english Sefle & proved  
to be one of the richest single Prizes  
ever captured several of the Barkes  
found on Board of her were shewn to  
us. There were ten different Ap-  
pearances of of true Bark & sixteen  
varieties

The brown & male quile Bark is  
preferred in Portugal

By the Italians the White.

The Germans are attach'd to a large  
& strong Sort.

The Dutch use every Kind indifferently.

It comes to us in Chests or Herrings.  
of these from 12 to 15,000 are annually  
imported & generaley contain three  
varieties

The best call'd Quile from its  
smallness & Quilt-like resemblance  
from 6 to 8 Shillings a Pound whole

The sec<sup>d</sup>. Description is in Sorts &  
usually fetches as high as 5/

The third Kind is woody & very  
small & in request for all Purposes:  
we saw some w<sup>th</sup>. sold as low as 1/8 y<sup>d</sup> -  
stigmatised by Dr. Bunge's whose curious  
Collection was exhibited *Cortex vilipimus*

Another was shewn call'd *Cortex*  
*femineus* or original red because  
first of y<sup>e</sup> Colour known & y<sup>e</sup> only one  
of tried value: the whole of it when  
imported was purchased by a Friend of V. fol 58



58  
of fol 57

of Mr Huntcock's they him in play'd  
with such Success as to induce Dr  
Saunders who witness'd its Efficacy to  
write a Treatise upon it 1756 of this  
produces 25<sup>th</sup> of Extract the present Cost  
sub: only yields 14<sup>th</sup> out of y<sup>e</sup> same  
Quantity

In purchasing Extracts in foreign  
Markets y<sup>e</sup> Merchant seldom obtains  
it genuine as they substitute one  
made from *Eculus hippocastanum*  
& the Spanish Apothecaries frequently  
prescribe y<sup>e</sup> one for the other w<sup>th</sup> great  
Effect

From y<sup>e</sup> present high Price of Bark  
Government have recommended y<sup>e</sup>  
Faculty to make Experiments upon  
y<sup>e</sup> Willow Bark & y<sup>e</sup> of other Trees  
indigenous in this Kingdom

Oct 3 1803

## On Duelling.

### Introduction

The Man that wishes to found his  
Reputation on y<sup>e</sup> Estimation of the good &  
virtuous Part of Mankind, & who is anxious  
above all to be guided by the immutable  
Dictates of Religion, will find the following  
Letter highly worth his Perusal. It was  
written by D. Woodward, the present Bishop  
of Ely. The Purity of that learned Prelate's  
Character, & the exalted Office which he now so  
worthily fills, cannot fail to add a due weight  
to y<sup>e</sup> Reasoning & he has advanced against a  
Practice, founded in Gothic Ignorance, &  
justly reprobated by Men who have evinced  
y<sup>e</sup> greatest Courage in the Day of Battle, & on  
other proper Occasions, but would rather  
violate y<sup>e</sup> barbarous Laws of what is falsely  
called Honour than violate y<sup>e</sup> precept  
Command of God.

The following Letter was written by y<sup>e</sup>  
then Bishop of ——— to y<sup>e</sup> Earl of  
Bellamont, after his Duel with Lord  
Townsend in 1773.

My Lord,

Though I presume to address myself  
to your Lordship, on a subject in which you  
are unfortunately too much interested, it is  
not my Intention by any Means to wound  
y<sup>e</sup> Sensibility of your Temper, or to question  
the Benevolence of your Heart. I am  
sure you are a brave Man, & I than you are

of fol 59



as good a Man as any to be found among  
the Youth of Quality in this Kingdom; yet,  
pardon me, my Lord, if I say, that our Youth  
of Condition, do not want Advice upon any  
Point so much as upon of Point of Honour,  
with which they fancy themselves too intimately  
acquainted; I let me inform you, at Father  
of of Church now begs your serious Attention;  
that your Lordship may communicate  
after Observations to of World, no less me...  
ceasing to maintain of Laws of his Country,  
than to enforce the Commandments of his God.

Be not, however, terrified, my Lord, this  
an old Man, & that Man of some ecclesiastical  
Consequence too; breaks thus abruptly  
upon your Retirement: He will talk to  
you as fearlessly as tho' he did not  
think religiously, & make (the better  
to answer his Purpose) a serious Question  
in Morals, an Object of polite Investigation.  
To drop the third Person, my Lord, I know  
experimentally what the Passions are at  
your Time of Life; young Men prefer  
any Criminality with which Meanness is  
not connected, to the slightest Idea of  
Dishonour; they do not fear to commit a  
flagitious Action, so much as to be concerned  
in a foolish one; & there are particular  
Crimes, such as Duelling, for Instance;  
in which Custom has made it a glory, not  
only to sacrifice every Dictate of our Reason,  
but every Impulse of our Humanity.

I have said, my Lord, that I know experimentally  
with what a Vehemence the Passions, especially  
where the Point of Honour is concerned, rage  
in the Bosom of a young Man. In the early  
Part of Life, I received an Insult which  
I thought myself indispensably bound to  
resent; & of Course either a Submission  
or a Meeting in of Field, became the only  
alternative which I could propose to the  
Party by whom I supposed myself injured.  
He chose the latter; & your Lordship can  
easily conceive my Affliction. My own  
personal Safety was no more than an  
Atom in the Scale of Consideration;  
but I agonised at the Supposition of the  
Ruin which I was probably going to pile  
down upon my own Family, as well as  
upon the Family of my Antagonist.—  
I was an only Son, the sole Heir of an  
ancient House, & in a Fortnight to  
marry a Woman on whom I devoted to  
Disobedience. The Man whom I challenged,  
besides, was circumstanced almost vi-  
similarly, & had lived with me in an  
uninterrupted Course of Friendship for  
Years. These Reflections occurred to me  
inevitably; yet my Pride, (your Lordship  
will excuse me) started me against the  
salutary Counsel they suggested.  
Reason, no less than Religion, pointed out  
the various Horrors of my Situation, in  
the



60  
fol: 59

the most forcible Light; my Pride,  
however, taught me to oppose the Influence  
of both; & I determined to act like a  
Man of Spirit, let the consequence be  
never so fatal either to my temporal  
Peace, or to my eternal Felicity.

Not to trespass unnecessarily upon  
your Lordship's Patience, I repaired w<sup>th</sup> a  
heavy Heart to the Place of Appointment.  
I waited scarce a Second for the Appearance  
of my Enemy. — His Look sufficiently  
betray'd the Anguish of his Mind; but  
he was equally bigotted w<sup>th</sup> myself to y<sup>e</sup>  
Merit of that Melick, Modern Honour  
& equally resolute to withstand him w<sup>th</sup>  
blood. We could both as, I am confident,  
have embraced w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> utmost cordiality;  
yet, to behave spiritedly, it was indis-  
pensibly required to attack each other's  
Lives. Our Courage might be suspected  
if we hesitated, even a Moment, at a  
fashionable Murder, & we therefore  
fired, to purchase the good Opinion  
of y<sup>e</sup> World, tho' at the absolute expense  
of our own — My Ball, thanks to  
the Mercy of God did no Mischief;  
my Antagonist's was more effectual;  
I rec'd so violent a wound in the Breast  
as to be in the greatest State of Danger  
for three Months; & in less than twelve,  
saw the Father whom I revered, &  
y<sup>e</sup> Mother whom I adored, carried to  
the Grave, in Consequence of what  
they suffered during the affecting  
Interval of my Cure. Oh, my Lord,  
the Scorn of a thousand Worlds w<sup>d</sup>.  
have been Elixium to what I felt  
upon that dreadful Occasion! How  
often did I wish, that Nature had  
formed me with a Disposition the  
most wastefully that ever felt y<sup>e</sup>  
Loss of her meanest Love! If I  
flung to Reason for Comfort, she  
told me that I despised her best Advice;  
If I turned to Religion, she bid me  
remember how I had trampled on  
her gravest Admonitions — Pride  
only appeared w<sup>th</sup> a gleam of seeming  
consolation; she told me that I  
had acted as became a Man of  
Honour, & had spiritedly demanded  
Satisfaction for an unpardonable  
Affront. It was true I had demanded  
Satisfaction; yet what Satisfaction  
had I received? If I was greatly in-  
jured at first, I was now irreparably  
injured, & clearly saw, that tho' I  
might



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might have behaved very gallantly, 61  
the Behaviour was nevertheless  
Madness, which could think lasting  
Misery an effectual Remedy for  
imaginary Disgrace.

In the superstitious Ages of  
World, my Lord, when Men absurdly  
supposed that Providence interposed in  
favour of the Party injured, a Decision  
of a Dispute by Personal Combat  
was not altogether ridiculous; but  
in these more enlightened Times, &  
the Sun of Science has happily dispelled  
the clouds of Enthusiasm, a continuation  
of so Gothic a custom is a Scandal  
upon human Understanding.  
No supernatural Interposition  
is now expected to give a certain  
Triumph to the Person wronged;  
no, my Lord, the Aggressor & the Aggrieved  
are upon equal Terms; & as in your  
own Case, no less than in mine, if  
latter has after the most melancholy  
cause to be satisfied, where he  
is even indulged with most honorable  
Satisfaction — It is justly observed by  
every celebrated writer, that tho' Men  
may live Fools, they cannot die Fools;  
your Lordship & I have been both on the  
Terge of Eternity, & therefore, as respect  
to a Point of Honour at least, we  
may be supposed to possess a little  
Share of Understanding. Give me  
leave, therefore, to ask you seriously,  
whether any Thing can be so absurd as  
the fashionable Practice of Duelling?  
We receive an Affront, & we endanger  
our Lives; we expose the long List  
of our Friends to Distress; we hazard  
all the <sup>glorious</sup> Expectation of our tenderest  
social Ties, all our dearest Prospects  
in this World, & all our greatest in  
the next, to — to do what? — I blush,  
my Lord, at my own Question — to  
punish some Act of Iniquity that  
should excite our Contempt, or some  
Disrespect which is wholly below our  
Indignation — The Man who is not  
ready to apologise for any Offence  
he offers to another, does not deserve  
to be considered as a Gentleman; yet,  
supposing the Case otherwise, the Offence  
ought, indeed, to be deadly, which in  
deed, does to take away a Life. His  
of such Magnitude as to require a  
bloody Expiation, it ought to be left — 62  
Tast



62  
a fol 61  
~

to the Laws; & if it is not, we surely  
rebel against the Majesties of our  
own Hearts, where we endeavour to  
wipe it away w<sup>th</sup> Blood.

In what ever Light we look upon  
Dueling, my Lord, I am persuaded you  
will concur with me in thinking it is far  
worse in Folly than in Barbarity.  
When we are even the Victors, what is  
our Triumph? A Triumph over Humanity,  
a Triumph over Justice, a Triumph  
over our Families, our Country, our  
God. — Your Reason therefore, is  
not alarmed at the various Dangers  
attending this horrible Custom, our  
Pride should be roused at the charge  
of Weakness, to which it exposes our  
Characters. Two who go into the  
Field have any Wish to destroy the  
Life of an Adversary; yet all must  
unavoidably expose their own. Our  
universal Study is to set a just  
value upon this Pleasing; yet our  
universal Practice is to treat it as  
an Object of the slightest Consideration.  
A frow Look, an haughty Aspect,  
or an abrupt Reply, are with us  
Matters enough to take or lose  
a Life at any time; in fact of  
Life of an English Gentleman is of  
only thing in which he seems to  
have of least Property; make an  
Attempt upon his Estates, there seeks  
a judicial Remedy; set fire to his  
House & he seeks a judicial Remedy  
also; but if you tread upon his toe,  
or doubt his Peracity, no Law can give  
him Redress; his Life must be  
instantly hazarded to procure satis-  
faction, & the Moment another becomes  
Obed, he is obliged to be desperate.  
Thus situated he meets his Adversary  
(as every feeling Man must meet  
an Adversary) w<sup>th</sup> an infinitely greater  
Share of Apprehension for Consequences,  
than of a Passion for Revenge: tho'  
he wants Fortitude to do what he wishes,  
yet he musters up Courage to do  
what he abhors, & is brave enough to  
kill perhaps his dearest Friend,  
because his Conscience is too scrupulous  
to oppose the ridiculous Tyranny  
of a despicable Custom.

Sincerely, my Lord, is of good a fol 63  
~



april 62

63

Opinion of y<sup>e</sup> World with enjoying  
upon conditions like these? In my  
Opinion, it is not; & if Honour is  
something that must be gratified  
at y<sup>e</sup> Expense either of Justice or  
Humanity, I am convinced that it  
is not any Honourable. We all  
acknowledge the Propriety of this  
Reasoning, yet we all continue  
the abject Slaves of a Custom we  
detest — What a long would it,  
therefore, be to your Lordship, whose  
Character for personal Bravery is  
so thoroughly established, if you as-  
sociated with a few sensible young  
Men of Quality, to rescue us from  
a Tyranny so barbarous! You owe  
your Country much for risking  
so valuable a Life as your own, &  
this w<sup>d</sup> be an exalted Method of  
Discharging y<sup>e</sup> Obligation.

I know, my Lord, that many elegant  
Writers are apprehensive, that if  
Duelling was once abolished, a custom  
additionally dangerous would be im-  
mediately adopted in its Room — The  
judicious Author, particularly, who  
has obliged y<sup>e</sup> World w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Principles  
of penal Law asks, in his Chapter  
upon Duelling, "Whether it is not  
to be feared, that the Propensities of  
our Nature to Revenge w<sup>d</sup> substitute  
y<sup>e</sup> more fatal, & the more odious  
Practice of Assassination? To my  
Part, I think not; & for the very Reason  
which he himself assigns to show  
the inefficacy of declaiming against  
Duelling. "Of little avail (says he) is  
it to the Object, that true Honour de-  
pends not only of Prejudices of y<sup>e</sup> People,  
but hath its Source in y<sup>e</sup> Heart; that  
it is more courageous to resist y<sup>e</sup>  
absurd Tyranny of Custom, than  
to submit to it; that the Defence of  
Honour is not placed in occasional  
Appeals to y<sup>e</sup> Sword & Pistol, but in a  
Life of Integrity & Virtue; that w<sup>th</sup>  
a Fencing-school is made of y<sup>e</sup> faint  
of Justice, there is no Law but M<sup>r</sup> v. fol 64  
olence, no Argument but Murder —  
All these Assertions concludes our Author  
may be true; but the most solid Reasoning



64 "is received as mere Declamation, &  
fol 63 "opposed to the impetuosity of Pasion,  
"or the Fear of Shame — When Shame  
(says he, in another Place) is the  
"Consequence of Obedience to Law,  
"the Sword of Justice looses its  
"Terrors — Hence the Duellist kills  
"his Friend whom he loves, & the Judge  
"condemns y<sup>e</sup> Duellist, while he scarcely  
"knows how in his own Heart to dis-  
"approve his Behaviour." Surely, my  
Lord, if Shame is so very irresistible as  
to force us into Duelling, it wants be  
equally powerful to keep us from  
Assassination, if Shame is necessary to  
make us seek for honorable Reparation,  
it wants certainly be sufficient to save  
us from y<sup>e</sup> Infamy of a dastardly Revenge —  
It wants unquestionably be as efficacious  
on the Side of Law, Prudence, & Humanity,  
as upon the Side of Injustice, Absurdity,  
& Blood; nothing, therefore, is wanting,  
my Lord, but a generous Association  
among a few young Men of Rank to  
root out the custom of Duelling. If  
such an Association was once established,  
if the Members only made it publicly  
known that they would never admit  
any Man into their Company, who  
either refused to apologise for an offence  
he had given, or required the Life of  
a fellow-creature, as an atonement  
for an affront, the most salutary  
consequences would speedily result  
to Society — It is better, my Lord, if  
there should be no Redress at all for  
Insults, than to adopt a Mode of  
Redress, if Redress it may be called,  
which accumulates the Injuries of y<sup>e</sup>  
Party insulted. Many are y<sup>e</sup>  
Associations to improve the Opera,  
to encourage Race-Horses, & to preserve  
the Game — For the Love of Heaven,  
my Lord, let there be one Association  
to preserve y<sup>e</sup> human Species; to  
save the <sup>honour</sup> Father from falling  
a victim <sup>up Phrygia</sup> to his slaughtered Son, to  
prevent the doating Mother's agonising  
Shrieks, to snatch the tender Wife from  
unutterable Despair, & to continue a  
Parent to a helpless Brood of Innocents.



afol 64

I cannot proceed, my Lord, on this af- 65  
fecting Subject: my Heart is too full;  
& I have already trespass'd sufficiently  
upon your Patience; I shall therefore  
only observe, that as the other Associations  
just now mentioned, have either been  
distinguished by royal or parliamentary  
Protection, the one I recommend could  
not fail of being warmly encouraged  
by both, as an Institution noble,  
honorable to the Kingdom; than de-  
lightful to God. May that God  
take your Lordship into his particular  
Care, & lead you seriously to weigh  
this Dedication from your Lord-  
ship's true well-Wisher, C.

Nov 8. 3

To the Editor of the European  
Magazine.

Sir.

Error & Prejudice are of so inveterate  
a Nature, that few Persons are able  
to free themselves from their malignant  
Influence, or completely to emancipate  
themselves from their Dominion. In  
common Cases it is of small consequence  
what Sentiments are held by the Generality;  
but when mistaken Opinions are  
allowed such a currency as to be likely  
to sway in the great concerns of  
Life & Death, it becomes necessary  
to press on the public Mind those  
Considerations which will, doubt-  
less to have weight with the Humane  
& Considerate. Reading in a Newspaper  
lately that a female in a neighbouring  
County had been convicted on grounds  
long since shown to be uncertain  
& fallacious, I was prompted to hope,  
for the Good of Mankind, that you  
would find Room in your Magazine  
for a few Extracts from a Paper on  
the Uncertainty of the Signs of  
Murder in the Case of Bastard Child,  
written by that eminent Anatomist  
Dr. Wm Hunter, & published in the  
Medical Observations & Inquiries;  
a Paper which cannot be too  
maturely considered by those who  
may be called upon to sit in  
Judgment upon the Lives of their  
fellow Creatures.

afol 66



april 65

Dr Hunter begins his  
Dissertation in the following  
Manner;

"In the Course of the present Year (1783), one of our Friends, distinguished by Rank, Fortune, Science, came to me upon the following Occasion; - In the Country (he said) a young Woman was taken up, & committed to Jail to take her Trial, for the supposed Murder of her bastard Child. According to the Information he had received, he was inclined to believe, from the Circumstances, that she was innocent; yet, understanding that the Minds of the People in that Part of the Country were much exasperated against her, by the popular Cry of a cruel Lunnatus Murder, he feared, tho' Innocent, she might fall a Victim to Prejudice & blind Zeal. What he wished, he said, was to procure an unprejudiced Enquiry. He had been informed that it was a Subject which I had considered in my Lectures, & made some remarks upon it, which were not perhaps sufficiently known, or enough attended to; this Visit to me was to know what those Remarks were. I told him what I had commonly said upon that Subject. He thought some of the Observations so material, that he imagined they might sometimes be the Means of saving an innocent Life: & if they could upon the present Occasion do so, which he thought very possible, he was sure I would willingly take the trouble of putting them upon Paper. Next Day I sent them to him in a Letter. which I said he was at Liberty to use as he thought proper. Some Time afterwards he told me that he had great Pleasure in thanking me for the Letter, & telling me the Trial was over; that the unfortunate Woman was acquitted, & that he had reason to believe my Letter had been instrumental. This having been the Subject of some Conversation <sup>One Evening</sup> at our medical Meeting, you remember, Gentlemen, that you thought the Subject interesting, & desired me to give you a Paper upon it, I now obey your command.



afol 66

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In those unhappy Cases of the Death  
of bastard Children, as in every Action indeed  
that is either criminal or suspicious, Reason  
& Justice demand an Enquiry into all  
Circumstances; & particularly to find  
out from what Views & Motives the Act  
proceeded. For, as nothing can be so cri-  
minal, but that Circumstances might  
be added by the Imagination to make  
it worse; so nothing can be conceived so  
wicked & offensive to the Feelings of a  
good Mind, & as not to be <sup>somewhat</sup> softened or  
extenuated by Circumstances & Motives.  
In making up a just Estimation of any  
human Action, much will depend  
upon the State of the Agents' Mind at  
the Time; & therefore the Laws of all  
Countries make ample Allowance  
for Insanity. The Insane are not  
held to be responsible for their Actions.  
The World will give me credit, surely,  
for having had sufficient Opportunities  
of knowing a good Deal of female  
Character. I have seen private as well  
as public Virtues, the private as well  
as the more public Vices of Women  
in all Ranks of Life. Have been in  
their Secrets, their Counsellor & Adviser  
in Moments of their greatest Distress  
both of Body & Mind. Have been a Witness  
to their private Conduct when <sup>4<sup>th</sup> preparing</sup> preparing  
themselves to meet Danger, & have  
heard their last & most serious Re-  
flections, when they were certain they  
had but a few Hours to live. That  
Knowledge of Women has enabled me  
to say, tho' no doubt there will be  
many Exceptions to the general Rule,  
that Women who are pregnant, w<sup>th</sup>out  
daring to avow their Situation, are  
commonly Objects of the greatest Com-  
passion, & generally are less criminal  
than the World imagine. In most  
of these Cases the Father of the Child  
is really criminal, often cruelly so;  
the Mother is weak, credulous & deluded.  
Having obtained Gratification, he thinks  
no more of his Promises; she finds  
herself abused. Disappointed of his  
Affections & Support, & left to struggle  
as she can, with Sickness, Pains, Poverty,  
Infamy; in short, with complete Ruin  
for Life! A worthless Woman can ne-  
ver be reduced to that wretched Situation,  
because she is insensible to Infamy;  
but a Woman who has that respectable  
Virtue, a high Sense of Shame, & a  
strong Desire of being respectable in  
her Character, finding herself surrounded

v. fol 68

by



by such Horrors, after that last strength  
 of Mind to meet them, & in Despair  
 puts an End to a life which is most  
 profitable. In that Case, can any Man,  
 whose Heart ever felt what Pity is,  
 be angry at such an unfortunate W.  
 Woman for what she did? He felt  
 life to be so dreadful & oppressive,  
 that she could not longer support it.  
 With that view of her Situation every  
 human Heart will forget the In-  
 discretion or crime, & bleed for the suf-  
 ferings which a Woman must have  
 gone through; who, for having listened  
 to the perfidious Protestations of  
 our Sex, might have been an  
 affectionate & faithful Wife, a  
 virtuous & honored Mother, through  
 along & happy life; & probably,  
 that very Reflection raised the last  
 pang of Despair, which hurried her  
 into Eternity. To think seriously of  
 what a fellow creature must put at  
 such an awful moment, must melt  
 to Pity every Man whose Heart is  
 not steeled at Habits of Cruelty, &  
 every Woman who does not affect to  
 be more severely virtuous & chaste  
 than perhaps any good Woman ever  
 really was. It may be said that once  
 a Woman's Guilt is heightened, if  
 we consider it at the same Time she  
 puts an End to her own life, she  
 murders her Child. God forbid that  
 killing should always be Murder.  
 It is only Murder when executed with  
 some Degree of cool Judgment &  
 wicked Intention: when committed  
 under a Phrensy from Despair,  
 can it be more offensive in the Sight  
 of God, than under a Phrensy from a  
 Fever, than in Lunacy? It should  
 therefore, as it must raise our Horror,  
 raise our Pity too. What is commonly  
 understood to be of Murder of a  
 bastard Child by its Mother, if the  
 real Circumstances were fully known,  
 would be allowed to be a very different  
 Crime in different Circumstances.

In some (it is to be hoped rare) In-  
 stances, it is a crime of the deepest dye:  
 it is a premeditated Contrivance for taking  
 away the life of the most innocent & most  
 helpless of all Human Creatures, in Oppo-  
 sition not only to the most universal  
 Dictates of Humanity, but of that pow-  
 erful motive of Passion which, for a  
 wise & important Purpose, the Author  
 of our Nature has planted in the Breast of



every female creature, a wonderful  
 Eagerness about the Preservation of  
 its Young. The most charitable con-  
 struction that can be put upon so  
 savage an Action, & it is to be hoped  
 the faintest often, would be to reckon it  
 the Mark of Frenzy or temporary Insanity.  
 But, as well as I can judge, the greatest  
 Number of what are called Murders of  
 Bastard Children, are of a very different  
 Kind. The Mother has an unconquerable  
 sense of Shame, & pants after the  
 Preservation of Character; so far she is  
 virtuous & amiable. She has not the  
 Resolution to meet & avow Infamy. In  
 Proportion as she loses the Hope either of  
 having been mistaken with Regard to her  
 Pregnancy, or being relieved from her  
 Terrors by a fortunate Miscarriage, she  
 every Day sees her Danger greater & greater,  
 & her Mind more overwhelmed with Terror  
 & Despair. In this Situation many of  
 these Women, who are afterwards accused  
 of Murder, would destroy themselves, if  
 they did not know that such an Action w<sup>d</sup>  
 infallibly lead to an Enquiry, which w<sup>d</sup>  
 proclaim what they are so anxious to conceal.  
 In this Perplexity, & meaning nothing less  
 than the Murder of the Infant, they are  
 meditating different Schemes for concealing  
 the Birth of the Child; but are wavering be-  
 tween Difficulties on all sides, putting off  
 the evil Hour, & trusting too much to Chance  
 & Fortune. In that State often they are over-  
 taken sooner than they expected; their  
 Schemes are frustrated; their Distress of  
 Body & Mind deprives them of all Judgment  
 & rational Conduct; they are delivered by  
 themselves; wherever they happen to re-  
 tire in their ~~Bad~~ Fright & Confusion;  
 sometimes dying in the Agonies of Child-  
 Birth, & sometimes being quite exhausted  
 they faint away & become insensible of  
 what is passing; & when they recover a  
 little Strength, find that the Child, w<sup>e</sup>  
 - their Child born or not, is completely lifeless.  
 In such a Case, is it to be expected, when  
 it could answer no Purpose, that a  
 Woman should divulge the secret? Will  
 not the best Dispositions of Mind urge  
 her to preserve her Character? She will  
 therefore hide every Appearance of what  
 has happened as well as she can; tho'  
 if the Discovery be made, that Conduct  
 will be set down as a Proof of her Guilt.  
 To be convinced, as I am, that such a Case  
 often happens, the Reader perhaps w<sup>d</sup>  
 wish to have some Examples & Illustrations.  
 I have generally observed, that in Proportion  
 as Women more sincerely repent of such of fol. 70  
 ruinous Indiscretions, it is more difficult



to prevail upon them to confess; & it is natural

Dr. Hunter then adduces several Instances & proceeds: - "In most of these cases we are apt to take up an early Prejudice; & when we evidently see an Intention of concealing the Birth, conclude that there was an Intention of destroying the Child: and we account for every Circumstance upon that Supposition, saying, why else did she do so and so? and why else did she not do so and so? Such Questions would be fair, and draw forth solid Conclusions, when the Woman suppose at that Time to be under the Direction of a calm and unembarrassed Mind; but the Moment we reflect, if her Mind was agitated w<sup>th</sup> an violent conflict of Passions & Terror, an irrational Conduct may appear very natural. Allow me to illustrate this Truth by a Case: A Lady, who, thank God! has now been perfectly recovered many Years, in the last Months of her Pregnancy, on a fine Summer's Evening, set out, attended by her Footman, to take a little Air on a fine new Pavement, at her own Door, in one of our most even, broad & quiet Streets. Having walked gently to the End of the Street, where there was a very smooth crossing Place, she thought she would go over for a little Variety, & return toward her House by walking along the other Side of the Street. Being <sup>not</sup> heavy & unwearied of her Situation, she was stepping very slowly and cautiously, for fear of meeting w<sup>th</sup> any Accident. When she had advanced a few Steps in crossing the Street, a Man came up on a smart Trod, riding on a horse which made a <sup>great</sup> rattling Noise: he was at a sufficient Distance to let her get quite over, or to return back w<sup>th</sup> great Deliberation; and she would have been perfectly safe, if she had stood still. But she was struck w<sup>th</sup> a Panic, lost her Judgment & Senses, & in the Horror of Confusion between going & returning back, both of which she attempted, she crossed the Horse at the precise Point of Time to be caught & entangled in the Wheel, was thrown down, so torn & mangled in her Flesh & Bones, that she was v. for 71 taken up perfectly senseless, & carried



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Home without the least Prospect of Recovery. This Lady was in the Prime of Life, living in Affluence, beloved by her Family, & respected by her Friends; no Imagination could suggest an Idea of her intending to destroy herself; but if her Situation of Life at that Time could have favored such a supposition, we see in Fact that the most unquestionable Proof that she could have saved herself either by going on, or by turning back, or by standing still, would have signified nothing toward proving that she had intended to put an End to her own Life & that of her Child. One shudders to think that innocent Women may have suffered an ignominious Death from such equivocal Proofs & inconclusive Reasoning. Most of these Reflections would naturally occur to any unprejudiced Person, & therefore upon a Trial in this Country, where we are so happy as to be under the Protection of Judges, who by their Education, Studies, and Habits, are above the Reach of vulgar Prejudices, and make it a Rule for their Conduct to suppose the accused Party innocent, till Guilt be proved: — with such Judges, I say, there will be little Danger of an innocent ~~Woman~~ Woman being condemned by false Reasoning. But Danger, in the cases in which we are now treating, may arise from the Evidence & Opinions given by physicians & People, who are called in to settle Questions in Science which Judges & Juries are supposed not to know w<sup>th</sup> Accuracy.

In general I am afraid too much has been left to our Decision. Many of our Profession are not so conversant with Science as the World may think; & some of us are a little disposed to grasp at Authority in a public Examination, by giving a quick and decided Opinion, when it should have been guarded w<sup>th</sup> Doubt; a Character which no Man sh<sup>d</sup> be ambitious to acquire, who in his Profession is presumed every Day to be deciding nice Questions, upon which y<sup>e</sup> Life of a Patient may depend. To form a solid Judgement about y<sup>e</sup> Birth of a new born Child, from y<sup>e</sup> Examination of its Body, a professional

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april 71

Man should have seen many new born children, both still born, & such as had outlived their Birth a short time only; and he should have dissected, or attended the Dissections of a number of Bodies in the different Stages of Putrefaction. I have often seen various & common & natural Appearances, both internal and external, mistaken for Marks of a violent Death."

Dr Hunter then recites a particular Case, and adds, "There are many circumstances to be learned by an extensive Experience in Anatomy and Midwifery, which, for fear of making this Paper pedantic, and therefore less useful, I shall pass over, and come to the material Question, viz. In suspicious Cases how far may we conclude that y<sup>e</sup> Child was born alive, and probably murdered by its Mother, if the Lungs swim in Water?"

"First ~~then~~ we may be assured that they contain Air; then we are to find out if that Air be generated by Putrefaction.

"Secondly, to determine this Question we are to examine the other internal Parts, to see if they be emphysematous, or contain Air; & we must examine y<sup>e</sup> Appearance of the Airbubbles in the Lungs w<sup>th</sup> particular Attention. If y<sup>e</sup> Air which is in them be that of Respiration, the Air bubbles will be hardly visible to the naked Eye; but if the Air bubbles be large, or if they run in Lines along the Fissures between the component Lobules of the Lungs, the Air is certainly emphysematous, and not Air which had been taken in by Breathing.

"Thirdly, if the Air in the Lungs be found to be contained within the natural air vessels, & to have the Appearance of Air received into y<sup>e</sup> by Breathing, let us next find out if that Air was perhaps blown into y<sup>e</sup> Lungs after the Death of y<sup>e</sup> Infant. It is so generally known that a Child, born apparently Dead, may be brought to life by inflating its Lungs, that the Mother herself, or some other Person, might have tried the Experiment. It might even have been done with a most diabolical Intention of bringing about the Condemnation of the Mother. v. fol. 73



afol 72

73

But the most dangerous & most common Error into which we are apt to fall, is this, *vis.* supposing the Experiment to have been fairly made, and that we have guarded against every Deception above mentioned, we may rashly conclude that the Child was born alive, & therefore most probably have been murdered; especially in a case where the Mother has taken Pains, by erecting the Child to conceal the Birth. And this last Circumstance has generally great Weight with a Jury. I will only observe, that in fair Equity it cannot amount to ~~any~~ more than a Ground of Suspicion, & therefore should not determine a Question, otherwise Doubtful, between an Acquittal and an infamous Death. Here let us suppose a Case, which every body will allow to be very possible.

"An unmarried Woman, becoming pregnant, is striving to conceal her Shame, & laying the best Scheme that she can devise for saving her own Life & that of her Child, & at the same Time concealing the Secret; but her Plan is at once disconcerted by her being unexpectedly suddenly taken ill by herself, & delivered of a dead Child. If the Law punishes such a Woman with Death for concealing her Shame, does it not require more from human Nature than weak human Nature can bear? In a case so circumstanced, surely, the only Crime is the having been pregnant, which the Law does not mean to punish with Death; & the Attempt to conceal it by fair Means should not be punishable with Death, as that Attempt seems to arise from a Principle of virtuous Shame. Having shown that the erecting of the Child amounts but most to Suspicion only let us return to the most important Question of all, *vis.* In the case of a concealed Birth, if it be clearly made out that the Child had breathed, may we infer that it may be murdered?"

To this Question the Doctor answers, "Certainly not." And this Opinion he enforces by Facts which he declares he knew from Experience to be true, & which would be confirmed by every Person

2-fol 74



74  
afol 73  
who has been much employed in  
Midwifery, & concludes in the following  
Manner:

"These Facts Deserve a serious  
Consideration from the Public; & as  
I am under a Conviction of Mind, if  
when generally known, they may  
be the Means of saving some un-  
happy & innocent Woman, I regard  
the Publication of them as an in-  
dispensable Duty."

Petition of the Apothecaries Apprentices  
for extension of Privileges by G.D. 1802.

To the Masters & Wardens of the  
Society of Apothecaries

700  
1  
We the undersigned sensible of,  
the inestimable Advantages which arise  
to Mankind in general & to the Society  
of Apothecaries in particular from your  
knowledge & scientific Discrimi-  
nation of the Vegetable Kingdom called of  
sciences of Botany are led under this Consider-  
ation humbly to address you the  
Master Wardens & Assistants  
of this Honorable Society for an ex-  
tension of Privileges (tho' already  
very great) not with a view of self  
gratification but impelled with a  
due sense the increase of our know-  
ledge will be to the Community by so-  
liciting your Perm. for the attend of  
General Herbarising in July as the  
only Means of advancing our Im-  
provement in so valuable an ac-  
complishment & professional Duty  
by being enabled to pay a due Attention  
to those Plants, which unfortunately  
grow lie beyond our usual  
Research

afol 54. The Loblolly by G.D.

Nature in every Form & Shape  
Is Nature still & still the same  
Whether in Lion Dog or Ape  
or Beast of any other Name

This Point admitted we proceed  
To view her in a less minute  
Namely the humors of the Head  
Worthy Sir Joseph Banks Pursuits

My Fancy paints them as a Race  
Of very great capacity  
If judging from their Dwelling Place  
They love to contemplate the Sky

My lonely Meditation led  
When hollow Bores stand both upright  
Occasioned by some middle Dead  
Thro' Telescopes they view the lights

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Up.



April 74

# McLure continued

75

Mayhap they love to take a swing  
For Science to Health is Gain  
If so they hang upon the ring  
Of a stiff eard & pendant mane

Had I their philosophic Eyes  
To analyse the Parts compound  
Of Mists that from the Mule arise  
Of form Conjectures most profound

One Part of Botany I guess  
Is now familiar to their View  
And that is nothing more or less  
Than Maiden Hair the good & true

\*Three botanical  
Companions

And as any other Things there be  
Which Smith & Ward their's may  
Conjoin in their Research with me  
Into Philosophers Display

Psalm 113. by G.B.D. Oct. 23rd 1844

O ye Servants of ye righteous Lord  
Delight his Name to praise  
Acknowledge him in all ye do  
And walk in all his Ways

From this Time forth far & wide  
We'll bless his holy Name  
Let all on whom his Mercy shines  
Devoutly do the same

Jehovahs sacred Name is praised  
From Morning until Night  
Thro every Kingdom of the Earth  
For which the Sun gives light

High above Heaven's Decies  
Our God in Glory dwells  
His Majesty above the Stars  
All Majesty excels

Who can compare with God the Lord  
That dwelleth so on high  
Yet in Humility looks down  
On Man beneath the Sky

He taketh up the simple Heart  
Out of its native Dust  
And lifteth up the humble Poor  
Who in his Mercies trust

That with the Princes he may be  
Established on the Throne  
Even as Rulers over them  
A People of his own

For He that makes the barren Soil  
With Fertility to prove  
And gives the Childless many Sons  
How wondrous is his Love

Brood Holy Spirit all each heart  
Cause us to emulate the Blest  
And in a way unfelt before  
In spirit & in Truth adore  
Saviour helpless Sinners Friend  
Great Advocate now condescend  
To listen from thy High Abode  
And bear our Sacrifice to God

59007



Sound Salvation far & near  
Christ in glory & th' appear  
Majestic Lyt humbly Reigns  
Redeemed Christians sing these strains

In Bethlehem which Men despise  
To Men as yet is born  
To Lion then direct your Eyes  
To David's Son th' exalted Horn

An Host of Angels from above  
To Shepherds tell his Birth & how  
To you is born oh Heavenly Word  
A Savior which is Christ the Lord

Therefore rejoice  
With hearty voice  
Ye hitherto of Sin the Slave  
Your Chains are broke  
From Satan's Yokes  
He conquers Death He triumphs  
O'er the Grave

The Lord the King of Earthly Kings  
Descends with Healing in his Wings  
To bind our broken Hearts  
Learn then to estimate your Price  
He wipes the Tears from all our Eyes  
And Peace sweet Peace imparts  
To all who on his Grace rely  
But such as from his Presence fly  
Who would not that this Mass should reign  
He dooms & justly dooms to feel  
His vengeance in the depths of Hell  
In endless Torment ~~in endless~~  
Pain

Yet listen Mortals do but hear  
How tenderly his Words invite  
Learn ye of me my Yoke to bear  
'Tis easy & my Burthen's light  
Yea tho' your Sins in Number rise  
Superior to of Stars  
Tho' ye have follow'd Blasphemies  
And sull'd Satans Scars.

Your Sins He wash your Scars He heal  
In my Mercy ye confide  
And from Gods holy Wrath conceal  
Your Blasphemies & Pride  
I turn O Jerusalem! your Hol Gods  
design  
Turn my Beloved turn thee  
For ever mine

Repent. & claim the Host  
above  
Christ is your Saviour, God  
is Love

Dec. 23

1 fol 83



Emplastrum. Dr. Kings

Rx Emplast: commun: ℞ij. Picis  
Burgund: ℞ij Cera flava ℞ij  
Pule. Ind: florent: ℞ij Mosch: q̄so  
Terebinth: Venet: ℞ij sola e ft Em

Delescotts. Opiate

Rx Bol: armen: ℞p P. Myrrha. ℞ij  
Lang: Dragon: ℞ij Alumenis &  
P. Ind: florent: aa ℞p P. Limes ℞p  
Mellis ℞ij & ℞p P. Pab

Pulvis marchellus

Rx Caryophyll: Maicis: Cinam: aa ℞ij  
Amyli hic Spanish Birch Amber  
℞p Ol. Origan: ℞p Ol. Laurin g o  
Ol. Sassafr: ℞ij & ℞p q̄so ℞ij

Lutum amygd: Album

Rx Amygd: amara: ℞ij Vitel oov. 40 in  
Gallia alba ℞ij & partes aequales  
Sp. C. Rets & Ag Rosar: ft Lutum

Pulvis Vermifugus Koute

Rx Calom: ℞ij Sacch: ℞ijij Tor: Rut goviij

Do. Do. Mane sumd.

Rx P. Jalap: ℞ij Sacch: Chrys: Tartar ℞ij  
Cinnab: Antim: q. s. ad satis linct:  
ft Pulvis. Dosis singulos: Pulo  
pro ratione Etat: administ.

Unguentum Pomat: dier:

Rx Ung: porcine: ℞ij Lev: oil ℞p  
Ag: aur: fl: ℞ij — Rosar: q̄so Sp:  
Lav: — Burgam: aa ℞ij & ft V.

Misc

Rx Lev: oil: ℞ij Cera all: ℞ijij Sp:  
Burgam: & Lav: aa ℞ij &

Balsamum Anodynum

Rx Tap: Venet: ℞ij Opie ℞p Sassafr: ℞ij  
Croci ℞ij Sp. C: Ech: ℞ij & ft. Galab  
+ pond: ℞ij sing:

Unguentum Nervosum

Rx Ol: Lav: Absynthii: Anthos: Menth: o.  
Puley Putei sing: & ℞ x Ung. Sambil:  
℞ij & ft. Ung: prouba

British Oil

Rx Ol: Labi — Terebinth: a ℞ij Succ ℞ij  
& ft Ol: Britt:

7905



afel 77

Bateman's Drops

R Julip: e Camphor: R. op: Lamp: attij  
Syr: papav: irat: R. kermes. Min  
gr xij Sem: an Lij Al: Do. y<sup>th</sup> LX 40

Lutum Amygdallorum

R Lapo: alb: R. Amy: amar. R. j  
Ag: fl: aurant. & Saml: q. s. R. j  
Lao: & Burgam: a R. j M. fl. L

Linctura pro Dentibus

R R. Myrrh: Cort: peruv a R. j M. fl.  
Lao: R. j R. j Limon: q<sup>th</sup> iij M. M. T.

Pomatum molle

R Insung: porcin R. j solac & Gum  
liquecat adde paululum Pulv:  
cappil: frigefact: Pomat: fiat

Atramentum

R Galle: Triv: Gum: arab: R. j Triv  
vitriol: R. j R. j R. j Ag: R. j

Recipe for Fevers

R Sal: s. s. Lij - Vitri R. j R. j R. j  
xxx R. j Cort: aurant: Syr: alb a R. j  
Civid: in Hausti 100 bti hor: sumd:

Pomade de vie

R Medulla bovis R. j coque in Ag:  
font: bis terve denique in aqua Rosa  
Colat: frigefact: separa aquam adde  
Gum: benzoine — Syracis & Rad:  
ind: flout: in pulv: redigentes  
singulorum R. j Nucem cupressi  
R. j Ogere in balnea aquosa vase  
lune clausa addendo sub finem  
processum Al: Cinam: guttas L  
Al: Caryophyll: & Nucis: Moot hats  
sing: q<sup>th</sup> L hostium colat: per q<sup>th</sup> L  
Limb: in Martheia pro usu R. j R. j

Pulv: Dent:

R Lap: pumicis. Triv Lang: Dracon  
R. j Alum: supell: Sacch: candid:  
P. Cinam: a R. j R. j R. j R. j

Elixir Salutis

R Sol: Sena pars: R. j Rad Glycyrr R. j Sem:  
coriand: — Anethi: fomicul: dul: Cami  
R. j Bacc: junip: R. j R. j R. j R. j  
Oigne & liquor: colat: adde Theriac q. s.

BOX — Mr. Boer's Receipts

Pulvis Antimonialis Sacch: Pulves

R Antimon Pulv: q<sup>th</sup> ii Sacch q<sup>th</sup> x R. j

Do — Do e Calomel:

R Sacch: alb Triv P. Antim: R. j Calom: 0 fol 79  
Triv P. M. R. j Pulves e

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# Medical Receipts contd 79

## Pulvis Astringens

Newgate

BOX

R. P. & Creta comp. ℥ij — Rhoei p. ℥ij Pulver  
R. Op. ℥ij + + + M. divid in chart xij

Pulv. atterat. p. ratiolam

R. Calom. p. p. ℥ij P. & chel. ℥ij ℥ij  
Sulphur. aur. ant. ℥ij Antim. Tart.  
gr. iij M. bene dosis p. adultis gr. iij

114  
1.2  
1.2

## White Powder

R. Hydrag. & Creta ℥ss Whiting ℥ss

## Pulvis Dent. i. Har.

R. Terra. rub. Gum. Tart. a ℥ij. Pulver  
Rad. Lido fl. Magnes. alba a ℥ss  
Sp. Laid. Burgam. ℥ij M. p. p.

Do. Do. antiscorbuticus

R. Bol. armen. ℥ij Sang. Dracon. ℥ss  
Tart. a ℥ij P. Myrrha. ℥ss os sapia ℥ij  
Sp. Burgam. Laid. aa ℥ss M. p. p.

## Pulvis Catharticus

R. Pulv. Rhoei & Jalap. ℥ss Calom. ℥ss

## Trochisci Lavendula

Trochisci

R. Sacch. alb. ℥ssior Ol. Laid. ℥ss — M.  
M. ℥ss Terra. rub. ℥ss M. G. Arab. q. s.

## Do. Mentha. piperitidis

R. Ol. M. P. ℥ss Sacch. ℥ss Mucilag.

## Do. Magnesia

R. Magnes. alb. ℥ss Creta. p. p. ℥ss  
Oculi canes. ℥ss ℥ss Sacch. alb. ℥ss  
P. Lido fl. ℥ss Ol. M. M. ℥ss Mucilag.

## Do. Pectorales

R. Sacch. alb. ℥ss — P. A. Anisi ℥ss  
Ferr. trit ℥ss Succa Gly. q. s. ℥ss M.  
Mucilaginis q. s. ad usum crasit.

## Do. Tolu

R. Sacch. alb. ℥ss Crem. Tart. ℥ss Mucil.  
q. s. a quo add. R. Bals. Tolu ℥ss

## Do. Zinziberis

R. Sacch. alb. ℥ss P. Zinzib. ℥ss  
Mucilag. q. s.

## Do. Ribis Nigri

R. Ex. Rib. Nig. ℥ss Chrys. tart. ℥ss  
Sacch. alb. ℥ss M. pro Troch.

## Do. Nitro

R. Sacch. alb. ℥ss Cal. Nitri ℥ss Crem. 3. Sol 80  
Tart. ℥ss Mucilag. S. Arab. q. s.



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# Medical Receipts cont.

## BOX Trochisci. Sulphur — Trochisci

℞ Sulphuris. Loti ℥ij Sacch: alb ℥ij  
Calomel: Div Antimon: Tart: 8℥  
Ol: N. M. 9℥ L. Mucilag: 9. 1 ft  
Trochisci Pond: 1/2 sing:

Do — Trib: Nig: atter

℞ Sacch: alb. ℥ij L. Trib: N. ℥ij Gum Tart: 1/2  
℞

Do — Chamamelorum

℞ Sacch: Alb. ℥ij L. Chamem: 1/2 Mucil:  
℞

Do — Glycer: c Opio

℞ Opii: par: (sol: in ℥ij. N. ten ℥ij) 1/2  
Ext: Glycer: 1/2 P. Gum: arab 1/2  
Sacch: 1/2 Ferr: trit: 1/2 M. ft.  
Trochisci 1/2 sing:

Do — Vermifugi

℞ P. Vermif: Recto (vid. fol. 77) 1/2  
Do. Mane. 1/2 Sacch: 1/2 Mucil:  
9. 1 ft. Troch: Pond: 1/2.

Pilula Cathart: c Calom: Pilula.

℞ Calomel Div. P. Rhæ: c Jalap: 1/2  
9. 1 ft Pilulas cxlv

Do — Rhæ: c Jalap.

℞ P. Rhæ: c Jalap. p. o. Syr: 1/2 P. 8. 1/2

Do — Antimon: c Opio.

℞ Opii 1/2. P. Antim 1/2 Lous: 9. 1 ft.  
℞ 120

Do — Emetica

℞ P. Ipec: 1/2 — Antim: 1/2 ft. P. 1/2

Do — Gall: c. c. Rusi

℞ Pil: Gall: C. 1/2 Rusi 1/2 ft. P. 1/2

Do — Rhæ: c. Tale Polych

℞ Pulo: Rhæ: 1/2. Nali. Vitriol: 1/2  
Syr: 9. 1 ft Pilulas cxlv

Do — Sapon: c Rhæ:

℞ Sap. Castel: 1/2 Rhæ: p. o. Syr: 9.  
1 ft. Pil gra. v. singularem

Do — Expect:

℞ P. Ipec: 1/2 Gum: Ammon: 1/2 Ox:  
1/2 9. 1 ft. Pilul: 1/2

Acetum aromaticum Varia

℞ Caccumiss: Rosar: fol: Salvia aa 1/2  
℞ Lavend: 1/2 Caryophyll: 9. 1 ft  
℞ ft. Acet: Arom:

v. fol 81



# Medical Receipts contd

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## Lac. Rosarum.

Varia

R Amyg: amar: ℥ij Sperm: Ceti: Cera  
alba a ℥ij Saponis: communis & Ol.  
Amygd ℥ij Kali. tart: Ol: Sabina a ℥ij  
Aq. Rosar: ℥ij Spt. P: R: ℥p. M. f. L. R.

Ol: Sulphureum P. Camps

R Vitrioli rectif: Salis ar  
p. o. Spt. Vin: rectif: tripulum horum. om  
nium per mensem digere ad visciatatem  
Distilla huius spiritui ℥ij adda Rad:  
angellica: Superb: rugin: Vin: Sina  
cardam: a ℥ij ft. Tinctura

## Tinctura Senna.

R Fol: Senna parv: ℥ij Vin: Carui Anisi  
Glycyrr. rad: a ℥ij Ova Passar: ℥ij  
Spt. Vin: Senna long ij ft. Tinctura

## Essentia Menthae - piperitidis

R Fol: Mentha: sat: ℥ij Spt. P. R. Vin  
Infund: P. Morrh. viij Cola Rad: Ol. M.  
Pip. ℥ij ft. Essentia

## Aq. Lavendula.

R Spt. P. Rect: ℥ij Ol. Lavend: Spt: ℥ij Gp.  
Burg: Ambras: Mosch: a ℥ij ft. A. L. D.

## Unguentum P. Labia.

R Ol. Amygd: ℥ij Rad: Anthon: ℥p Cera  
alba Sperm: Ceti: a ℥ij Sini vituti ℥p  
Ol: Thodii guttas. ℥ij. Eps. Burgam  
Limonum & Lanend. ℥p Coque lench:  
in Ol: Amygd: cola & adde. Cera: Sperm:  
& Serum Benigne Essentias

## Globuli pro Scabies.

R Saponis com: ℥ij Calomel: ℥p Hydr:  
Mercurius ℥ij Calx. hydr: alb: ℥p Eps:  
Limonum Burgam aa ℥ij contunde  
bene ut ft. Massam. Divid: in Glob:  
℥ij singulis

Side fol 92

## Domestic Receipts.

### Emun ex. Vibriarum

Vina

Ting: Cong: Succ: Vibriarum adde  
Cong: ij Agice. & ℥ij Sacchar: alb:  
sing: Cong: huius Mistura ℥p

### Vinum Linziberis

R Sacch: bar: ℥xij Aq: Cong Sij. Linz:  
contus: ℥ij mis: & coque p. Horam  
desperne & albumina ovor. ℥ij viij &  
Cola in vase ligneo sepone p. roras  
& riv adde Corticis exte: & succi Lin:  
duodecim Infpone in cadum &  
cochlearia ij cerevicia fermente -  
cestat. per tres septimana

## Wash. Balls

Varia

R Saponis: Carb: ℥viij Pulc: Capilla:  
℥p Vermillion groij contunde & cide  
in frustula quodrang: & aquam  
Rosar: ℥ij sepone: in vase exphime & fol 82  
cestat. restat. per i ℥ij Dies fist  
Globuli. Scrabe them when dry other colour the same

1005



Globuli (wash) Amygd. Alb. varia  
 1 ap. 81 1/2 ap. 1/2 oz. Amygd. 1/2 oz. Ceruse 1/2 oz  
 humect. aqua Rosarum. &c.

### Atramentum

Wash black. 1/2 Lamp. 1/2 1/2 Theriac.  
 contraind. 1/2. Ol. Dulce loc. 1/2 1/2. R.  
 1/2 Acid. vitrol. 1/2. 1/2 fac. Mucil.  
 1/2 Gum. arab. 1/2. Lactis 1/2 coquant.  
 unia fiat. Atramentum.

Common Stone Blue wetted &  
 put on the Part stung by a wasp is  
 a simple & efficacious Remedy.

### For a Cancer.

Boil some red Onions in new  
 milk to y<sup>e</sup> consistence of a Poultice  
 then add y<sup>e</sup> inside of a Wart of  
 a Stallions Leg, as much as will lay  
 on a Sispence

V. fol 92



afol 76 Translated from the French 83  
Sonnet of Mr. Barreca  
G.D.

Thy Judgements oh almighty God  
Are full of Equity  
Yet thou Delight'st so great thy Love  
To set the Sinner free.

To many my Transgressions are  
I cannot number them  
That if thy Mercy would smite  
Thy Justice must condemn.

Yes gracious Lord my weighty Sin  
My hatred to thy Deeds  
Prevents thy Offerings of Grace  
And Punishment Demands.

The Interest of thy holy Cause  
And Mercy, both combine  
Gainst the Salvation of my Soul  
They call for Wrath divine

Thy Will be done tis to thy Praise  
The Motives whence arise  
My Tears of Grief & Penitence  
Are hateful in Thine Eyes.

Consume, Destroy Revenge is met  
My Wickedness repay  
Oh Clasp the Cause above the Hand  
That takes my Life away

But where of Menagers of Wrath?  
Where can your Torments fall?  
Th' atoning Blood of Jesus Christ  
Secures me from them all!

1804

### Ranz. des Vaches.

Quand reverrai-je en un jour  
Tous les Objets de mon Amour?  
Nos claires Ruissaux  
Nos coteaux  
Nos Hamaux  
Nos Montagnes  
Et l'Ornement de nos Montagnes?  
La si gentile Soabeau  
A l'ombre d'un Ormeau  
Quand danserai-je au son du Chalumeau?

Quand reverrai-je en un jour  
Tous les Objets de mon Amour  
Mon Pere  
Ma mere  
Mon frere  
Ma sœur  
Mes Agneaux  
Mes Groupes  
Ma Bergerie?

Quand reverrai-je en un jour  
Tous les Objets de mon Amour.

afol 84

Over over



84  
afol 83

Original  
Page 83

Translations of Ranz des  
Vaches. by Imp<sup>r</sup> Davis. Smith  
& Drayton.  
1804

First

Ah how I sigh I long to see  
The Objects that are dear to me  
Our glassy Streams  
Our Hillsides green  
Our humbled huts  
Our Mountains high  
And I sail our Mountains  
Pride  
There with the sweet the gentle Maid  
Beneath an Elm's extended Shade  
When shall I dance to Pipes melodious  
play'd

Ah how I sigh I long to see  
These Objects so endeared to me  
My aged Father  
My Mother  
Beloved Sister  
Dearest Brothers  
My tender Lambs  
My bleating Flocks  
My kind endearing Shepherdess?  
Ah how I sigh I long to see  
These Objects so beloved by me.

Second

Oh! when in one Day shall I see  
Those Objects all so dear to me?  
Our Streams so bright  
The billowy Height  
Our Hamlets blue  
The Mountains blue  
And with them too this fairest Maid!  
When shall I once again be seen  
With I sail upon the Green  
Dancing beneath the old Elm's Shade?

Ah! when in one Day shall I see  
These Objects all so dear to me?  
Father, Mother,  
Sister, Brother,  
My thriving Flock bleating Lambs  
To keep whom now my fair one stands  
— Oh! when together shall I see  
These Objects all so dear to me?

Third.

Sweet regretted native Shore!  
Shall I ever behold thee more  
And all the Objects of my love  
Thy Streams so dear  
Thy Hills so dear  
The Mountain's brow  
And lot below  
Where once my flock were wont to  
love

There with Isabella fair  
light of foot & free from care  
Shall I to the Tabor beamed?  
Or at her beneath the Dale  
Whisper soft my artful Tale  
and blissful tread on fairy ground?

6 fol 85  
UP



below

apol: 84

85

Oh when shall I behold again  
My native Cot of humble Plain,  
And my Object dear;  
My Father & my Mother  
My Sister & my Brother  
And calm their anxious Fear?

## The poor Child of a Tar

J. G. Ingall.

In a little blue Garment all ragged & torn  
With scarce any shoes to his feet  
His head quite unco'd & a look so forlorn  
I could stony steps for his feet  
At Bay cheerless sat & his Passengers pass'd  
With a voice that might advise bar  
Have pity eied be let your Bounty be cast  
To a poor little Child of a Tar

No Mother have I nor no Friends can I claim  
Deserted & cheerless I roam  
My father has fought for his Country & Home  
But alas! he may never come Home  
Pinch'd by cold & they hunger how hapless my State

Distress & all Happiness mar  
Look down on my Sorrows & pity the State  
Of a poor little Child of a Tar

My Cruelty drove from a neat rural Cot  
Where once with contentment we dwelt  
No Friends to protect us my poor Mother's lot  
Alas! too severely she felt;  
Bowed down by Misfortunes Death made  
her his own }  
And snatched her to Regions afar  
Distress'd & quite friendless she left me to roam  
A poor little Child of a Tar

Thus plaintive he mourn'd when a sailor }  
That pass'd }  
Stop'd a moment to give him relief  
He stretch'd out his hand & a look on him cast  
A look full of wonder & grief  
What my Com. he cry'd my poor little Boy  
With wealth I've return'd from the war  
Thy sorrows shall cease nor shall grief more }  
amoy }  
The Poor little Child of a Tar

J. H. 87

## Numbers of the Poll. for Middlesex Election 1887

	Bying	Manuaring	Buried
Tuesday July 13 <sup>th</sup>	1303	1097	699
Wednesday 14 <sup>th</sup>	2005	1659	1192
Thursday 15 <sup>th</sup>	2252	1880	1386
Friday 16 <sup>th</sup>	2385	2016	1509
Saturday 17 <sup>th</sup>	2445	2093	1564
Sunday 18 <sup>th</sup>	2564	2186	1710
Monday 19 <sup>th</sup>	2671	2280	1817
Tuesday 20 <sup>th</sup>	2762	2384	1895
Wednesday 21 <sup>th</sup>	2841	2464	1955
Thursday 22 <sup>th</sup>	2925	2532	2032
Friday 23 <sup>th</sup>	2973	2582	2079
Saturday 24 <sup>th</sup>	3059	2642	2169
Sunday 25 <sup>th</sup>	3200	2722	2328
Monday 26 <sup>th</sup>	3553	2805	2791
Tuesday 27 <sup>th</sup>	3848	2936	3207



86 Plants nam'd by G. B. D. when  
he obtain'd the Title Sept. 14  
1802

*Rubus fruticosus*  
*Hedera Helix*  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
• *Potamogeton gramineus*  
*Trifolium fragiferum*  
• *Ononis asclepiadifolia officinalis*  
• *Achillea ptarmica*  
+ *Medicago lupulina*  
*Juncus tenuifolius*  
*Lentodon bispidum*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
• *Imula dysenterica*  
*Centauria nigra*  
+ *Erigeron acer*  
+ *Ononis spinosa*  
+ *Pieris echinoides*  
*Thlaspi bursa pastoris*  
• *Polygonum lapathifolium*  
*Hypochaeris radicata*  
*Juncus articulatus*  
*Juncus aquatica*  
*Hieracium sabaudum*  
• *Teucrium scorodonia*  
• *Botanica officinalis*  
*Plumex acutus*  
*Serratula tenetoria*  
*Stachys sylvatica*  
• *Scrophularia nodosa*  
*Raphanus raphanistrum*  
*Rosa canina*  
*Sparganium ramosum*  
*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*  
*Faucalis arthriticus*  
+ *Tragopogon pratensis*  
*Polypodium filix mas*  
+ *Imula pulicaria*  
+ *Euphrasia odontites*  
*Lupinus luteus*  
*Anagallis arvensis*  
+ *Verbena officinalis*  
*Mentha aquatica*  
*Pucedanum silanum*  
*Lycopus europaeus*  
• *Lison ammonium*  
• *Datura stramonium*  
+ *Angelica sylvestris*  
+ *Ignunculus hederacea*  
*Pimpinella saxifraga*  
+ *Lardianum hirsutum*  
*Fusca tutetiana*  
*Glematis viter alba*

Cetera desunt

• Denotes the P<sup>th</sup> named. + Those that  
G. B. D. had never seen before that Day

Case of Mr. Coombs Carpenter of St  
Barter Lane London attended by Doctors  
Lettsom, Bird, Landree & by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Box  
Surgeon & Apothecary

Dissection — On exposing the cavity  
of the Abdomen the whole Abdominal Canal  
except the Stomach appeared greatly diseased  
& distended with Air — The great Omentum  
was for the most part gangrenous, adhered  
in several Places to the Peritoneum. It had  
secreted a Quantity of healthy Pus in the  
vicinity of the Caecum — The Mesentery  
was slightly diseased — The Liver,  
Spleen & Pancreas were free from  
any morbid Affection  
The Viscera of the Thorax (on exposing  
that cavity) with their investing  
Membranes were perfectly healthy

Cause of  
Death  
Enteritis  
with  
adhesions  
between



# Procession for y<sup>e</sup> Proclamation<sup>th</sup> of Peace. London

## Within Temple Bar

The military Bodies of y<sup>e</sup> City  
 Horse Guards  
 Thights Marshall Men 2 B2  
 Thights Marshall Sr. J<sup>r</sup>. Bland Bury  
 Drums  
 Drum Major  
 Trumpets  
 Jayant Trumpeter  
 Pursuivant of Arms  
 Herald  
 { King of Arms }  
 { Mr Harrison }  
 4 Constables together  
 6 Marshall Men 3 & 3 on foot  
 Six Trumpeters  
 Band of Music  
 Two Marshalls on Horseback  
 ~ Sheriffs ~  
 Sword & Mace on foot  
 Lord Mayor on Horseback  
 Six Footmen in rich liveries  
 3. of 3  
 State Coach with six Horses  
 Ribbands &c }  
 Aldermen in Simority in their  
 Coaches }  
 Carriages of y<sup>e</sup> two Sheriffs  
 Officers of y<sup>e</sup> Lord Mayor in  
 Coaches }  
 Horse Guards

Indulgence

9031

## afol 85 Contemporaneous. Psalm.

How can sinners such as we  
 worship in truth the Deity  
 How shall we live & folly flee  
 Hail, Jesus, tho' you died for me

Then let me bless his holy name  
 He wipe away my guilt & shame  
 and lets me bleed by on the cross  
 His Blood had ransom'd Adams loss

Happy those souls who never stray  
 from Jesus love from Jesus way  
 who live secure from sin & strife  
 leading the Christians holy life

Blessed be God in all we do  
 Daily and wanted strength & power  
 that we secure may run our race  
 by love & joy & faith & grace  
 Oh may our souls thy comforts feel  
 which thou dost graciously reveal  
 to guilty man & flesh & blood  
 the foretaste of eternal good

Who but the ever saint can tell  
 what happiness it is to dwell  
 with Jesus in the realms of bliss  
 freed from the pangs of sin & vice

How shall the power of Death be vain  
 when shall the power of Hell be vain  
 the love which Jesus died to give  
 planting the faith in Jesus love



To my Friend Ward on his  
Birth-Day — 1854

If Junes would my Friendship prove  
Ashore whom I esteem & love  
Of from Lianity we try  
Our Brother's Faith & Amity  
Your changeless Friendship and demand  
A volume from a Master's hand  
I shall then imitate those Boats  
Who wear but once about good cloaths  
In ~~our~~ <sup>your</sup> Junes dress <sup>each</sup> ~~fit~~ <sup>line</sup>  
Junes ~~the~~ <sup>because</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>fine</sup>  
His not much — the useful Dress  
The sons of Health & Soil protect  
Who six Days out of seven appear  
What in reality they are  
I show upon the working man  
The Lines I write shall build upon  
I wish you what I truly wish  
Plain the least with <sup>an</sup> extra Dish.

May you for ever then enjoy  
In this your earthly Pilgrimage  
In youth the Pleasures of a Day  
In olden years the joys of Age

May not each Day thriving Or  
Which rules in Majesty the Day  
Behold the faces of Life about  
The soul in them obstruct they leap

Each evening may refreshing rest  
Gives of indigorate thy frame  
By Metal clothy in oppressor's  
Of fear of Death or dread of shame

— taken Hand  
May all you ~~undertake~~ succeed  
According to your utmost wish  
Whether you draw a tooth or blood  
Or cut a man up or a tick

Putting aside I really hope  
In this life what you undertake  
Will prosper in the fullest scope  
For yours & for the Patient's sake

You see no flatterer am I  
But plainly wish & plainly write  
If you don't like it put it by  
Twice or a fable for to light

If like the fable may we live  
In wish & Talents social tie  
Proofs of our mutual Friendship  
Till lost in good old age we die

May Friendship ever steady flame  
Of life the chief enlivening Part  
The Tapers transient Glory flame  
Of blade eternal in our Heart

Beloved Friend thy natal Day  
No Court Parade attends  
No Tyrophants thin Horns pay  
Whether rejoice? Thy Friends  
They — bound to thee by cloud ties  
My unity & Love — selfish  
Thy stay on Earth to ~~be~~ <sup>pride</sup>  
To wish thee yet above

— 9057 —



# God of his Power over the Creation

Racines Tragedy  
of Alceste.

59

This God Creator of the Earth & Seas  
Is omnipotent powerful all wise  
Not such as Error paints by his great Name  
The Eternal he is known - Man's wondrous  
Hein his Majesty resolute & planned  
The World & Stars arose at his Command  
He to suffering humble Mortals sighs  
Amazing Condescension listens from  
Judges Mankind with equal Laws - his own  
Of questions Kings from his almighty  
Throne  
When he wiles the strongest Nations fall  
He breaths in Anger & destroys them all

In vain the mighty Potentates below  
Unite to combat with so dread a foe  
If in their Riches or their Power they trust  
He speaks they see him & return to Dust  
The Sea is troubled at his mighty Word  
And Heav'n trembles when his Voice is heard  
The Earth the Sun & all the Realms of Light  
Is wonderful are nothing in his Sight  
Of Death the Priest how terrible the Thought  
Manful Man he looks upon as Nothings

## HYMN. on 4. Peace

Almighty God to whom we owe,  
What acts of Happiness we know,  
Accept our heartfelt lays;  
For Blessings past, for Mercies now  
With reverence to thee we bow,  
& grateful sing thy Praise.

Where'er the Morning Sun doth rise,  
Where'er the Evening quills of Skies,  
Or Ocean's Tempests blow;  
Thy Spirit hath our Arms sustain'd,  
Thy Justice hath our Cause maintain'd,  
& still thy Good is shown.

Lord not to us but to thy Name,  
Be all the Glory, all the Fame,  
For ever fix'd thy Throne;  
Incline us to thy sacred Law,  
From ev'ry Vice our Wishes draw,  
& may thy Will be done.

If Man thus fav'd, might implore  
Of thee great God; one Blessing more,  
May Wars for ever cease.  
Good Will & Peace prevail on Earth  
As sung by Angels at the Birth  
Of Christ & Prince of Peace!

Accept this Tribute of our Praise,  
With cheerful Voice our Songs we raise,  
Thy Truth & Love proclaim.  
Repentant, all our Faults deplore,  
With grateful Hearts thy Will adore,  
& magnify thy Name.

Jesus do not leave me  
For one thou didst atone  
Oh 'twould sadly grieve me  
To wander all alone  
If thou art mine  
I will be thine  
Love me now and here and there

7605

100/100



The Oyster of Pleaders  
Boileau Ep: ij  
Tr. G.D. 1803

Once says an Author on that Day  
Or in which Chapter I can't say  
Two hungry Daff stars & trayallars met  
Of journey's on with naught to eat  
When luckily upon y<sup>e</sup> Ground  
An Oyster neither of them found  
As each popeys a narrow Soul  
With greediness each claimed the whole  
When in y<sup>e</sup> middle of y<sup>e</sup> fray  
Justice appear'd upon y<sup>e</sup> way  
With Scales in Hand; They both aspe's  
Before my Lady - the face heard  
'Tis hard she said you can't agree  
Pray give the Oyster unto me  
The Oyster-shells she first divides  
Of this upon y<sup>e</sup> face decides  
A Shell for him & Shell for thee  
The Oyster is y<sup>e</sup> Lawyers fee  
By others Lollies we <sup>now</sup> our breath increase  
Twas a fine Oyster ~~adieu~~ Depart in Peace

Return unto thy Rest o my soul

All worldly cares depart  
No longer tire my heart  
Wh: longs for better things  
My soul shall seek her Rest  
In Jesus ever blest

Secure beneath his heavenly wings

His Grace & pardning Love  
Have such a pow'r to move  
Fear resist no more  
Come dearest Jesus come  
Forbid me more to roam  
My sickness to my heart restore

Love in thy bosom sways  
A love ~~which~~ <sup>that</sup> near deays  
Which for thy Saints provides  
thy soul then take thine ease  
Haste where'er thou please  
He fast eternally abides

Here Sainties never cloy  
But give encreasing joy  
Hale that will may taste  
The charter is so good  
For those who faint for food  
For them he spread this rich Report

And he that once has eat  
This soul sustaining meat  
His hunger to allate  
Is satisfied still  
He'll eat against his will  
His Hunger Lord in me create.



Why should why there's distressing fears  
 Why doubt the favours Grace  
 Canst thou by sighs & groans & Tears  
 Secure eternal peace

Thou hast not power to form thy frame  
 or make again flesh  
 Much less canst thou thy soul reclaim  
 & give it heavenly Birth

Then why torment & grieve thy heart  
 With thoughts of legal rights  
 Whomake thee from thy Rest depart  
 I mourn thro' Days & Night

Pray & believe the Word of God.  
 That thou hast nought to do  
 Jesus alone the crime-prep'ns too  
 To ease the load from you

Trust then my soul doubt not again  
 Nor from the truth recede  
 The word of Grace is plain to plain  
 That he who runs may read

Hasten with steps as swift as thought  
 To tread the narrow Road  
 Ere by the Powers of Hell you're brought  
 Into their cursed abode

And as you go lift up your eyes  
 From Earths polluted joys  
 Look steadfastly on Christ the Prize  
 The Light all fear destroys

And arms you boldly to proceed  
 To struggle fight & die  
 When the eternal Courts you'll tread  
 & shout — a Victory —

f. fol 96

What the abounding Zeal  
 or even abrupt fire  
 My utterance attend  
 or all my soul inspire  
 Devoted Love shall ever be found  
 A striking noise an empty sound  
 Tho' on the poor my all  
 Readily bestowed  
 or with the Martyr burn  
 Influences intense & slow  
 Not urged by Love 'tis all a heat  
 The sacrifice is incomplete.



a folio 81.

Medical Receipts

Gutta arsenice.

Gutta arsenice

℞ Arsenic. alb. leigat. Alkali  
Szech. fixum aa grā. sive coque  
paulatim in / florantibus castis donec  
solvatur Arsenicum & solutione calida  
facto addere

℞. Sacculula. compositi. ℥ss  
Ag. Distile. ℥ss pondere

Solutio Mineralis

Solutio  
Mineralis

℞ Arsenic. pulv. subtil. grā. xij  
Kali ppt. grā. xij Ag. Distile ℥ss  
digeat simul in balneo arena  
donec Arsenicum solvatur

Cervicia Antiscorbutica

Cervicia  
antiscorbutica

℞ Sem. sinapis contusarum ℥ss Radix  
Aspharagathi rusticani rasura ℥ss  
Piperis Jamaicensis ℥ss Cardui  
benedicti recentis Congia & stent simul  
per hebdomada - Dosis ℥ss bis in die

Decoctum Bardane.

Decoctum

℞ Radix bardane ℥ss Aqua font.  
℥ss coque ad colaturam ℥ss  
℞. bibat ℥ss bis in die

Decoct. Corticis Quercini.

℞ Corticis quercini ℥ss coque in  
aquam fontanam ℥ss ad ℥ss & cola

Decoct. Ulmi campestris.

℞ Corticis interni ulmi recentis ℥ss  
Aqua fontana ℥ss coque ad colaturam  
& cola. addere Ag. pip. Jam. ℥ss Dosis  
libram dimidiam ter in die

Emplastrum Dorsale.

Emplastrum

℞ Emplastri. edocantia ℥ss Cerefl. ℥ss

℞ Empl. Dorsale = Opio.

℞ Empl. Dorsalis. ℥ss Op. col. ℥ss

Emplastrum Nervosum.

℞ Galbani ℥ss Saccharata pulvis  
Kera flacca aa ℥ss. Asa fetida  
dominis Cymini. Sambucus aa  
aa ℥ss M. v. a. ft Emplast.

Emplastrum Calidum.

℞ Emplastri. pumi paterij. - Vesicah. ℥ss  
p. f. liquescant simul.

7905



Infusum paralyticum

93

Infusa

℞ Lad: Raph: rub: Ras: Sem: Sinap:  
contus aa ℥ij Canela alb: ℥ij  
aq: bullent 10 mps cola et adde  
℥ij: carui ℥ij Sumat ℥ij ter die

Infusum Sem: Bardane et  
Dauci sylvestris

℞ Sem: bard. et Dauci sylves: a ℥ij  
infunde in aq: bull: ℥ij vel coq:  
in bq: font: ℥ij Donec dimidium  
evaporet. Dosis ℥ijij nocte manque  
vide Robinson on y Stone & Gravel

Pilula cerulæ.

Pilula

℞ Argenti vivi ℥ij Balsami  
Sulphuris ℥ij Gummi guaiaci ℥ij  
Mucilaginis quercis a fabici q.s.  
ft Pilula 2410 Sumat ij omni nocte

Pilula Martiales & aloe.

℞ Florum: Martiales Saponis albi aa  
℥ss alocs. ℥ij Syrupi q.s. ft Pilula  
L.R.

Pilula Diuretica

℞ Argenti vivi - manna aa ℥ij tere  
optime simul ad argentum vivum  
extinctionem deinf adde succo  
glycyrrhizæ ℥ij M. bene ut fiat  
Massa mercurialis

℞. Massa mercurialis ℥ij Pilul:  
scillitica ℥ij Misce divide in  
pilulas 2400 Dosis ij n. maneque

Pilula Hydrargyri p Bacher

℞ Extracti Hellebori nigri - Myrrha  
soluta a ℥ij Cardui benedicti ℥ij  
- ℥ij Misce secundam artem fiat  
Pilulas - Aere sicco spiccanda Donec  
formandis pilulis sit apta - singulis  
ad granum semper sumend 10 x pro dore

Pilula Menagoga.

℞ Extracti gentiana Ales. succotrin:  
a ℥ij Sptis martis ℥ss Syrupi q.s.  
ft Pilula 2410 Sumat ij omni nocte.

Dr. Home recommends ʒ loath of y  
Rubia tinctoria as a powerful Menagi:  
it may be exhibited in the quantity  
of a Drachm bis vel ter die.

afol: 94

7005



Serum sinapiumSerum  
sinapium

℞. Linimentum sinapium bene cont: ℥j  
Lactis vaccinae - Aquae fontanae.  
aa ℥ss coque et cola bibat. ad libit.

Pulvis antistrumous. ChesterPulvis  
antistrumous

℞. Phosphor. antimonii - Nitri. puriss.  
Magnesia alba. aa ℥j M. ror. ℥j

Aqua Imperialis.Aqua  
Imperialis

℞. Crystallorum Tartorum ℥j  
Sacchari albi ℥jia Corticis exterioris  
Limonum M. io Aquae Cong. M. fl.  
- bibat. pro potu.

Dr. Fordyce. his Purgatio Pulvis

℞. Alois. succot: ℥o - G. Sagapen: ℥ij  
Gambog: ℥ij C. Arab: ℥ij Ab:  
Limonum: ℥j M. Dosis grana  
sep ad decem M. laxativa.

Mr Bromfield's Anodyne  
- Sudorific.Anodynum  
sudorificum

℞. Tinctura Opii Drachmas duo  
Vin. antimonialis Drachmas sep  
M. exhibeat. guttas sep ad decem p. Dosis

Receipts for Bougies.Bougie  
Hunter

℞. Olei olivarum Libras tres  
Cera flava Libram  
Miri Libram unam cum semipe  
Miscantur et coque ad idoneam. crass.

Swissers Do.Bougie  
Swissers

℞. Cera flava Libram unam  
Humatis Ceti Drachmas tres  
Crupe acetate Drach: duo ad octo. M.

Bell's Do.Bougie  
Bell

℞. Emplastri Lythargyri Uncias quatuor  
Cera flava Unciam unam cum semipe  
Olei olivarum Drachmas tres. M.

Whitehead's Essence of Mustard.Essence of  
Mustard  
Whitehead's

℞. Ol: Terebinthina - Olivar:  
aa ℥ijss Fra. Cantharis: ℥j M.

Peers Apodol.Apodol  
Peers

℞. Ag: Amom: ℥j Lin: Japon:  
Ag: Amom: Aeth: aa ℥ijss -



Tinct. ad Tapan

℞ Decoct. fort. Bals tota ad 73oj  
 Flor. Sulph 3iv Satis luti pulv.  
 Agaric colat: a 3ij Opir pur 3i  
 Olei terebinth. ether: 4ij Infund per  
 Menas duas ad colat: cui adde Bals.  
 semip: 3j Flor: Benz: 3ij et  
 depand: Lignum ad usum —  
 Res Amicus 3p. ff. Tinctura

Sulp. pulmonum —

℞ Adiant. nig: Sem: anisi. Sem  
 feniculi dulcis a 3oj adde  
 Succ. Glycy: 3oj Syrupi simp 4iij  
 ℞. 302 p. 11 —



apol. 91

How fater enlaid soul intetation

on my Post 2

Dear Lord tustow thy Blessing  
 Thee is quite to trespassing  
 To thee alone  
 To thee we cry  
 our Pray's offer  
 & grant supply  
 'Tis only thou who can restore  
 the healths that he enjoy'd before

Dear Father send thy Spirit  
 To teach him Jesus' Cherist  
 the sinners' Friend  
 & Prince of Peace  
 to him depend  
 our healths & ease  
 We plead before thy spotless Throne  
 His Righteousness & not our own

Oh for his sake receive  
 the feeble thanks we give  
 let that words  
 or can possess,  
 are given  
 His Righteousness  
 To him may we in constant strain  
 Devote the remnant of our days

Lord invite  
 that I may write  
 Sal who live may own  
 your still lives  
 himself he gives  
 the glory his alone

Great God descend  
 thy Word attend  
 With Evidence divine  
 Speak to each heart  
 Sweet joy impart  
 and make us only thine

In all words  
 be this our view  
 To glorify thy Name  
 Each Day & hour  
 In thy great Power  
 To live to thee our aim

The Day of Grace  
 flies on apace  
 We soon must faint & die  
 Lord while we live  
 may we receive  
 thy Faith & grow thereby

wfe



97  
Long haul we have  
In Patens chain  
Torn out gale's & broke  
Obolus free  
That we may flee  
To Jesus' peaceful Yoke

To wile we praise  
In all our ways  
Thy sin-forgiving Love  
Our Limits shall then  
Shew forth to all men  
Thy Spirit doth us move.

### Jesus at the Marriage

In Cana of old,  
By Scripture were told  
Our Savior attended a feast  
How honored the Pair  
For Jesus was there  
His Presence the Company gladdened

Louisa my dear  
May Jesus hear  
When we to the Altar shall go  
I ever will depart  
May he comfort each heart  
And his Grace in abundance bestow

Water turn'd into Wine  
Proo'd the mandate divine  
Which wrought such a wonderful Change  
The Ruler confest  
The last was the best  
And marvel'd the Thing was so strange

In stature & Grace  
A likeness we trace  
Our stature like water is weak  
Till God by his Word  
Doth his Spirit afford  
Which compels us his Glory to speak

Dearest Partner may we  
In this point agree  
At all times to pray to the Lord  
His Presence to grant  
To relieve every want  
That henceforth we may live on his Word

1808  
The handwriting  
is his first wife  
Louisa Best  
May 1808



# Morning Hymn

We are thy Children Lord & need  
Daily supplies of heavenly bread  
we will arise to shouting light  
& praise our Guardian thro' the night.

Keep us good Father thro' this Day  
Help us thy Precepts to obey  
Shay we in all things live & prove  
Obedient to thy Voice of Love,

Thy tenderness & kindness Lord,  
To Children who obey thy Word  
Destroy our Tears & make us see  
To ask for all we want of Thee

Our feeble frame thy aid requires  
Define to thee our lust desires  
Protect us in thy mighty arms  
From evil thoughts & false alarms

Support our footsteps as we walk  
& make us of thy Wonders talk  
Ourselves that Mercies we receive  
Such Blessings thou alone canst give

Lord every Day & every Hour  
Uphold us by thy gracious Power  
Thy Ways may we pursue & love  
Till we arrive in Heav'n above

Coming from a death bed of a father  
for Family

Eternal Wisdom King of Kings  
Disposer of created things  
When thou recall'st this fleeting breath  
The body is the prey of Death.

What piercing grief overwhelms the Heart  
When Father & their Children part  
The sorrowing Partner of his Care,  
Bursting with woe dissolves in Tears

Great God thy sovereign Decree  
Is that in this in time should be  
But when Christ's Kingdom is begun  
Twice be on an eternal plan

No breaking Heart or tearful Eyes  
Are seen whether thy glorious Skies  
But joys unceasing there shall reign  
Free from all sorrow sin & Pain

When Jesus King of Saints is crowned  
Love everlasting shall abound  
His Family that Tyrant slain  
Shall meet & never part again

Oh may we all there find a place  
Best of Daughters of his Grace  
So shall we sing in Heav'n above  
Christ's matchless undivided Love



Do not the Palmists words decree  
This would willingly believe  
Religion's ways are ways of peace  
Leaving rather a path of peace

Yet before why do I feel  
Sharper than any sword of steel  
In my best faculties destroy  
And deeply wound my young joy

David unlike all men before  
The image of his shaken bow  
Whose precepts written on his heart  
Doubt to act the Lion's part

Thence is plain I cannot tell  
The ways of Heaven from those of Hell  
No peace no pleasantness I find  
But witching of every kind

Thus far I must have walk'd in vain  
To quick my soul return again  
Tuck with earnestness to-day  
The heavenly road & take the way

The sun with swiftness takes his flight  
To-day succeeds the blackest night  
What way Ray of hope is o'er  
I you will face to face no more.

Then I must die oh wretched I am  
That ever I the work began  
In useless toil my strength is gone  
The sun declines undone undone.

Surely know that every breath  
Consigns me to the army of Death  
The vengeance at your door shall lie  
Who brought me thus far but to die

How false the pleasures & the song  
That cheered me as I pass'd along  
The marks of grace - all scum & char  
Scold not doubt till I came here

A stranger who was passing by  
Heard with melting heart my cry  
Address'd himself to my relief  
To soothe my soul consuming grief

Oh heavy-hearted why complain?  
Art thou a stranger to my pain  
I thought that by this thorny road  
My soul w<sup>d</sup>. be brought back to God

Oh fool & ignorant of thy good  
Is not the way mark'd out with blood  
Has unbelief so blinded thee  
To think that thus it should not be?

Was Moses & Aaron said  
By high ways of enjoyment led  
The desert & the wilderness  
Were they the paths of pleasantness

Did Noah & Abraham  
Following the great I AM  
Escape without the tempter's darts  
Nor feel its poison or its smart

Believe the faithful witness now  
Who to thy feet reveals how  
This is the Word of Righteousness  
'Thro Tribulation & Distress

Write for 187



# Stouffer Informary

TS

RECEIP Aqua. Alcatina. Aqua.

Rx Kali. ppt. ℥ij. Ag. distill. ℥iv.

Solae & saturatus solutio acido aereo.

Supremum ammoniacale.

Rx Vitrioli. Javelis. ℥ij Ammon. ppt. ℥ij

Turantur simul in Mortario vitro  
perfecte commisceantur: in aspan  
violaceam, Charta bibula obductam.  
primum super lapidem calcarium,  
dein lenissimo calore exicca.

Decoctum Tormentilla. Decoctum.

Rx Rad: Tormentilla. ℥ij Corticis.

fruct: granati. fol: Plantag: aa ℥ij

Ag: fontana. ℥ij

Coque ad ℥ij & sub finem coctionis  
adde corticis Capivi ℥ij Decocto  
colato, adde ferri ℥ij: simp ℥ij.

Decoct: & Tupilaginis.

Rx Sol: Tulp: ℥ij Ag: ℥ij

Coque ad ℥ij, & sub finem coctionis  
adde Sol: Glycyrr: ℥ij.

Decoct: Tulp: & R: Mores:

Rx Sol: Tulpaj: ℥ij Rad: Mer: ℥ij

Coque leni igne in Aqua ℥x  
vase clauso p. Minut: Decem  
turn cola.

Decoct: Hordei. & Junci.

Rx Decoct: Hord: ℥ij p: J: Arab: ℥ij

Coque paulisper donec solvat: G:

Decoct: Aloë: alcatinum.

Rx Aloës. succ: P. Myrrha: Croci.

Anglic: aa ℥ij Kali. ppt: ℥ij

Sol: Glycyrr: ℥iv. Ag: ℥ij

Coque ad uncias duodecim,

Colatura adde

℞: Card: ℥: ℥iv.

Est quoque & duplice Kali.

Decoct: Sincæ.

Rx Rad: Sincæ. ℥ij Glycyrr: ℥ij

Ag: ℥ij

Coque ad libram & cola. vide fol 101

1805-



Elect: Bals: Lepaiba. Electar<sup>101</sup>

afol: 100

Rp. Bals: Lepaib: Zij Cons: Rosar ul: <sup>10a.</sup>  
Zij P. G: Arab: Zij Mf.

Elect: Bals: Peruviana.

Rp Bals: Peru: Zij Cons: Cor: l: Zij  
P: G: Arabici: Zij Mf.

Elect: Catechu.

Rp. Catechu: P: P: e creta: f: aa  
Zij Sy: papav: alb: q. s. ft.

Elect: Cinchona.

Rp. Cinchona: Zij P: R: Serp: l: Zij  
Syr: 2.2: q. s. ft. S.

Elect: Olibani.

Rp Olib: P: Bals: Cops: aa Zij Cons:  
Cynob: Zij Sy: S: q. s. ft. S.

Elect: Senna compositum.

Rp Elect: Senna. Ph. l. Zij P: Jalap:  
Chryst: Tart: aa Zij Sy: Sp: Cer:

Elect: Diaceticum.

Rp Chryst: Tart: Zij Sct: Jemip: Zij  
Syr: Simp: q. s. ft. Elect:

Elect: Stomachi:

Rp Rad: Zedoari - Galang: P:  
Cand: alb: Cort: Curant: rice:  
aa Zij Sy: Simp: q. s. ft. Elect:Elect: Stomach: e Ferr: add Relb:  
Feni. Sio

Elect: Sulphur:

Rp Elect: Senna. Zij Kali. nitrol:  
Sulph: lot: aa Zij Sy: q. s.

Elect: antimoniale.

Rp Antim: P: Hyd: e Sulphur: Zij  
Cons: cort: Asph: Zij Sy: q. s.

Electarium e Trobinthina.

Rp Mel: anglie: Zij Sy: Ferel: R: Zij

Elect: Pittonie: aperiens.

Rp Elect: Senna. Zij G: Guais: P: Zij  
Ferel: Zij Jalap: Zij Petrol: <sup>vid fol 102</sup>  
barbadoens: q. s. ut fiat Elect:



afolio 101

Rx Smi. Fenic. p. kii: pip: Rij: Electaria.  
 p: Anula. Camp: aa Rij Sore:  
 Int: Mel: Opt: aa Rij Coque.  
 Mlt: e Sauch: ut ft: Symples Sin  
 adda cetera ut ft: Elect: —

## Elect. Spongia.

Rx Spong: ust: g<sup>ro</sup> fons: lignori:  
 g. s. ut: ft: Elect: —

## Elect. Roborans. (Bristol)

Rx Resin: ft: G: mel: flastring:  
 aa Zp p. p. kii: Rij cons. loar:  
 Rij Syp: g. s. ft: Elect: —

## Emplast. Euphorbii. Emplastore.

Rx Pice: Burg: Rij Euphorb: Zp  
 Toul: vulp: g. s. ft: Emplast: —

## Emplast. Stimulans.

Rx Emp: Gum: Rio — Canth: Rij

## Emp. p. e Sapon. (Bristol)

Rx Litharg: p. Hdt. Acet: Hdt  
 Ol: Olioar: Hdt Sap: alb:  
 Hsp: Hdt bene: Citine. Hdt  
 Camph: kisp ft: Emplast: —

## Emplast. Stomachi:

Rx Gm: Amom: Rij Ol: Macis. (O.  
 Approp: Zp. Emp: Litharg: Rij &

## Emplast. e Sapon. Colat:

Rx Empl: e Sap: Rij Amom: pph:  
 Rij vel Zj & ft: Ec

## Emplast. Sapon: muria:

Rx Empl: Sapon: Rij — Litharg: Rij  
 Amom: muria: p. Zj Sapon:  
 Emp: liquifact: & prope figfact:  
 misce: Amom: muria: p. lula

## Enema Alois.

## Enema.

Rx Alar. succ: Rij Lactis. bac:  
 Rij bene simul terant:

## Enema. Chafetide.

Rx Lactis. assafe: Rij Naly. Zi —

## Enema Terbinthina.

Rx Tereb: vulp: Rij. O. O. Hdt Decoch:  
 Acqua Rij bene Terb: e Ovi  
 vitello donec in Mist: perfectam  
 coact: tam durius add: Decoch:

vid. folio 103



afolio 102

℞ Cort. Lueria ℥ij Ag: ℥ij coque Garga-  
ad ℥viij & adde aluminis ℥ij - risma.  
Syr: S. ℥ij M. ft. q.

Infusum: fol. Digitalis. Infusa.

℞ Sol. Digitalis vicentor: ℥j Barri  
Junip. contus: ℥j  
Infunde in Ag: fervent: ℥j leni igne  
p. hori: tum cola & adde Kali ℥j  
Spt. Pimento ℥ij

Gutta alterativa. Gutta.

℞ Lixiv: Kali. Aut: ℥j Spt:  
Ammon: ℥j Vin: Antim: ℥ij

Kali acratum. Kali acra-  
atum.

℞ Kali ppt: ℥ij Ag: Distile: ℥j  
Ammon: ppt: ℥j  
Solva Kali in Balnea maria, dein  
adde ammoniam, & effervescantia  
finita seponit ut. fiant crystalli.

Linctus communis. Lincti.

℞ P. Tragach: ℥j Sperm: loti. p. a ℥j  
Syr. Simp: q. s. ut fiat Linct:

Mistura Ari. Mistura.

℞ Ari essent: ℥ij: Acal: aa ℥ij  
Sperm: loti ℥ij Ag: puleg: ℥ij  
Sperm: in Gum: simul in Pile:  
tore deint adde Arum & Ag:.

Mistura Rhei. c. Ol. Lini.

℞ Ol. Lini. S. S. Macilaj: ℥ij: Acal:  
aa ℥j simul tore & adde Ag:  
Menth: satio: ℥j R. Rhei. ℥j.

Mistura Nitrosa.

℞ Acidi Nitros ℥ij Syr: S. ℥ij  
Aqua pura ℥ij M. ft. M.

Mistura Myrrha. c. Ferro.

℞ Myrrha: p. ℥j Kali ppt: ℥j  
Ferri vitriol: g. xij Muilaj: ℥ij  
Ag: ℥ij Spt. Pimento ℥j  
Tere Myrrham. et Ferrum: vitriol:  
C. Kali & Muil: dein adde Cetera.

Pilula Balsamico. Pilula.

℞ Millip: ppt: ℥ij Gum: Ammon: ℥ij  
Hori Benzoes: ℥j Croci. p. Bals:  
puri: aa g. s. Bals: Sulph: g.  
ft. Massam ut. Pil. in e. ting: Linct:

Pilul: Calomel: Comp: C. fol. 104  
℞ G. Guaiac: ℥j Opie: g. s. Cal: & Antim:  
ft. Pil: g. s. ut. Pil. in e. ting: Linct:

1905-



G. Infirmary Pilula ex fol: Digital: c Gum: Pilula

afol 103 Rx P. fol: Digital: ℥j Pil: c. Gum: ℥ij  
Syr: Simp: q. s. bene contunde  
& divid: in Pilulas Quadrageinta.

Pilula ex fol: Digital: cu Lilla.

Rx Pilula supra prescrip: c <sup>Pil</sup> Pill:  
loco: Pilul: & Gum:

Pilula nervosa.

Rx Gu: ammon: Castor sup: Croci  
— Gallan: aa ℥ij Ol: Sui: ℥ij  
Syr: Cor: aurant: q. s. Mf Pil:

Pilul: chalyb: Bals:

Rx Aloes: G: Guaiac: aa ℥ij Terri.  
vitriolar ℥ssij Bals: Peruissg.  
s. ft. Pil L℥. v. sing: Oosis

Pilul: aloet: alcalina.

Rx Aloes: succ: G: Myrrha: aa ℥ij  
Croci ang: ℥ij Kali ppt: ℥ij  
Succ: Glycyrr: ℥iv. ft. Mas:

Pilul: chalyb: feter:

Rx Aloes: succ: ℥j Apasa: ℥p: ℥st:  
Gentian: ℥ss Terri vitriol: ℥ss  
Syr: q. s. ft. Mas: Div: in P. lxxx.

Pilul: Hydrar: Calcis:

Rx Hydr: calcis: ℥j P. opiatu ℥ss  
Syr: q. s. ft Pilul sexaginta.

Pilul: Styracis c Opio.

Rx Styrac: pur: ℥ss Opio. p: ℥j  
Pulv: arom: Div: Syr: Solut:  
q. s. ft. Pil L℥.

Pilula Argent: Nitrah:

Rx Argentum. nitratum ℥j Conserve  
Rosarum q. s. c farin tritici ft. Pil:  
L℥. Nitro arg. nitrat

Pulv: Rhei. Salin:

Pulves.

Rx P. Rhei. ℥j Kali vitriol: ℥ij

Pulv: Stanni comp:

Rx P. Stanni. ℥j P. Rhei. L - Sagar:  
Comp: q. s. M. ft Pulvis.

Solutio. Alterat: aper: Solutioes.

Rx Natron. vitriol: ℥ij Antoni:  
tark: q. ij Ag: pura. ℥viij  
Mt. Musc. Moschat: ℥j ft  
Solutio coarct ℥p. vel. ℥ij  
aliquis vehiculo.

v. fol 105



afalis 104

Rx Spong: usta. gro mucilag:  
G: arae: q. s. ft. trochiscus.

Unguent: Picis. c. Sulph: Unguentum

Rx Picis liquidi. ℥ij fl: Sulph. Ziv  
Cera flava. ℥ij

Picis & Cera. simul liquatis addi  
sensim fl: Sulph: ubi ft. Ung:.

Unguent: Picis comp:

Rx Ung: picis ℥ij Et: Hyd: M: ℥ij

Unguent: acidi vitriolici.

Rx Adipis suilla. ℥ij Acid: V: q. s. ac.

Unguentum Nutritum

Rx Olei: olivaceum optime. Emplast:  
Lipthargyri aa ℥ij Aqua. Ammon:  
Cretae ℥ij

Unguentum e Melle

Rx Gummi Umi, Cera flava. Ses:  
flava. Mellis anglicana aa ℥ij  
Olei Terbinthinae ℥ij M. S. A.

Additional Receipts used  
in the Laboratory

Aqua Salina.

Aqua

Rx Salis communis. ℥ij  
Magnesia vitriolata ℥ij  
Aqua fontana ℥xij M.

Ceratum Lapidis calamini: Cerata

Rx Cera flava. Olei olivaceum 2. aa  
℥ij Adipis suilla ℥ij Lapid:  
Calamin: pph ℥ij M. S. A.

Ceratum Saponis.

Rx Unguenti. nutriti ℥ij Cera  
flava. Saponis rursi. Olei  
olivaceum aa ℥ij M. S. A.

Ceratum commune.

Rx Cera flava. ℥ij Olei: V: ℥ij M.

Decoctum Senekæ.

Decocta

Rx Radicis Senekæ contusa. ℥ij  
Glyceratice ℥ij Aqua  
Rip: Coq: ad libram unum

Decoct: aloeticum alkalinum

Rx Alois succ: sic: purghe ℥ij Kali pph ℥ij  
Succi glycyrrhizæ ℥ij Coq: in aqu. font: 2. sol: 109  
Hic ad ℥ij colatur addi Resina ℥ij.

7805-



Linimentum pro ascites — *Linimentum*

℞ Mapi. hydragryi ℥ij — Res-  
siliitici — Opii aa. ℥ss — Lin.  
saponis ℥ijss fl. lin. — *Linimentum*  
glandulas inguinales bis ter die

Infusum juniperis & cascari. *Infusum*

℞ Baccar. junip. ℥j Corticis. cascar.  
contus. ℥ss. contunde bene &  
adde aquae bullentis ℥j cola per  
sefactum. *Med. in ascites*  
B. fol. 127

Linimentum Acidum *Linimentum*  
*acidum*

℞ Acidi: vitriolici ℥ss. Olei  
Olivarum ℥ij Misce. fl. lin.  
Pro. Articulationibus *℞*

Pilula pro Dolores Ossium *Pilulae*  
*antisyphilit.*

℞ Calomel: grj Opii purificati grj  
Pulveris Gummi Gaiaci grssj *℞*  
fiat Pilula quatuor omni nocte  
sumenda *Hoc Pilula*  
aghib. ~~particul.~~ cum Decoctione  
Lignorum aliorum Medicamentis  
corroborantes — *D. Roberts.*

Haustus Thei D. Roberts *Haustus*  
*Thei*

℞ Pulveris Thabarbani ℥j Liq.  
Kali acetatis ℥j Aquae M.  
sativae ℥j *℞* fl. Haustus.

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# Excester Infirmary

RECEIPTS.

Electaria

afolio 105

Electarium & Sena.

℞ Elect. Sena & ℞ij Chryotale: Tark  
℞iij pulv. Tartar ℞iij pul:  
rad Linxio: ℞ij Theriaci com:  
q.s. fiat Electarium

Elect. & Crem Tark:

℞ Chrystatlorum Tartari ℞iij  
Conserva Cynosbati ℞iij Syri:  
Simplicis q.s. fiat Electarium.

Electarium & Sulphur

℞ Florum sulphuris Chrystatlorum  
Tartari aa ℞iij Electarii & Sena  
℞iij Sympis q.s. ft Elect:

Emplastrum Cantharidum Emplastrum

℞ Res. flava Resina flava a ℞iij  
Aspis mille Cantharidum pulvis aa  
℞iij Mice secundum artem.

Infusum radices spigelia Infusum

℞ Herba spigelia ℞ij Aqua. ferventis  
℞ij

Infusum foliorum Digitalis

℞ Fol: Digitalis ℞ij Aqua. ferv: ℞ij

Infusum Nicotiana.

℞ Fol: Nicotian: ℞ij Aqua. ferv ℞iij

Infusum paralyticum.

℞ 1 annuum sinapis. radices.  
raphanistri eusticiani Lincia  
aa ℞ij infunde in aquam ferv:  
℞ij

Infusum purgans

℞ fol: Sena Semen. Coriand:  
ad. Carui a ℞ij loque in aquam  
bullenam fontanem ℞iij Oince  
adde. Magnesice vitriolate ℞ij

Linimentum Saponis. Linimenta

℞ Saponis molles ℞ij. Spiritus  
vini tenuioris Longia iij M.

Massa. Hydrargyri. Massa

℞ Massa flake. Hydrargyri  
purificati aa ℞ij Mice Chaptine  
terantur in mortario marmoreo ℞ fol 100

90305



℞ Guaiac. p. Kali. acetati. Guai.  
Arabici pulvis: aa ℥ij Aqua  
Mentha sativa ℥ss ℥ss.

Mistura neutratis.

℞ Kali. p. ℥ss Ammon: p. ℥ss  
Aqua destillata ℥ss Theriaca  
communis ℥ss Mixture pimentis  
℥ss Mice ft Mistura.

Mistura Salina.

℞ Mistura neutratis ℥ss Aqua  
fontana ℥ss.

Acum palma & camphora

Alea.

℞ Ol. palma ℥ss Camphora ℥ss  
leni igne miscant.

Pilula aloes cu Myrrha.

Pilula

℞ Guai. Myrrha. pulvis Ginsberis  
aa ℥ss Aloes succotorina ℥ss  
Syr: q.s. ft Massa pro pilula

Pilula Analeptice D James.

℞ Pilula aloes. cu Myrrha. pulvis  
febrifugi antimonialis - Guai. guaiac.  
aa ℥ss Fro Croci q.s. ft Pilula  
℥ss 40

Pilula antihectica.

℞ Guai. Myrrha ℥ss Kali p. ℥ss  
Ferri citriolati ℥ss Syr: q.s. ft.

Pilula Balsamice Fuller

℞ Millepedum p. ℥ss Guai. Ammon.  
℥ss florum Benzoes ℥ss Croci.  
- Balsami perisiferi. a ℥ss Ol.  
sulphurati q.s. ft Pilula

Pilula bals. & Scilla.

℞ Pilula bals. ut supra. ℥ss Puli  
rad. Scillib. ℥ss Mice fiact  
pilulae mediocres

Pilula Gambogii compositae.

℞ G. Gambog. Catonnel: Saponis.  
Alat subert. a ℥ss Syr. ft P. 42.

Pilula Scilla.

℞ G. Ammon. Scillarum radices  
Cecurium a ℥ss Saponis Castille  
℥ss 22. ℥ss. ft Massa.

7805



Infirmary  
folio 110

Pilula Scill: cu Hydrarg:

///  
Pilula

℞ Pilula Scilla ℥ij Mafce.  
Hydrargyri ℥j M. et divide  
singulam Drachmam in fil #ij

Solutio Hydrargyri muriati Solutio

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ꝑ℥xviij  
Salis ammon. crud: ℥ij  
Aque Distill: ℥iv Misce.  
Gutties ℞. continet granum  
Hydrargyri muriati —

Syrupus Papaveris albi Syrupus

℞ Extracti Papaveris albi ℥ij  
Aque. fontanae ℥iv Sacch:  
albi ℥viij coque. ꝑ℥ Syrupus

Tinctura Capiti Papav: Tinctura

℞ Extracti Papav: alb. ℥℥ ℥℥. v:  
temperis ℥iv solvere fiat Sra:

7905



afol 98

Awake awake of slumbering soul  
 Ye dead in sin arise  
 God's awful vengeance o'er you rolls  
 Soon may close your eyes

Eternal Death Hell are said  
 Shall be the sinners doom  
 Hasten the narrow Path to tread  
 Ifll the wrath to come

Jesus thro' Grace bound up alone  
 To all who are distressed  
 His Father's justice to remove  
 Makes bare his bleeding Breast

Jehovah's Mercy unconfined  
 The Vilest will receive  
 Your broken Hearts he'll heal & bind  
 Every Want relieve

Dear Savior Victim of my Woes  
 To bind my soul to thee  
 Than when pale Death mine eyes did close  
 My Portion thou may'st be.

### Baptizing Hymn

By Nature thy practice vile  
 Dead to the interests of the soul  
 Well expos'd to Satan's guile  
 And long he reigns without controul

But God commands us to return  
 To follow Jesus in the way  
 Then let our hearts within us burn  
 His every precept to obey

When Israel treated with disdain  
 And murmur'd at their Lord's command  
 Many thro' unbelief were slain  
 Nor even glanc'd the promis'd land

He than happier than the Jew  
 Has Jesus' pattern this will  
 So plainly both expos'd to view  
 He cannot would not but fulfil

The Pattern set before his eyes  
 Jesus baptiz'd in Jordan's stream  
 Cross'd by his Father from the skies  
 "This is my Son beloved in mine eyes"



This precept is to go & preach  
To every station in my coast  
Baptize them in my name & teach  
The Father son & holy Ghost.

March

vij

"He that believes & is baptized"  
In presence of all earth & Heaven  
Sho' by a scolding world despised  
To him shall endless life be given.

Thuras was blind now I see

Blind from my birth I unwillingly  
Was led by Satans hand  
Concealed from me the dreadful snares  
He for my soul had planned

11

He whisper'd in my poison'd ear  
The pleasures of his way  
Heads he said, to endless bliss  
All that my Law's obey

111

My heart by nature prone to lie  
Believ'd its fathers voice  
With joy began the slippery path  
Transported with the choice

11

Now shall I have I fondly thought.  
To what my soul aspires  
Peace in this World and in the next.  
The glory it desires

v.

Few were the paces I had gone  
For I began to fall  
My leader said to calm my fears  
The stumble was but small.

vij

Proceed my son with cautious step  
Nor be in too great haste.  
David had a most grievous shock  
But was restored at last.

vij

From this encouragement I drew  
And strove to walk my best  
Soon a more dreadful blow I felt  
Which all my frame distressed

viii

Whilst on the bed of grief I lay  
My guide was ever nigh  
Thus cheering my desponding heart  
"Thou surely shalt not die."

Verte.

1881



Your course must finally succeed  
 Your Marks will disappear  
 And to the realms of love and bliss  
 "Your title shall be clear."

I.

Once more I ventur'd on the ~~happy~~  
 Again I tript I fell  
 Ah dreadful to relate I hung  
 Over the brink of hell

Ij

Per I arose my blindness ceas'd  
 Oh glorious happy hour  
 And as a burning brand was snatch'd  
 From Satans' deadly pow'r.

Iij

By Jesus-Christ—had I asay'd  
 To walk and fell again  
 It would have been to endless woe  
 And misery and pain.

Iiij

My Eyes restor'd with wonder gaze  
 Upon the Christ of God  
 Who guarded ev'ry step I took  
 When on the dangerous Road  
 I was

He with divine resistless pow'r  
 Aid ev'ry stroke controut  
 Which Satan aim'd with cruel hate  
 Against my precious Soul

Iv

To thee great champion of my cause  
 Be endless praises giv'n  
 Thou all the rage of hell sustain'd  
 To fix my seat in heav'n

Ivj

Grieve o mine heart my spirit mourn  
 While I adore his Name  
 Who for thy sin and guilt was slain  
 Thy Saviour and the Lamb.

Ivij

But hark my Soul the joyful news  
 He quits the curs'd abode  
 Rises to reign beyond the skies  
 At the right hand of God.



115

Xviii.

Lord thou hast won & shall possess  
This dying frame of mine  
My life my heart my mind my soul  
Are all by conquest thine.

Xix.

And till this mortal shall assume  
Its heavenly state above  
Give me O God thy grace to sing  
The wonders of thy love

XX.

Then with thy blood bought saints wiled  
My hallelujah's join  
And could one voice excel the rest  
Oh may that voice be mine.

Before Service

Thy Children dearest Father come  
To taste the blessings of our home  
O'er thy own house O Lord preside  
And for our pressing wants provide.

After Sermon

Lord with thy servants now depart  
To shield us from the Tempter's art.  
Thus guarded may we thro' the week  
In thought & deed thy glory seek

2 Feb 193

My dear fellow Sinners.

Having been rescued by the Grace of God  
from the power of Satan & escaped the principles  
which he sows in the soul to induce us to reject  
the sweet counsel of Jesus who invites us by  
every tender & moving expression to take his Yoke  
upon us & learn of him for his Yoke is easy  
This Brethren light I feel myself constrained  
in godly love & honesty to warn you no longer  
to follow the insinuations of the devil no not  
for a moment longer I pray beg & beseech  
you my dear fellow Creatures but listen with  
all your hearts to the condescending intreaties  
of the blessed God who by his prophet thus  
expostulates in mercy with backsliders &  
transgressors 'Thy' your sins be as scarlet they  
shall be white as snow 'Thy' they red like crimson  
they shall be as wool Believe me dear  
Brethren one whom he has called out of  
hellish darkness into his marvellous light  
this is no lie Your sins shall be washed  
white in the precious & all cleansing blood  
of Jesus Christ - He glory be to his great Name  
knows no distinction all that will may  
come



come state of the Water of Life freely —  
 Furthermore, be greatly aware of the damning  
 delusion of Satan who would persuade you  
 to delay your application to this all purifying  
 blood & entice you by his abominably deceiving  
 Lies of which he is the Father to believe that  
 you must bring a fitness to recommend you  
 to his undistinguishing Grace that your soul  
 must be in a certain degree of health before  
 he will admit you into his presence or administer  
 relief to your calamities or whatever you  
 do resist with all prayer this hell begotten  
 device I come boldly to his Throne & plead for  
 pardon & healing remember that the Wicked  
 need not a physician but those that are  
 sick Jesus who tho' rich became poor that  
 we thro' his poverty might be made rich  
 came not to call the righteous but sinners  
 to repentance not the proud boasting  
 Pharisee who in the pride of his heart  
 counted his God but the miserable  
 wretched desponding Publican who could  
 not lift up even his Eyes unto heaven but  
 smote upon his breast saying God be  
 merciful to me a sinner —

Delays are dreadfully dangerous this  
 night perhaps God may require your souls  
 & therefore my beloved fellow sinners doth  
 me with earnestness of heart persuade you  
 to flee from the Wrath to come — think on  
 Lot's wife linger not for God's sake but  
 fly while you yet breathe while it is called  
 to day the dark hour of Death may as a  
 whirlwind spring upon your deluded souls  
 & in the grave the solemn Word of God apply  
 us there is no Repentance — I pray the  
 Lord Almighty give his blessing upon this  
 Aint & make you tremble this night upon  
 your beds & cry out with a bitter cry what  
 shall we do to be saved? Believe, my dear  
 sin-sick souls on the Lord Jesus Christ &  
 you shall be certainly & everlastingly saved

My dear Lanny Thompson it can't be denied  
 Your Health is quite wrong all on the right side  
 So in future I see for last night Ooh Decide  
 When we meet it must be — all joking aside  
 For a journey to Wigan you soon do provide  
 And where my Dear I will you wander beside  
 Well I know your ambition — it will be your pride  
 On the opening of Darwell with care to preside  
 And I think any parent may fully confide  
 In your efforts to teach them wherever you reside  
 One thing I confess on the truth will I hide  
 I can hardly be brought with your purpose to side  
 But hope when the plans have been thoroughly tried  
 All of Mental & Bodily Ills will subside



# Accidents. contd up.

119

- Ch 21 William Goodrich - Frye W. Case Page 128  
May 23<sup>d</sup> A. lacerated Hand by a Gig - Mile. August 2<sup>d</sup>
- Ch 10 Joseph Griffiths - Frye figure of 8 Bandage  
May 7<sup>th</sup> 5. A. fractured Clavicle. As support of arm July 4<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 11 Thomas Powell - Frye Bandage Splints  
May 7<sup>th</sup> 5. A. fractured Tibia. July 4<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 12 William Yeates - Frye Bandage Splints  
May 8<sup>th</sup> 5. A. fractured Ulna. July 4<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 10 Charles Davis - Frye Poultices Adhesive Plaster  
May 9<sup>th</sup> 5. Contusion of Elbow by a baggon going over it. July 27<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 51 William Coats - Frye Whesive Plaster and Dupings out. Adhesive Plaster  
June 20<sup>th</sup> 5. A deep Incision on back of thigh by falling on a by the which closed by the use of Dupings. Discharged with Adhesive Plaster. July 27<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 15 Solomon Glover - Frye Splints & Bandage  
June 21<sup>st</sup> 5. A. fractured Tibia. July 30<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 13 William Davis - Frye Adhesive Plaster  
June 22<sup>d</sup> 5. A Cut Thumb around the articulation. July 11<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 16 William Holford - Frye Phlebotomy Evaporating Markers  
June 23<sup>d</sup> 5. A wound on front of Shoulder from Contusions of Shoulder &c. July 11<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 56 Samuel Gaining - Frye Wide Case  
July 6<sup>th</sup> 5. A lacerated Throat by the Bite of a Horse. July 25<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 12 Charles Mills - Frye Simple Dressings & Lattices  
July 19<sup>th</sup> 5. Lacerated Fingers one by a horse. July 29<sup>th</sup>
- Ch 45 Anthony Boughton - Frye Adhesive Plaster & Dupings  
Cut head by a blow cranium entirely bare occurred during Morris his Election July 18<sup>th</sup> 5. Cured by August 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Ch 36 Phoebe Mott - Frye Splints & Bandage  
August 30<sup>th</sup> 5. A. fractured Ulna. The accident had occurred 2 Months preceding



C. Ash

Infirmary Mary Osborne D.O. Surgical

Ch 47 Estimation of cancer. from the Breast. July 2-5

As this Woman was out of the Hospital under Mr. Hayles care no opportunity of watching the progress of the cure she was formerly Nurse at the Infirmary. Quite Healed by 1<sup>st</sup> of Sept.

Ch 40 Theod. Sparkes - Hayles Denomin. in of Apothe. Register Diseases of Bone

He 11 weeks

Leg amputated above knee April 9<sup>th</sup> - 5 Two Arteries of abim taken up - Cure complicated by the 6<sup>th</sup> July - The Dressings & Medicines altered frequently during of progress of the cure as causes indicated Salines of the Diet of the Hospital were first ordered but the weather becoming hot great Debility induced - changed to Bark & Ale & nourishing food - Poultices ofunction with Mercurial Ointments prescribed when he complained of Pain in the thumb &c. Opened the Joint - full of a thick curdlike fluid Tendons contracted & the surrounding pt. participating in of Affection. He was admitted March 7<sup>th</sup> 1805.

7005

Left of Hospital Aug. 13. 5

Ch 12 Theod. Ford. - Hayles D.O. Ap. R. Diseases of Bone

He 3 Years

Leg amputated above knee April 23 - 5 Two Arteries tied discharged cured June 15<sup>th</sup> 5 - during his stay in the Hospital the antiphlogistic Plan strictly pursued as previous to of Operation he was in high Health Dissection of the limb shew'd every Part perfectly sound some Months before there had been Inflammation of the joint which had caused contraction of the Muscles concerned in of flexion the Semilunar Cartilages were absorbed & of crucial Ligamts. considerably tightened by Fibrous Bands connected to joint to either side of the articulation. Dressings Poultices &c as Circumstances indicated. admitted March 21<sup>st</sup>.

Ch 8 July 8<sup>th</sup> - 5 Saw a fungus on a Boys Tongue of large Dimensions its structure seemed to partake of the nature of the Gland on which it grew. Signature

bio fol. 12



# Cases

121

Infirmary

Oct 54

Thomas Ford. Roberts Medical

W. Regt.

He  
12 Months

He was admitted to the 2<sup>d</sup> of May 1804 for the complaints stated in the Margin. Cough & Diff. Breas. Muc. Spectorans was prescribed but he was unavailingly in about a week he was observed to become very drowsy & inanimate & very castive ordered him Muc. purgans every 4 hours & till it should operate (on acct of Hemia) the 14<sup>th</sup> of May he became completely insensible to every thing around him his Eyes fixed & considerably dilated - Respiration difficult & sonorous - Pulse very full. Bled him to 7 Quantity of 30ij Dr. R. ordered him Emplast. Canthar. Sinapism: pedibus et Inna alibica Vesicae injicienda - While the latter was preparing he expired June 16<sup>th</sup> 1804 - Opened his head a Day or two afterwards & found it filled with Purulent largely distended with blood - As if friends of Dr. DeCar's were hourly expected to fetch him I could not proceed in y<sup>e</sup> Dissection

Oct 17

Henry Clark. Cheston W. Regt. Cough & Diff. Breas.

He  
7 Weeks.

7005

This Lad, had previous to his Admission into y<sup>e</sup> Hospital been attended by Mr. Hope for the space of 7 Weeks his Prescriptions which I afterwards examined at the Surgeon's were entirely directed to y<sup>e</sup> alleviation of Pain chiefly Detrahitum papaveris vel synepis & Spt. Vini Galici Muc. Salin & abster. had been applied to y<sup>e</sup> right side of the back Cupping on y<sup>e</sup> same part the Pain being mostly on that side late on y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> of July being y<sup>e</sup> first day of his Admission was observed in y<sup>e</sup> absence of the Faculty of smell dull: Spt. Ether. Nit. and 3j Muc. Salin 3j. i.e. to lutation every three hours as his Pulse was exceedingly rapid (perhaps 140) & Respiration very much impeded the next day he was considerably easier till y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> July when he expired for the two or three Days preceding his Death he had violent & almost continued perspirations - The only addition to his Medicines during this Period was 3iv Ralp. Camph: & his mixture of Symplic. alb: coct: thea urgente temp.

Having an opportunity of inspecting y<sup>e</sup> Body Dissection shew'd y<sup>e</sup> following Facts.

In y<sup>e</sup> Abdomen - The Liver was principally affected - being nearly half as large as natural. The Lobes were indistinct by its consistency was entirely abolished the thin edge was turned back off over its convex side. Two large cysts were found in y<sup>e</sup> center of this viscus which together contained, speaking within Bound., a quart of pure Matter - The stomach, small Intestines & y<sup>e</sup> Colon as far as its descending Arch were in healthy Condition - the left Portion of y<sup>e</sup> Colon could only be distinguished by y<sup>e</sup> Appendices epiploicae as its ~~size~~ <sup>magnitude</sup> was diminished to y<sup>e</sup> magnitude of a small Thumb - The other viscera were enlarged - The Spleen completely absorbed - Mesenteric Glands in Sacs of oblique - Bladder full & small.

Thorax. - Both Sides of this Cavity contained a large Quantity of fluid of y<sup>e</sup> consistence of colour of asthmic Expectorans in the whole about three Quarts. The right in proportion of 2/3 of y<sup>e</sup> whole in consequence of this y<sup>e</sup> left lobe of y<sup>e</sup> Liver on that side the right lobe had suffered considerable diminution in its size being not above half the Dimension of the left which was healthy & is naturally much smaller than the other & the Heart of Pericardium were uninjured - The Dissection was not more minutely prosecuted as these appearances were doubtless sufficient to

list for Mortality

Oct 127



Infirmary

Cases

cont.

At 39

John Sims

Type

Surgical

At 39  
6 MonthsTesticle removed April 17<sup>th</sup>

Ap. Reg.

discharged Cured May 21<sup>st</sup>

Hydrocele

The spermatic artery tied & very  
Part of the Chord except the base  
was included — Tunica vaginalis  
greatly thickened & distended with  
serous fluid Testis enlarged &  
sclerous — Hemorrhage occd.

in Evening Mr. T. made aper-  
ture higher up by the side of the  
spermatic chord & pap's a ligature  
which prevented the recurrence of  
blood / I did not see him do it

Lotion Poultices & a sprinkling  
of flour was all that was applied  
Admitted Feb 7 28<sup>th</sup>

At 33

Elizabeth Williams

Ap. Reg.

At 33  
1 YearCame in April 11<sup>th</sup> for an Ulcer

Ap. Reg.

in of lower lip which Mr. T. divided  
with lancet & it proved ineffectual  
for its destruction May 5 he ex-  
cised it with the knife & divided  
a branch of the coronaria labiorum  
which he did not tie but included in  
the flaps when he brought the  
lips of the wound together with  
Cured May 16<sup>th</sup> 1805

7805

At 59

Ann. Greywolds

Ap. Reg.

At 59  
8 MonthsAdmitted April 18<sup>th</sup> 1805 for a Dis. Breast

Schirous Tumor in the Breast  
which was removed May 1<sup>st</sup> & she went  
out cured June 27<sup>th</sup> — The on of  
axillary glands was affected Mr. T.  
did not think proper to extend the Oper-  
ation to that Part & during the cure  
it subsided Three arteries were tied  
& two small branches secured they  
however bled much by which the Cure  
was retarded as the blood prevented the  
adhesive process which the Parts were  
inclined to Poultices & other digestions  
were in consequence obliged to be re-  
sorted to The wound healed by Gran-  
ulation

At 26

Mary. Watkins

Ap. Reg.

At 26  
6 Years

This Woman had singular & no name  
large excrescences growing from the  
Vagina of a pyriform shape & of  
the size of a large elastic injecting  
Syringe Ligatures instead of the  
knife were resorted to which were  
so extremely painful to her that she  
left the Infirmary the following Day  
Admitted Apr. 18<sup>th</sup>

Did: Fol 124



# Patients deceased in the Infirmary

123

At 27 Sarah Hunt. from great Debility 3 Months after Amputation of the Leg below knee April 11<sup>th</sup> 1805. <sup>24 years</sup> <sup>W. Regt. Dis. Prob</sup> <sup>Mayler</sup> <sup>Admitted Nov. 29<sup>th</sup> 1804</sup>

At 42 Daniel Dick of an Asthma of Consumption brought on by hard Drinking & when he had leave of Absence from of Hospital for an hour would return in liquor May 23<sup>rd</sup> 5. <sup>W. Regt. Cough & Spasms</sup> <sup>Chesdon</sup> <sup>Admitted February 14<sup>th</sup></sup>

At 48 Jonathan Morgan <sup>W. Regt. Syphilis</sup> Tumor on the Tibia opened & the Periosteum found Destroyed was supposed to be syphilitic & treated as such Mercurials internally prescribed which greatly reduced him his Constitution being naturally weak the renovation attempted by the Administration of cordials & Stimulents unavailing Died June 4<sup>th</sup> admitted April 18 <sup>Mayler</sup>

7005

At 21 Charlotte Goodwin <sup>W. Regt. Psoas Abscess</sup> Did not know the Cause During her Life she took Saline & was daily dressed with Plaster (Cesab. Turner) Died exhausted May. 10 - 5. <sup>Mayler</sup> Examined her in the Dead House found a wound extending from the Anterior superior Spine of the Ilium to of Angle of the Pubis on left Side <sup>Admitted October 4<sup>th</sup> 1804</sup> <sup>Mayler</sup>

At 53 Thomas. Penn - <sup>W. Regt. Contusions</sup> Tumor - Admitted July. 6 1805. for a contusion on the abdomen by a large Stone the Pain was excessive an Opening Draught was immediately ordered Mr. F. saw him the next day & prescribed a Vinegar Bath on Saturday July. he had copious evacuations from a catheter administered the preceding evening at Night an Opiate was ordered to abate the excessive pain. <sup>Page 125</sup> he suffered this course was pursued the next day the whole of this complaint but ineffectually he expired on the evening of 15 July The Effluvia Saline & obnoxious, mixed internally

Vinegar Bath it made of hot Vinegar & flannels were put round the patient which the Bath is wrapped up



Infirmary Cases.

Surgical

Oct 16

She  
2 Years

Sarah Clearidge Surgeon Ap<sup>l</sup> 4 Reg<sup>t</sup>

A Polypus of the Nose which was Polypus  
extracted June the 10<sup>th</sup> 1806 she was of Nose  
admitted the 9<sup>th</sup> of May it was ab-  
-tached by two contragated Hooks from  
which the Shape <sup>of a</sup> became pyramiform  
gradually enlarged the Hemorrhage  
was considerable Lin Case of Head  
ach Mr. T. inserted her tooths between  
over Steam of hot water & apply a  
Lotion Poultice to forehead she  
was discharged perfectly well June 11<sup>th</sup>  
The preparation in G<sup>t</sup> Infirmary

Oct 15

John Boyarth. had the mis- Ap<sup>l</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>  
fortune to have two of his Fingers cut No Name  
off on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April on which Day he  
was admitted simple Dressings & Caustic  
as Occasion required was all that was  
employ'd No Hemorrhage or consequence  
occured Dismiss'd Cured May 13<sup>th</sup> Surge.

Oct 13

James Eagles - Surgeon Ap<sup>l</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>

By accident he had the Tendo Achilles  
completely divided & was  
sent to G<sup>t</sup> Infirmary May 1<sup>st</sup> 1806 of  
following Day saw Mr. T. & was  
admirably with Stick of Plaster Splints  
& Bandage the cure was completed  
the Patient dismiss'd on the 15<sup>th</sup> June fol<sup>l</sup>

Oct 22

She  
2 Years

Sarah Baker Weyler Ap<sup>l</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>

Her first Admission June 14<sup>th</sup> 1804 Dis<sup>t</sup> Elbow  
Upon her again coming into  
of Hospital it was for the G<sup>t</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> des-  
ign of Amputation The case was  
of many Months standing from  
The projections on either Side of her  
Arm below the Elbow seem'd to  
indicate a fracture of the Bone there  
was considerable Induration above of  
articulation The Operation was  
perform'd on 6<sup>th</sup> of May 1808 ab-  
halfway up the Humerus the skin  
Portion was dissected out of two  
arteries which required Ligatures  
Her Cure was completed by the  
20<sup>th</sup> of June when she was Dischar.  
Her first Admittance

Mr. N. whilst the Limb remained  
in of Operation Room cut into of  
just the Cartilages & Ligaments  
which were completely absorbed &  
there was to Appearance a new Articulation  
found about 1 inch from the true Articulation  
his fractures in that Situation. I was prevented from further

Examination by the Limb being buried without  
my knowledge immediately after the Operation.



Oct 8 Joseph Meek O.P. Tye App<sup>l</sup> Ref<sup>d</sup>  
Burn

Was violently burnt by Fire on the 14<sup>th</sup>  
April. 1805 the Injury extended down  
his right Side & Part of his Face  
the scabicle however was triflingly  
detached a Lotion with Vinegar &  
Opium was directed & ultimately the  
Saline with Opium Drops came  
on violently in the Evening & early  
next Morning he died

Ch 55 Edward Young. C.P. Roberts Apr 1897  
Astoria

The  
8 weeks

He was admitted an out-patient.  
May 16<sup>th</sup> 1805. for an affection on his  
Lungs He was ordered Decoct: aloit:  
alkal: Cochlear: j Osmi nocte Cum Mist:  
Sperchorans: bis die This plan was ineff:  
actually follow'd for about two weeks - I  
saw him some time afterwards & from  
oppression on his breath was induced to  
bleed him to quantity of 3<sup>rd</sup> gave him  
Must Salin & ordered a blister for four  
Days after I first saw him buried June  
26<sup>th</sup> 1805 He constantly took Pol. Licq:  
during y Progress of his Complaint as he  
was very Costive

8. Mist. Spuch:  
is Lac ammon:

1805.

Ch. 40.

John Goodman. Cheston. Apr 4<sup>th</sup> 1848

3. Weeks

This Man was admitted on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1808. for a pain in the left side of the chest with great difficulty in Breathing — On that day Haustus aperiens was prescribed & he takes the following Mixture  
℞. Decoctum aloëticum alkalisatum ℞ij  
℞. Op. Camph: ʒij ℞. Menthæ sativæ ʒss  
cap: coth: iij bis die — On the 9<sup>th</sup>  
changed for these — ℞. Pulv. cast.  
antimonialis — Extrati. Cicuta ʒss  
fiat pilula bis die sumenda —  
℞. Uva ursi ʒij foliorum cascarum ʒij  
infunde in aqua bullento ℞. leni  
calore per horas duo tum cola.  
colatura ʒiij adda Katronis ʒss  
℞. atheris vitriolici ʒij Syrupi  
papaveris albi ʒss Mide. fiat  
Mistura — Sumat cochlearia tres  
bis die — Emplastrum cantharidum  
robulo cordis si opus fuerit  
21. August — 27. Piles changed on ac-  
count of his Bowels not being sufficiently  
acted & in constant pain  
℞. Pulveris cast. ʒss ℞. ʒij ℞. ʒij  
papav: alb: ʒij Aloës succot: ʒss fiat  
pilula ij horam ante prandium su-  
menda cont. to August 2 of first. — then  
℞. salina. camphorata c. ℞. ather: vide fol.  
nitrosi: instead of above mixture pills  
cont. — 2. Emplast: vesicæ: fuit applic:  
23<sup>rd</sup> & 5. The Pain in his bowels greatly increased  
for which Opium was abundantly administered



At 64

Thomas. Sampson Surgeon

Ap. Regt.

Had the Misfortune to have one of his Legs greatly lacerated by some Stones falling on it, came into the Infirmary May 18<sup>th</sup> 5. He had also a small fungus under his left breast which Mr. Tye. Dissected out on the 26 of the same Month by Mr. Sumner's own Desire in the Operation the Infra-orbital Artery was necessarily divided tho' the Hemorrhage was considerable Mr. T. did not tie it of the success of the Operation justified his Practice as only one slight Hemorrhage occurred during the cure —

I should suppose the Tumor might be called Pancreatic as it was distinctly composed of many soft by vascular Bodies resembling that Gland

His Leg was poulticed & an Incision made below the internal malleolus to discharge a collection of Matter which pointed in that direction the after cure was complicated by drying powders &c. July 10

At 56

Samuel Gaining - Trye

Ap. Regt.

This Man had the Misfortune to be bit by a Horse on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July his Residence from the Infirmary was Eleven Miles Distance — The Wound extended in the Direction of the Levator-anguli oris Muscle — The Transversalis fasciae of a considerable part of the coronaria labiorum Arteries were divided the Hemorrhage was so great as to require a ligature on each the latter was perceptible & taken up by means of a Tourniquet the former having retreated out of sight could only be discovered by its Pulsation a ligature with a Needle at either End was passed round the Artery by passing one above & other below the bleeding Vessel the whole substance of the Cheek the lips of the Wound were brought together by a thread & superficially dressed with Cerate of yellow Chamomelum pulvis — There followed a spasmodic action of the Muscles which was entirely allayed by Anodynes anodynes — He was dismissed completely Cured July 24. 1805

At 34

William Terrill - Hayler

Ap. Regt.

12 Months

This Ulcer was situated on the leg for which he was admitted April 18<sup>th</sup> 1805 — Poultices were directed till an Ulcer was formed which was opened — Poultices continued — a very fetid & copious Discharge Mr. T. thought a further incision requisite vide fol 128



Informary

Chest

Medical

At 55  
10 Weeks

Thomas Isles. Cheston Aff. Ref.

This Man was admitted June 6th for a difficulty in passing his Urine. Medicines of every sort calculated to act on bladder were ineffectually administered on passing a bougie on the 3rd of July it was found to proceed from considerable stricture in urethra which was entirely removed & he dismissed cured in the course of three Weeks from 1st first Introduction.

At 18  
8 Months

Mary Holford - Twp Aff. Ref.

This Young Woman had hysterical Fits from the 1st of July to 20th of Aug of Leg same month with scarcely any intermission. They were very violent. Antispasmodics and Sedatives of all descriptions had no effect on the 4th day from their commencement. She was bled 1/2 of quantity of 30 ounces on the 5th 12 more were taken away these evacuations seem to weaken the muscular power & ultimately to restore the balance of system. She was admitted for an Ulcer in leg of Nov 24-28

At 36  
8 Years

Elizabeth Cook Cheston Aff. Ref. Dropsy

Admitted June 6th 1805. for true Ascites. That Day she took Pulv. Cal. Roto L. Elect. Apocyn. c. Melle & Crystal. tart b. d. 23 She was tapped & three Gallons of clear transparent water were drawn off. rather faint with the Discharge the saline was ordered - 26th June R. Cinchona - fori amoniati p. o. cap. coch. iij vel iij parv. b. vlt. die in Sp. Juniperi Compositum. July 2 the following Liniment was prescribed to rub into it for as of whole of Abdomen was bound down with a cloth similar to employ in fractured ribs - R. Hydrargyri ℥ij R. Sillitice ℥ij Op. aa ℥ij Liniment. Saponis. ℥ij in bis in die utendum. On 7 27 of same month R. R. Sine. ℥ij - Op. of R. Infusionis Juniperi c. Cascarill. ℥ij R. Other. Nitrosi. ℥ij Magnesia. alba. ℥ij ft. Haustus bis ter die sumendus She continued this Medicine till 7 8th of August when she went out of House perfectly cured & what was considered as very remarkable she had not then shown any disposition to fall again. The Complaint had been of almost 5 Years standing Cured August 15th

At 42  
8 Weeks

Phillip Harris Cheston Aff. Ref.

The Doctor supposed this Case to be adhaerent of stomach as it lay there & his intestines were inverts Glysters were exhibited twice a day the Extracts scamorii pills & Decod aloet were given in 7 intervals till his bowels recov'd their tone & he got quite well he had also fistula lachrymalis for which (vide folio 132) admitted July 1st Discharged Sept 5th

Vide fol 129



Wm Torritt continued

It was made on 8<sup>th</sup> July of close to of  
 inner Malleolus at hemorrhage so consid-  
 erable ensued as to require the Application  
 of Turniquet on of femoral Artery - strong  
 Compresses were employed & sponges  
 put into of Wound to repress of bleeding upon  
 the removal of these Dressings on the 10<sup>th</sup> July  
 the Hemorrhage again returned & Mr.  
 T. found it impossible to take up the vessel  
 upon this Disappointment considering of  
 Oscar's State of Joint & the daily waning  
 of Health of Patient he judged it ad-  
 visable to amputate which he did on of  
 same Day below of knee: four arteries  
 were tied & the stump Dress'd & of Pakt.  
 put to bed - Preceding to of Operation  
 he took of common Saline & Liv' on of  
 regular Diet of of House - Afterwards  
 of same regimen continued Medicine of  
 Saline in of State of Effluence to July 18  
 July 19 as he had experienced great Debility  
 from profuse perspiration a different  
 Plan was resorted to on - Esericia Linen  
 te. planitudinal from of 19. to of 23 in par-  
 ticular he experienced many paroxysms of  
 an Intermitting Fever - 24<sup>th</sup> 25 better of of  
 stump clean 26. 8°. 27 to be fomented by after  
 wards were wash'd with Sp. Vin. Rect: made warm  
 of surface of of Stump to be cool'd with ling: arci  
 a profuse Discharge from two Places. 28 8°. -  
 29. 3°. 30, 31 of of August the same continued to  
 Day 2 being attended rather Delirious - 3<sup>rd</sup> Died  
 in the afternoon about 6 o'clock -

2087

At 21

Richard Goodrich Lye

Off. Reg  
Laceration  
Hand

It was this Man's Misfortune to  
 have his Hand torn by a Gig-Mile  
 on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of May 1805. The Integuments  
 were lacerated as high up as of Annular  
 Ligament down to of bottom of of finger  
 the Ligaments being entirely bare - the  
 metacarpal Bones of of first & second  
 fingers were also broken it was for of  
 present Dress'd with lint diff'd in Sp. Vin.  
 Camph: & a large Poultice resting  
 of Hand on a pasteboard Splint a Night  
 brought it to the base of of ex was also  
 administered 24 Hand painful tolerably  
 easy Night Mr. Lye amputated of the  
 fingers at of fractured part of tied a con-  
 siderable Portion of an Artery proceeding  
 from of Artery superficialis sole - ord.  
 Hand and of acute tenderness 25 26<sup>th</sup>  
 of Absorptions of of Arm inflamed - the  
 Saline with Sp. Ether: Nitros: was prescrib'd  
 every Hour at Night he was better Thirst  
 abated & a Drops of of Theriac was given  
 & a Poultice over of Dressings ordered 26  
 took Hand four days being very restless  
 uneasy & painful Schenck's Decoct: was  
 sapor bibendum & Dressings for  
 of first Time Hand: rest: 27 in  
 of Night very Painful abating in the  
 morning Poultice continued 27 Poultice  
 discontinued & Dress'd & Puls: fl: Pain:  
 Intermittent at arat: turneri Hand: and: con:  
 28. easy. 29 30. Dress'd of same. 30 & 31  
 32. about of beginning of June was Dress'd  
 twice a day on acct of of great Discharge  
 for of course of of atrophy the same  
 Dressing was contd. all along till of com-  
 pletion of this Cure August 1<sup>st</sup> 1805

At 23

Benj. Bowen - Roberts

Matter in of Maxillary Sinus. Let out by  
 extracting of Stumps 2 bleedings & 1 motion

Side of 130



John Goodmans Case continued  
 He complained of great pain at his  
 Breast — & he could not lie the least  
 at ease unless in an upright position.  
 On the two last days preceding his  
 Death the symptoms were especially  
 distressing being universal Oedema,  
 an almost imperceptible pulse and  
 Dyspnoea of an intolerable degree  
 throughout the chest — On the day  
 of his Death he wished to be bled  
 about 5 Minutes before his Dis-  
 solution he asked one of the Patients  
 to use his own hands to knock him  
 on the Head. he expired about 7 o'clock  
 in the Evening of the 5 of August —

Dissection which was minute  
 showed the viscera of the Abdomen to be  
 naturally situated and healthy, adhesion of  
 the Mesogaster to the Peritoneum, a  
 diminution in the size of the large Intes-  
 tine of a larger quantity of Serum than  
 is usual being the sole visible Alterations

In the Thorax the adhesions of  
 the Pleura were so general & firm  
 that the Lungs did not collapse when the  
 Sternum was reflected they were larger  
 than ~~natural~~ natural & on the right  
 several dark coloured indurations were  
 apparent, probably the Effects of Ex-  
 travasation

The Heart & Pericardium were  
 sound, all its Cavities were stuffed with  
 coagulated blood of the same deep hue on  
 either side the only evident Departure  
 from natural structure was in the Aorta  
 whose Area was at least one third less  
 than that of the pulmonary Artery.

The Body was opened 36 Hours after  
 Death

This Man had already been twice in  
 the Hospital for the same disease of a  
 period of three years had elapsed since he  
 went out last cured — I referred to the  
 Physicians books & observed that the Me-  
 dicines prescribed were very similar ex-  
 cepting the Sudorifics were more abund-  
 antly used — Phlebotomy also was a  
 means of procuring great relief to the Pa-  
 tient and when he left the Hospital  
 he had frequently resorted to it of his  
 own accord until it failed of its desired  
 End. It was not once repeated during  
 his last Illness.



130  
Symmary

of folio 128  
of the old

At 60

Stephen Clutterbuck. Esq.

Surgical  
Apprentice  
roughly  
written

20 years

This was a case of strangulated  
Hernia admitted July 20<sup>th</sup> & operated on  
the same day about noon - The ob-  
struction had existed three days & had  
become irreducible. Mr. Esq. from the  
great induration it presented to the  
touch was uncertain whether it was a  
true Hernia but as he thought little  
mischief could arise from his opening  
the sac were it not so & were it other-  
wise that the patient's life depended  
upon prompt measures he determined  
to operate. The Integuments were then  
divided cautiously. He came to the sac  
into which formed of peritoneum into  
this he cut & discovered a large portion  
of Omentum with about 1 1/2 inches of small  
intestine. He proceeded ~~cautiously~~ with  
care to divide the abdominal ring upon  
his finger to the extent of about 1/2 an inch  
and with facility returned the intestine  
the protruded Omentum was then excised  
to nearly six ounces weight four arteries  
were by this means divided & blood free-  
ly, besides a trifling branch of the  
Epigastric which had been cut in dividing  
the first incision. They were all separat-  
ed & returned into the abdomen & being  
connecting the four ligatures by one  
thread (which was left out for the pur-  
pose of drawing them all away when  
they became loose - The Parts were  
then closed by three equidistant stitches  
the middle one having a small coil of  
lint between its two knots to facilitate  
its undoing in case of hemorrhage shd.  
supervene - light dressings were lastly  
applied, secured by a T. Bandage &  
the Man put to bed - By way of  
Medicine nothing but Rax anagallinum  
was prescribed to be drank when at  
pleasure. 21 He rested well the preceding  
night & had stools. 22 The effervescent  
saline was ordered cochlearia; terdie 22.  
23 - 23: restless night & pain in the abdomen  
for which was directed - Oleum olivae  
Zij Rax Opie Rj scpe illinantur -  
As he has many stools a dose of Rax  
Thebain was administered to restrain it -  
24 & 25 he got better st<sup>h</sup> dress'd as at first  
Medicines contd. 26. a Poultice of Farina  
seminum lini et aqua lychargyri acetati  
in lieu of the dressings. External remedies  
disused - from 26 to the 1<sup>st</sup> of August  
the same plan was pursued he daily got  
better & the wound granulated kindly -  
a carrot poultice then superseded the above  
which was continued to 9<sup>th</sup> 12 when dressings  
were again resorted to - the ligature being  
come away on this day. I persevered in the  
his cure, which was complicated by the  
22<sup>d</sup> of August 1805. he then kept his bed for about 10  
Lucidissima with the parts supported by a trap

1805

of fol 132

W. 19<sup>th</sup>



Infirmary

Cases

Medical

At 20

Charles Barnes. Preston Applegrove

Ill  
2 MonthsHe came into the Hospital the 20<sup>th</sup> of June. on which Day the following  
was administered

Sp. Misch: Salin: Zij.  
 Sympap: alb:  
 Radigitalis a Zij  
 Mst. Offic. R. Zij  
 Infus: lichen: Islandici  
 M. cap coch. iij ter die.

23. Gelatina Lichenis Islandici was  
 prescribed in preference to the above. to  
 be made palatable with sugar.

July 9. Pengat. — In about a fortnight  
 after this he was sent home for the  
 benefit of the air as the Infirmary  
 did not seem to agree with him he  
 died the 7<sup>th</sup> of August following.

During his stay in Hospital  
 his symptoms were little varied  
 — profuse perspirations would often  
 come on & on their subsiding a chilliness  
 & superpire

This pulse was usually near 70 but  
 if he used the least exertion or when  
 spoken to it increased considerably  
 Dyspnoea was his constant attend.

At 30

Ill  
6 Months

Henry Keller.

Preston Applegrove

Cough

Admitted June 20<sup>th</sup> — 5 The case of  
 this man was from the beginning  
 desperate

June 20. Decoch: aloch was prescribed

22 Mixture lichenis Islandici  
 ch. Syr: c. Syr: papav: alb. Sympel:  
 scillitici p. a.

In all which afterwards he was confined to  
 his bed where I saw him & ordered the  
 saline with sal nitri to abate the  
 fever which was considerable but which  
 subsided in a few days. — The same  
 mixture with the syrup were continued  
 till he died about the beginning of Aug.

— Difficulty of breathing was the only  
 thing of which he complained thro the  
 whole of his illness — He suffered nothing  
 from pain or restlessness — His pulse  
 was weak but regular — He was perfectly  
 sensible to the last —

For want of information of his death I  
 lost the opportunity of Examination.

B. fol 133

7005



Infirmary

Caled.

Surgical

Oct 42

Phillip Harris. Surge.

This Man in addition to his other complaint (vide fol 127) had also a fistula Lachrymalis in of Canthus of the right Eye - It was very prominent round of a bluish Lach. Mr Surge from this Appearance was cautious in dissecting & drew into of Tumor as he was ignorant of its contents when the sac was opened a quantity of Crates was expressed out of it. A Bougie was then with some little difficulty introduced into of Ductus adhasi - The Hemorrhage was trifling & soon ceased. A string was tied to of End of of Bougie slip it shd slip into of Nostril. Crates superficially This was performed on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August.

The Bougie was renewed on the following Day - Aug. 17<sup>th</sup> Mr F. injected the Opening with some warm Crates of as it pass'd readily into of posterior nares he omitted introducing any other substance Desiring the Part to be cleansed three times a day & the dressings as often repeated. The Round was healed in about Ten Days. September 1<sup>st</sup> following as Mr F. perceived the projection again increasing he ordered Unguentum ceruleum to be put of of Part twice a day. The succeeding Thursday Sep. 5<sup>th</sup> he was discharged from the Hospital as his Master required his services & he was completely recov'd of of Complaints for which he was admitted

### Reduction of Dislocation of the Humerus

Place the Patient on of floor. - fix a sheet round his Body at which an Assistant is to pull laterally on the opposite side to of Dislocation - fix a Jack or round Towel round the Arm affected above the condyles of the Humerus at which another Assistant is to be placed The Surgeon <sup>may</sup> with another Towel of the same Description with a large handkerchief is fix'd in of Arm pit & the other Part round his Neck. The fore Arm of the Disloc. shd. being supported by the Pat. They all pull together

While the Surgeon separates the scapula - without raising the Head of the Bone by which means the Parts are brought into their natural situation

of fol: 130

7008



At 40

Elizabeth Spencer. Doctor of Physic

Rheumatism

33 Weeks

This affliction succeeded a lying-in. She had subsisted 8 Months previous to her admission the 22<sup>d</sup> of August. The following was prescribed

R. Spirit. Sati. ʒss  
 ʒ. Antimon. ʒss  
 aqua font. ʒss. It. f. H.  
 b. d. s.  
 25. Haust. Chai. m. sum.  
 26. Balsamum Terebinth.  
 28. Pil. Salom. ʒss. It. f. H. d.  
 31. Ol. Ricini ʒss - do  
 ʒ. Hist. calina. ʒss  
 Vin. Antim. Tart. ʒss  
 ʒ. Other: ʒ. ʒss. It. f. H. b. d. s.  
 ʒ. ʒ. ʒ. Ol. Ricini ʒ. subtrahere  
 Urinam ʒ. catheter

7. Afflictoes Emplasti. epist. ʒ. ʒ.  
 regioni epigastrica ʒ. subtrahere  
 Urinam

8 ʒ. ʒ. 9 ʒ. 10 ʒ. complained of Pain across the umbilical region her Urine was always very high coloured on the 11 she left the Infirmary by her own Desire & returned to Wetherham perfectly helpless & died the 14<sup>th</sup> following.

1805

At 32

John Gardner - Doctor of Physic

1 Month

Admitted as an out Patient on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 1805. His Pulse low, great oppression on his Lungs - spit up perfect Pus - & had a Diarrhoea - the following was prescribed.

R. Mixture oleo ʒss  
 Rosin. ʒss  
 ʒ. Antim. ʒss  
 Solutionis Extracti ʒss  
 Sumatur cochleara tres secunda  
 quaque hora

2 Considerably better appearance  
 Emplastrum pentharid. ʒ. ʒ.  
 3 Perish. The Diarrhoea had ceased the preceding Day & on the Morning of this Day she felt as he said much relieved his Cough & breathing easier - Countenance mended & at Night he uttered very suddenly 6 Feb 1807 the Diarrhoea returned & he died about 10



Accidents put up

Al 62 Thomas Browning - Type Bandage  
 150 } December 19. 5 a fractured fibula of  
 from a fall Jan 7<sup>th</sup> 30. 1806 Splints

Al 42 William Darke - Type  
 170 } December 25. 5 - a fractured together by  
 maxilla inferior - falling a small  
 against a staff Jan 16<sup>th</sup> 1806 wire



Accidents put up

- At 15 Robert Hyde - Frye. Bandage  
August 24<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured Ulna. Splints  
Sept. 14
- At 35 Daniel Reeve. Frye. Bandage  
August 27<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured Tibia Splints  
Oct. 10.
- At 45 Sally Short. Frye. Stiches  
September 5<sup>th</sup> - 5 lacerated tri- Pauticed  
angular Wound in the forehead by a Drop's  
fall. Sept. 26 - Clasp C.  
Le
- At 13 Thomas Wheeler. Rayser. Bandage  
September 21<sup>st</sup> - 5 fractured Arm Lyature  
lacerated flesh of Head. by the simple d.  
kick of a horse - Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> - simple d.  
Le
- At 27 Joseph Riley - Frye  
September 27<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured Arm Splints &  
by a fall ~~Distended~~ Bandage  
November 21 - 5
- At 46 Elizabeth Mason - Frye. Bandage  
September 27<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured clavicle Splints  
by a fall Oct. 21 -
- At 14 Joseph Smith - Frye. Splints  
October 27. 1805 - fractured  
Femur by a fall from a Tree - Bandage  
the Ulna
- At 20 John Smith - Frye. Simple  
November 28<sup>th</sup> - 5 lacerated jaw by a Hoak Dressings  
October 28<sup>th</sup> - 5 Nov. 28. 5 - Wagon at  
Market
- At 14 Benjamin Green - Frye. Bandage  
November 7<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured Splints  
Tibia by a fall from a Tree -  
Jan. 16. 1806
- At 12 Hannah Butcher. Frye. Bandage  
November 10<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured Splints  
Femur by a fall Jan. 23. 1806 -
- At 13 John Cale - Frye. Bandage  
November 11<sup>th</sup> - 5 fractured Femur Splints  
by a fall from a Tree Jan. 23. 1806 -
- At 12 Stephen Phillips. Frye. 8 fol 134  
November 21<sup>st</sup> - 5 - fractured  
Femur by a kick.

7505-  
1-9037



Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

Oct 10

James Carroll

Frige. applic.

12 Months

He was admitted the 20<sup>th</sup> of June & bled two days afterwards when the stone was ascertained.

The effervescent saline with syrup of poppies was prescribed & at night Diet -

The Boys countenance was extremely pale & emaciated & he was obliged to keep his scrotum constantly supported to gain any relief - When he passed urine his agonies were great & caused him frequently to cry violently. These symptoms were at first apparently relieved by the above medicine & his urine deposited a thick sediment.

Aug 9. R. Acid. vitæ. dilut. ʒij  
Syr. simp. ʒij  
R. pure ʒijss caps  
tertiam partem ter die. This was continued to the twentieth when the operation was performed.

When he was properly secured on the Horse Mr Sur. introduced the staff & again distinctly felt & heard the stone. It was then placed in a proper & oblique position to the left of the perineum & held by Mr Mayles. The integuments were now cautiously divided for about 4 inches & next he cut down to the groove of the staff which being effected an incision through the muscles of the perineum was made to 3 inches in length. A double cutting Gorge was now introduced only staff & passed with facility into the bladder - the staff at the same time being withdrawn - His finger directed by the Gorge was next introduced & the 2: taken away - The forceps with the finger for their guide were now employed & the stone taken out - The whole of the Op<sup>n</sup> was about 10 minutes - - Put to bed of a roll of sheet put under him to be changed as often as wetted with urine or blood of which there was none - the wound dress'd with simple cerate repeated every 20 minutes or half hour. Lac Amygdalæ was ordered.

7205-



Infirmary

Cases.

Medical

Aet 46

Robert Heath. Lobate. Ap 4/1899

Pthisis

He  
12 Months

He was on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September  
— 5 admitted at his own request  
contrary to the advice of Dr Roberts  
on this day the following was ordered

℞ R. opii (amphorata) ℥ss  
— digitalis — q℥ss  
aceti distillati — ℥ss  
aq. Mentha viridis — ℥ss

fiat Haustus bis die sumendus

On the 25<sup>th</sup> Dr R. again said him  
as he then was troubled with a  
cough & sore throat a Linctus  
cum Conserv. Symplicis: ch  
Syrup: papav. alb. p. a. was  
prescribed acidulated with Dilute  
acid of Citric. These Medicines  
were continued to the day of his  
Death which happened the 12<sup>th</sup>  
of October succeeding.

About a Week preceding his  
decease. a Diarrhoea came on. The  
Crete mixture & Tinctura Jatectus  
was given which restrained it for  
two or three days.

The day before his dissolution his  
countenance displayed evident  
marks of approaching Death.

Dr Roberts said that he had  
frequently observed that Patients  
labouring this Complaint seldom  
recovered when they complained  
of a sore Throat.

Aet 46

Jane Elish — Roberts Ap 4/1899

He  
12 Months

August 22<sup>nd</sup> — 5 came in for the Ascarides  
extermination of these Worms

Aug 22. ℞. Salomela ʒss  
℞. Mui ʒviii  
fiat Pilula sus omni nocte sum.

Habeat Enema aloetica  
ter in Septimana

℞ Infusio Gentiana ℥ss  
bis die sumendus.

℞ Omittantur Medicine at this  
time her Menstrues were on her.  
Sept 7 Perforat —

Ap 4/1899



Infirmary

Cases.

Surgical

James. Carroll's continued.

Aug<sup>th</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> aqua imperialis was prescribed  
for his common Beverage. - He was  
very healthy & had pass'd a good Night  
his water pass'd moothly & without pain.  
22. Still easier He said he could tell  
when his water was coming - He  
continued thus favorably to the 29<sup>th</sup>.  
when the Urine early in the Morn<sup>g</sup>.  
burst thro' the Orifice but in a few  
Hours it again united & continued  
to go on well to the 10<sup>th</sup> of September  
when it was entirely healed & Mr. T.  
gave him leave to get up. He had  
no incontinence of Urine when he  
left the Hospital. September 21. 1808

As to John. ADAMS. Hayler Ap<sup>th</sup> leg<sup>th</sup>

He. This dreadful Complaint having Calculus  
14 Years existed for so long a Period had occa-  
sioned that alteration in the countenance  
usually caused by so great Distention  
in the Urinary Organs & a certain de-  
jection in his Gait when he walked  
He had not suffered to any degree  
in his Limbs till about 8 months  
previous to his admittance into the  
Infirmary at which time his sen-  
sibility in that Quarter was very  
acute lasted for about 6 Weeks  
when it again subsided & did not  
return. He came in on y. 27<sup>th</sup>.  
of June but as the Weather was  
then very hot Mr. Hayler thought  
it unadvisable to perform any Op-  
eration he ordered the effervescent  
saline till a convenient opportunity

This occurred on the 2<sup>d</sup> of Septem-  
ber following

The Difference between this  
& the Operation on Mr. Carroll (see  
fol. 136) were these -

The first Incision was made  
parallel to y. Saphen<sup>a</sup> of y. Perin-  
neum - Two arteries were divided  
& bled considerably -

When the Gargel had been passed  
into the Bladder Mr. H. upon  
examining the Stone with his finger  
though the Orifice insufficiently

of fol. 140

- 5032 -



*Informas*

cases

Medical

Jane Elliott contd.

Sept. 19 Perpat.

Emplastrum (anthracinum  
laser; dolenti applicandum  
25 ℞ Pulveris Imperhe ℥ij  
Kali. ppt. — ℥j  
Terri vitriolati — ℥j  
Infusionis Gentil. — ~~℥j~~

She took *frat Mestura cupis capiat*  
*cochlearia tria* his die quotidie  
This she took till the 8<sup>th</sup> of October  
When she went out quite well

Pl 46

Elizabeth Linton

A supply<sup>2</sup>.  
of urine

She had labors under this  
Infirmity 20 Years from an  
unkillful Pelvicum drove off  
her Water thirty three times.  
This Situation of the Uterus  
Urination varied frequently  
according to the fulness of the  
Bladder the return of the Menstrues  
or the retroversion of the Uterus  
to which she was subjected attend  
the projection of the Soft Parts.

PL 20

Sarah Cowley - Cheston. Apr 22<sup>nd</sup>

She came in March the 28. <sup>Prev of</sup> Cough  
11 Months a fortnight before I attended of Hospital  
throughout her illness a tension of  
Pain in the Abdomen Cough of Asth.  
! - these were the Principal Symptoms

March 28. Sp. *Ge. digitalis* 9<sup>th</sup> xxx Syr:  
*Papav. alb. viv.* Spt. I:  
 dulc: 3/4 Infus Lichen:  
 Island. 2ij 9<sup>th</sup> Misch:  
 cap co. h. ij bis die

No. Theri. 3/4 ag. Insat. 1/2  
 No. Opia 1/2 + 1/2 of the O.N.S.

April 6 Perzab. *Symphoricarpos* Papav: A.  
*Sy. cap. col. blue*  
*longer than*

May 1. J. addend. Mixture supra pr:  
Zi Matron, ppt.

July 2 Very feverish & restless.  
 dx. Neph: lat: in stat: effen: Opdab:  
 b.d. — Gelab: Lichen Hand: of fol 141  
 In about 2 weeks she went out for the benefit  
 of her health & died the first week Oct: fall out.

of fol 141



Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

John Adams' cont.

Large to admit of the extraction of  
 Stone with facility - to enlarge the  
 Orifice therefore he again endeavoured  
 to introduce the staff but unsuccessfully  
 on this Act. he was obliged to  
 make use of a straight Director which  
 he introduced thro' the wound in Per-  
 -ineo - & upon it the forceps - The  
 Opening being now sufficiently ex-  
 -tended he proceeded to extract the  
 Stone with the forceps which were  
 easily passed into the Bladder - having  
 secured the calculus he strived with  
 considerable strength to withdraw  
 it but in the attempt the forceps  
 were twisted completely round &  
 rendered useless - A second attempt  
 was alas equally fruitless & another  
 pair of forceps destroyed - The  
 sufferings of the poor fellow were  
 dreadful. May this time from  
 the loss of blood & the violent Irri-  
 -tation he had undergone he was al-  
 -most senseless - Another pair of  
 forceps were now employed - the  
 Stone was frequently included in  
 their blades & as often escaped -  
 During these trials the poor Patient  
 was three times lifted completely  
 off the Horse - The Stone was at  
 last extracted after a perseverance  
 of near an hour.

Its figure was very remarkable  
 so much so that Doffeston said he  
 never saw its similar - it was as  
 it were an ellipsis studded over  
 with pointed & numerous protuberances  
 - The Magnitude of the Stone  
 has been often exceeded but its weight  
 was only 5 ounces - From the  
 difficulty experienced in extracting  
 it fear it was always till the  
 last & successful effort included  
 its long Axis by which means  
 it crossed the Orifice & prevented  
 its escape - He was put to Bed at  
 two o'clock but he expired with-  
 uttering a syllable from the time of  
 the operation

afolio 142



Infirmary

Cases

Medical

Oh 23 Benjamin Bowen — Affl. resp. Tobuts.

He was admitted July the 11<sup>th</sup> for Rheumatism  
3 months constant Universal Pains in his  
Limbs such to pain difficulty of  
Breathing his Appetite very  
weak & Stool moderate.

July 13. R. Crup. aceti. gr.ij. Cons. gr.  
Pilula bis die sumenda

These had the effect of making  
him very sick

7 Altered to following —

R. Symplic. papaveris alb. ʒij  
Cat. cochlear. unum parvum  
velij prorenata.

Hauritus ibi cras mane

sumendus

R. Infusioinis Rosar. ʒijss  
ʒ. ʒ. sumendus

20. Haurit. Imuticus. cras m.

Purgat.

Augst. 3. Cont. Infusio. Rosar.

R. Crup. aceti. gr.ij. Loh. Opii  
gr. ʒij Cons. gr. ʒij. ft. Pilula

bis die sumenda

11 Purgat. in usu Infusio.

R. Extracti papaveris alb. ʒss  
ft. Pil. omni nocte sumenda

This was prescribed with advice to ease  
his lungs & procure Rest

21. Phlebotomia & Brachio  
ad uncias octo.

Applicetur Emplastrum Ves.  
lateri dolenti

The Pain in his side was great  
no buff upon the blood.

Sept 7 R. Infusio Gentianae compositae ʒijss

Loh. vitri ʒij ft. Pil. Hauritus  
bis die sumendus augendo

Dosis salis vitri

21 R. Loh. pap. alb. gr. ʒijss

Ceribicia fortis. Libram

quotidie bibenda

25. Loh. Lente gr.ij bis die sum.

afolio 143

9037



John Adams' cont

The Second Day after his Death.  
I took an Occasion to open the Abdomen  
from the Umbilicus to the Pubis.

The Peritoneum for the length of 4  
Inches above the pubis was suffused  
with Blood — I detached the Bladder  
from its connections for examination —

Its coats were much altered in  
Structure the Muscular being great-  
ly thickened except where affected by  
the Irritation of the Calculus which was  
entirely on the side under the left  
Ureter — Here it seemed as though it  
had by degrees detached the Internal

Coat & formed a lodging for itself  
between it & the Muscular — The  
Ureter also of that side was ~~irritated~~  
by a stone extending about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an Inch  
from the Bladder rendered impassable  
to the Urine — The Calibre of the  
right Ureter was consequently much  
enlarged likewise the Kidney of  
that side its opposite being pro-  
-portionately diminished — I  
speak of the Kidneys merely from  
the sense of Touch as I was so  
stupid as not to take them out  
in connection with the Bladder.  
As his friends fetched him away  
a few Hours afterwards the Op-  
-portunity could not be regained

Ch. 13

ab  
calculated

Edward Dowse Grayler

Apr 4 1857  
Hare Lip

He was admitted July 11. 1856.

The right Side was operated on the 1. of Aug.

— A Piece on either side was sliced off  
without the aid of forceps & made even  
with scissors one Branch of an artery  
bled from both sides They were brought  
into contact & stitched with two Ligatures  
further secured by long Strips of Adhe-  
sive Plaster & dressings applied & on the  
third day Aug. 4<sup>th</sup>. the stitches were  
cut out of the wound superficially dressed  
till its complete cure about ten Days  
afterwards.

The Operation on the left  
Side was performed exactly in the same  
manner as above described on the 2 Sept.

following, The Progress of the cure &c were  
also similar & he left the Hospital well  
& handsome of the 26<sup>th</sup> succeeding

afol. 144



Infirmary

Cases

Medicac

B. Bowen's contd

Octo. 3. Pergat

5 lb Linimentum  
Saponis crudi applic<sup>um</sup>

12. Pergat, - He died the  
following Saturday Octo. 19<sup>th</sup>

For the first 2 Months of his Illness  
his Pulse & Countenance varied  
almost daily & whenever he  
got out of Bed though in the heat  
of summer he could not remain  
from the fire - Perspirations  
at this time were very great,  
with a view to check them the  
Infus<sup>o</sup> Rosa was ordered together  
with the scrup<sup>i</sup> ac<sup>t</sup>: as a tonic

After this Period his Decease  
was almost daily expected -

He spit perfect Pus in large  
Quantities. Violent Purgings  
would frequently come on &  
matter collected in the Maxillary  
Sinus & around his Legs -

The former was discharged by cath<sup>er</sup>.  
- acting some teeth - to the latter  
bathed with Leaves, Bandages  
& ointment were applied  
in succession but without Effect,  
He lingered with these Attenuations  
till Death. - Had no Op<sup>er</sup><sup>ty</sup>  
of Dissection

7005

Oct 10

Hannah Higgs Cheston. <sup>Op<sup>er</sup><sup>ty</sup></sup>  
<sup>Acute</sup>

Ill  
2 Years

Thro the Neglect of this poor  
Child's Parents she had been suf-  
fered to get to an enormous size  
previous to her admission into  
Infirmary Sept. 26<sup>th</sup> 1805.

The fluctuation of the fluid  
was very perceptible & was evidently  
occasioned by visceral Obstruction  
as her Countenance & Eyes especially  
demonstrated. - The Doctor in  
consideration of her age was at  
unwilling to have her taph<sup>d</sup> &  
directed the following Remedies with  
a generous Dose.



Infirmary

Caldes

Surgical

At 42

Sarah Drinkwater

naylor

App'ly

He  
4 Months.

Admitted August 22. 1806 -

Ulc on  
9<sup>th</sup> Leg

The Ulcer extended into the  
knee joint & the Synovia was  
discharged thro' the Opening but  
was continued above & below the  
Joint - Her indisposition for  
~~the present~~ prevented immediate  
Amputation for which she came  
in & the following was ordered  
By Mixture Salina in Statu  
effervescente. & Confectione  
aromatica 3io ad 4ss.

terdie sumenda Caudle &  
other nourishing Things were  
also given Aug<sup>st</sup>. 31. A large  
Abscess was discovered about  
8 Inches below Poupart's Lig<sup>ht</sup>.  
which was opened & directed to  
be poulticed twice a day with  
strong Bar Poultice being  
first fomented with a Deco<sup>ct</sup>.  
of Herbs

Dec<sup>r</sup>. to Sept<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> -  
Same to 16<sup>th</sup> when her App<sup>etite</sup>  
began to fail. Her pulse  
Criminal.

7 & 8. continued to sink.  
& all Hopes were given up  
She died on the 12<sup>th</sup>.

From her own Acc<sup>t</sup>. the first  
Cause of this Ulceration was a  
fall two years before which  
from improper Treatment had  
been suffered to proceed in it  
destructive Course until two  
late for recovery -

At 11

William Willis Naylor

App'ly

He  
3 Years

This Patient has some Years Calculus  
previously been in y<sup>e</sup> House &  
undergone the Operation for Li-  
thotomy from which he quite re-  
covered he was again admitted on  
the 22<sup>d</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup> for a Calculus in Vesica<sup>re</sup>.

Folio: 146



## Infirmary Cases

Medical

## Hannah Higgs' Contin.

Sept 26

℞ Salis Sodæ. ℥j Cremoris  
 Tartari ℥ij solv in aquam  
 bullentem Quisp cui adde  
 Spiriti Otherei Nitrosi ℥j  
 Syrupi Althææ ℥io ℞  
 Mixture sumatur cochlear  
 tria magna ter die

Oct. 5. Linimentum Mercuriale  
 Abdomeni applicandum b.d.

The effect of the above Medicine  
 was that of increasing the secretions  
 from the Kidneys & producing  
 regular evacuation by the Bowels  
 sometimes a Diarrhoea & for a  
 time she felt considerable relief

10 Purgat. 12. Do 19 Do

She now began to be very restless  
 & feverish & was troubled with  
 a very bad Cough her general  
 Health evidently declining it was  
 therefore thought advisable to  
 tap her — The Operation  
 was performed on the 21<sup>st</sup> following  
 by Mr Frye in the Lince Jarvis  
 three Gallons all but 1 Pint  
 of insipid urine coloured fluid  
 were drawn off after which she  
 appeared herself considerably easier  
 & comfortable

27

℞ Calomelae ꝑss Extracti.  
 Papaveris albi ꝑss ℞  
 Pilula ter die sumenda  
 Purgat in usu Mixture utaq?

This Alteration produced no good  
 Effect — she fell very fast & was  
 in consequence again tapped on  
 the 4<sup>th</sup> of December. when 12  
 Pints more of the same fluid  
 were again taken away. in  
 a similar manner.

She was now so far reduced  
 as to enable one distinctly to feel  
 a great enlargement on the left side  
 of the Abdomen extending from y.  
 Hypochondrium almost to y. Mamm

7505



Wm Willis' Contd

7805

which was attracted the 2d of Sept. fol-  
-lowing - It projected forward in yd  
Perineum sufficiently prominent  
to extend cuty upon neithelss the  
staff was introduced into y Bladder  
as in Lithotomy Mr W. then divided  
y Integuments sufficiently to take  
out the stone which was of triangular  
shape similar to y Pelvis of fishbone  
Whether Mr W. conceived that the  
involuting Integuments so disposed y  
power of generating a calculus is  
impossible to say. But how he removed  
completely a portion of flesh which  
to appearance was free from all  
disease. The W. was struck with  
three stitches to procure Union by  
the first Intention -

In the Evening of the same Day  
Mr W. took out another small stone  
from the same Place -

The Parts were poulticed from the  
4th to 18 of Sept inclusive on  
y 19th Mr W. intended ineffectually  
to pass a Bougie into y Bladder  
from 18 to 29 It was drop'd c  
Cicatr. Commun. et Inflamm. adhes.  
The Urine still dribbling thro' y  
Orifice

Oct. 2. a Bougie was directed to  
be pass'd daily a little below y  
Opening & contd by 18. after w<sup>ch</sup>  
occasionally by 26th - which  
closed entirely

Discharged Nov. 7 -

The Day prior to his going out of the Hospital the dribbling of Urine from the wound again  
actioned the Bougie was again inserted to gather with the Urine internally. When Means were  
continued to the 16th of January 1806 when he was discharged in the same state.

Ab 28

Clement Head. Kayler.

W. Reg.  
Lacerated  
Wound

This was an Accident occasioned  
by a Bile-Hook - He was stealing  
some Pear in a field & being caught  
by the Owner. was pursued & Cut  
upon the knee a portion of the  
Sternal Gland of the femur was  
struck off & split from its membrane  
adhesions Mr Kayler's pupil inaccu-  
-tiously entirely removed it & bound  
up the W<sup>ch</sup> the provia flow'd in great  
abundance for some days thro' y wound  
nevertheless it was completely healed by  
the 18 of August. He was admitted July 25

of Feb. 1788



Infirmary

Cases

Medical

Anat Hippo cent.

This took to be of Spleen.  
Mr Lye thought it might be the  
left Lobe of the Liver —

The Duration of this Relief  
was inconsiderable & in a few  
Days every Symptom indicated  
approaching Death especially  
the Images which were constantly  
present to her wandering  
Intellect such as Pig going to  
eat her up &c accompanied  
with an unmeaning Noise  
which she was unconscious of

Her Parents apprised of  
her deplorable Situation fetched  
her away the next week the  
9th which prevented an Exam-  
ination after Death which much  
shortly have occurred.

1805

At 24 Richard Ferrett. Roberts

He was admitted the third of  
6 months October 1805. — The Eruptions cov-  
his Neck, face, Hands Arms Thighs  
The following simple Routine  
for the space of 6 months effected  
a Cure

Oct 5 By Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitrat  
Sumatur Cocti aa p.o.  
Ref. Unguentum partibus affectis  
applicandum bis die.

Sumatur. Solutionis hydrag.  
Emulsi guttas vij bis die.

12 P. 19. P.

26 By Ung. Picis: Sumatur aa  
p.o. Ref U: p: af: app:

He went out Cured the 4th. of  
November following

At 44

Elizabeth Biggs Cheston

He  
1 month.

This Poor Woman had been  
attended for some time previous to  
her admission into of Infirmary on  
the first of Decr 5. when I saw her  
The appeared senile Pulse hardly  
perceptible & breathing very difficult at Decr. 14

Pain in  
Stomach

147



AL 30

William Jones Frye Applyn

This was a case of compound fractured  
Fracture occasioned by a fall  
going over his Leg was taken  
into the Hospital 23<sup>d</sup> of July -  
It was dress'd in the followg. way  
A piece of Lint dipped in Bals. treac.  
immediately applic'd to y<sup>e</sup> Wound over  
which Rags dipped in Vinegar  
Applications were applied & se-  
cured by an eight Tailed Bandage

24 Easier 25. Sleepless Night  
Dysuria was dress'd & the Wound  
diminished

By Lactis Amygdalarum ℞j  
Salis Nitrici ʒij M. pro  
Potu ordinario

26 Easier dress'd as before & appld  
the Vinegar Application which was  
changed to Goulard's Lotio as the  
other seem'd too irritating 27. & 28  
still easier 29. D. Operts Stagnating

Dysury again recurring for which  
Nitro Saline was given effectually

30 A large quantity of serous  
fluid was press'd out of the Orifice  
a Mixture of Gum. arab: Nitro  
mana et Mith. Salin was prescrib'd  
to regulate the Bowels & secretion  
of urine the Lotio Water was  
discontinued

Favourable to the first of August  
when the Leg was put in an ex-  
tended Position on its heel

Mending to y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>

12 Violent vomiting of a green  
coloured Discharge gave the  
Saline -

To the 20<sup>th</sup> the Wounds were daily  
healing & the granulations healthy

21 Dress'd with dry Lint 22<sup>d</sup> -

23 Lapis Salin in: to y<sup>e</sup> Wound &

only dress'd every third Day - This

Plan was pursued to the 18<sup>th</sup> of September  
it was healed - It was only bandaged

to the 18<sup>th</sup> of October following when  
very uneasy he was order'd to be for

mounted his die this was done till 9<sup>th</sup> of Oct 1800

20<sup>th</sup> of November when every  
application was left off he left the

Hospital - Dec. 5. 1800

- 1805 -



Mary Cook — Cheston Apr 1881

26  
Ill  
9 Months.

Admitted July 18<sup>th</sup> 1885 — Ascites

The Plan adapted in this case was the same as in <sup>2</sup> other dropsical Subjects before taken notice of viz by promoting the secretion of Urine & keeping up a daily evacuation from the Intestines

July 18. Haustus aperiens cras M:

21. Mixture & Decoct: aloet: alkal:

Rx Mafca Hydrargyri ℥ij

Rx: Scilla

Opia aa ℥ss.

Linimenti Saponis ℥iijss ℞

fiat Linimentum

Alinantur abdomen bis die.

27 Purgat in usu Medicam<sup>a</sup>: uta:

Aug<sup>st</sup>. 4 Hausti purgans cras mane

10 Rx R<sup>a</sup>. Thabarbani ℥ss

Aqua Ment<sup>h</sup>: sat: ℥ij

Rx: Opia q<sup>st</sup>. ℥x. ℞ fl ℥

omni nocte sumendus

17 Mixture & Infusione baccarum

Liniperi idem & Alcab: Cook

(vide fol. 127) This had an evident good effect in the Patient above all led to for the present instance was greatly beneficial

Sept<sup>r</sup>. 3 Hausti p: cras M: Mith<sup>a</sup> uta?

6 Sicknefs at Stomach & Head  
ack also anorexia

Rx Rx: ferri ammoniata ℥ij

Sumatur guttas x<sup>ss</sup> omni die Mixture

15 Augeat dosis guttas v.

19 Purgat. 27 Persistet.

Oct<sup>r</sup>. 2

Rx Rx ferri ammon: ℥ij

Opia Camph<sup>a</sup> — bis sum<sup>d</sup>.

cochlear; parvum pro dosis in  
Mixture uta?

5 Cap: ij Dilutarum Cephalalgice

omni nocte

these were for a pain in f Head

This Day Dr. Cheston gave it as his opinion that she would not live ab. though every symptoms of ascites had disappeared — She was opened to her natural size & every



Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

Al 52

He  
10 weeks

James Brooks. Frye

Appl. leg.  
Capacity of  
the Cornea  
w. WaterAdmitted June 20<sup>th</sup> 5He took the following till his cure  
By Colonel g<sup>r</sup>ij ft Pilula omni  
veto s<sup>m</sup>endaBy Decort; Luina Luina By  
Cap: coh: ij bis dieDischarged July 26<sup>th</sup> 5

Al 4

Elisa Saint: Kayler.

Appl. leg.

Burnt

She was burnt on the 2<sup>d</sup> of  
November brought to the Hospital  
for advice Mr H. ordered an  
application c ol: Lini: & igne 3ij  
aq: salis — 3x

Laf. Applic: Vaputenda

Cap: coh: ij Injunctio salin

c d<sup>o</sup>: papav: alb. — 8<sup>or</sup> horis.I saw her on the 10<sup>th</sup>. when all hopes  
of recovery were lost. — Her sensi-  
bility was greatly diminished — her  
eyes fixed. Pulse much increased  
she had had no alvine evacuat<sup>n</sup>.

By Al: Ricini Trif.

Mucilag: g<sup>r</sup>.Mist Salin — 3<sup>or</sup> 4<sup>or</sup> capCoh: j mag: omi hora donec  
alvus respondit.

She died early the succeeding Day

Al 10

Henry Wood: Kayler

This Lad tho' admitted for  
a different complaint had a  
small Tumor on his Right  
Cheek which Mr H: took out.  
on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup>. it was encysted  
& the contents were very like  
Honey of a firm consistence it  
healed by the first Intention.

Al 10

He

8 weeks

John Price. Kayler.

Appl. leg.

Tumor

The Tumor was situated on the  
Spermatic Chord It was laid open  
tho' its whole extent discharged  
about an ounce of water. He went  
out a fortnight afterwards quite well  
admitted Discharged Nov<sup>r</sup> 20

B. fol: 152



Great Mary Cook's contd.

Evacuation was regular & natural  
Her countenance however bespoke  
some affection of the Brain - Her  
look was stupid & the Pupils of her  
Eyes seemed fixed - The cheeks like  
he. had a cadaverous appearance  
& were much sunk.

9 She was very slow spirited  
had vomiting of green coloured  
stuff gave Rausk: Theri. combined  
with an antimonial which she  
threw up

10 She was worse. Pulse regular but low  
R Confectionis aromaticae ℥ij  
Spt. ammonia Composita ℥ij  
Mixture salina Broth  
Cap. cochlearia tria ter die

A Pain in the left side for which  
a Blester was ordered

11 better. add. ℥ij R Co Cinch: M<sup>20</sup>

12, 13, 14 & 15 still better. Perfah:

16 Much worse in her Head & Pulse

small Opiates were directed, minocte

17 Rather better. Pulse as on 9<sup>th</sup>

To 21. apparently mending

21. Salis Nitri ℥ij

R Emulsionis Camphora ℥ij R

Cap: cochlearia 10 4<sup>th</sup> horis

Applicetur emplastr: Canth: Collo

Applicentur Hirudines temporum

was absent for three days from this  
time

22 Calomelas 9<sup>o</sup> ij

R. Jamesii 9<sup>o</sup> xij

Calif arom: 9<sup>o</sup>. Rft Pilula

quatuor cap: 1 5<sup>th</sup> horis

add. Mixture Tra digitalis 9<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>

sumatur ut antea?

24 Evidently Dying. Her Counten

ance was cadaverous - Pulse.

very full & rapid. such an one

as would have indicated large blood

letting in any other case - Early

on the succeeding Day she died

and opportunity of opening the  
Brain occurred which was improved

9037



Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

At 5

Joseph Hasle Hayler

W. H. L.

2 1/2 yrs

Admitted August 22 - 5

Dissected Elbow

on purpose for amputation of the Arm which had been scrophulously diseased for 2 1/2 years preceding & under the care of Mr Lawrence of Cirencester. The operation was performed on the 2<sup>d</sup> of September succeeding as high as the insertion of the Deltoid Muscle nothing was particular in the Process from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> Poultices & Lotions — 9<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> with a larval Cataplasm on acct. of abscesses which the Bone threw out.

At 13 to 29. Lint dress. in a solution of vitriolum corallinum

— 29. to October 18. daily touched with laetico & dress'd with lint & salamol over which a larval Poultice was placed

From this to the 20<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> fall. it was dress'd every alternate day with lint only when it healed

A circumstance which occasioned a delay in the cure of this stump was one of the Ligatures remaining in the Part till within a fortnight of the completion — It was then cut out. This was necessary as the Granulations had gaped round the Thread by which means it was retained in its Situation & prevented from coming off at the usual Period

Went away Dec<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1805

At 36

Thomas Lewis. Tryer

W. H. L.

3 yrs

This Man was afflicted with two Cataracts that in the left Eye was removed Sept<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> - 5 after the Op<sup>n</sup> he was put to bed & the Light excluded great Inflammation which was easily removed by Leeches & Purgatives — The Capsule of the Lens unfolded & was quite depressed

A second Operation was on the above acct. necessary & performed on the 19. Nov<sup>r</sup> 5 — Irritative Inflamm<sup>n</sup> again came on & was again easily removed & in about ten Days he could endure the Light & was able to do all convenient Offices

Of fol: 154



## Mary Cook's Contd.

The usual Method of providing the scalp Arterium. was adapted without Injury to the Dura Mater

Upon the reflection of this Membrane no particular fulness of the Veins of the Dura Mater was observable nor was the Arteria meningea media any way distended

Having made the Tentorium & the Projection of the Medullary Substance called Corpus callosum was strikingly accidentally caused by a superabundance of fluid in the Ventricle as its fluctuation could be distinctly felt

These Cavities being opened confirmed what had before been suspected. The whole Contents of Simp. Mater might (my guess) be estimated at eight Ounces. No accurate Dissection of any of the Parts contiguous to the fluid could be made as they were all depending pulser. Consequently too soft for Dissection. The only distinguishable Peculiarity was a small Abscess on the left Thalamus nervorum opticorum completely circular similar to a Pessera if thrust & its cuticular coating. No opportunity of examining of Body.

The first Indications of decline in Health in this Case was in the Throat which she complained of great Obstruction & Difficulty causing her to lie very restlessly in so much so that she would neither remain in Bed or up for many Minutes together

The Head next became affected after which Period she had but few moments of ease the head being constantly tormented with terrifying Visions (of Cats coming to eat her &c) & at intervals uttering an unmeaning & inarticulate sound.

Her Countenance for the last Week of her life was Blue Cheeks sunk, Eyes fixed & dull & lips livid, every other Mark of Spasms. Disposition



Private —

Cases —

Surgical

December 3. 1806. — *Asper*  
*Mr Tye* in the *Excision* of a  
*schirrous Breast* —

The Operation was performed  
 upon a Lady of the name of *Lopez*  
 who during the time evinced an  
 unexampled fortitude not even  
 uttering a single cry expressive of  
 the least Pain — The Glands in  
 the Axilla & under the *Pectoralis*  
*Major* Muscle were affected & were  
 in consequence obliged to be removed  
 It was near half an hour before  
 every suspicious particle was  
 taken away & full twenty minutes  
 more before she was properly dressed  
 & put to bed. — Two small Arteries  
 were tied to the Parts brought into  
 contact by Pieces of adhesive Straps  
 placed even with the lips of the wound  
 & afterwards secured in lieu of the  
 flesh — Being a private Patient  
 & a friend of the Proprietor of the  
 Cure Cured by the 19<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> 1806

### *Parke — Tye*

This Man had a Hydrocele  
 which had previously been emptied  
 by means of the common operation  
 but returning Mr T. determined  
 upon another method of cure which  
 was entirely of his own invention  
 & had never as he affirmed failed

He divided the Integuments  
 from Poupart's Lig<sup>t</sup> to the End of  
 the Scrotum which he then further  
 detached on both sides by dissection  
 from the tunica vaginalis — This  
 Coat was then punctured & the water  
 having escaped he cut a Piece  
 of the Coat about 1 inch broad &  
 three long completely out — The  
 Artery bled & caused considerable  
 Delay in doing up the wound &  
 suppose it was that branch which  
 was visibly spread on the tunica  
 itself & was probably the secur-  
 ing vessel for the fluid when  
 secured — Three Ligatures were  
 passed thro' the Integuments —

The Wd. was superficially dressed  
 & the Parts supported by a cast net

Mr B. No Patient of Infirmary

Performed December 5. 1806.  
 Saw him abroad about a month  
 succeeding the operation in good  
 Health

afolio 156



Al 42  
He  
6 Months

Phoebe Jewelle Cheston N.Y. 1855

This Woman had 6 months prior to her admission been put to Bed from which time her Health daily grew weaker the 21<sup>st</sup> of November the day of her coming into the Hospital she was so debilitated as to require to be carried into the House immediately put to bed - Her Pulse low, Breathing very difficult, Siccough & general Oedema the follow<sup>ing</sup> was ordered

Ry Mixture Salinae Zij  
Spiriti etheris nitrosi ℥ij  
Tro scillitica - - - ℥ij  
sumatur cochlearia tria bis die

Nov. 28 Pergat

Applicetur Emplastrum Cantharid<sup>um</sup>  
Curi - -

This last was applied for the purpose of discharging the collection of serum which had spread through out the limbs its effect but little. She died December the 1<sup>st</sup> 1855 On the Sunday preceding her feet were fast approaching to a gangrenous state - It was a happy termination!

Al 43  
He  
2 Months

Richard Blackwell Roberts N.Y. 1855

Admitted Nov 16. Died Dec 19<sup>th</sup> 55 Dyspnoea  
Cough

The Appearance of this Man when first saw him indicated as I thought almost immediate Dissolution to the Physician was of the same opinion he prescribed

Nov 16 Ry Tinctura Scillae q<sup>ss</sup> ℥x  
Spiritu Scillae q<sup>ss</sup> ℥ij  
Spiritu etheris nitrosi ℥ij  
Ag. purae - - - ℥ij  
Emplast. Resic: lateri solenti

19 Ry Mixture Salinae ℥ij  
Syrupellis simplicis ℥ij  
Etheris vitriolici aa ℥ij  
fiat Haustus ter die sumendus  
Applicetur Imp: Canth: Sterno

27 Ry Lactis ammoniaci ℥ij  
Syrupellis Scillae ℥ij  
Etheris vitriolici ℥ij

Haustus ter die sumendus  
He took this till his Death when to his last moment he constantly said that he was much better - His secretions were from the first irregular



## Thos. Lewis' Contd

Early in December fol 9. The  
 Pupils of the Tunica adnata were again  
 phlethoric so as to require leeches  
 evaporating washes which proving  
 ineffectual a seton was made & continued  
 to the Part without any material  
 Benefits - A large Blister was  
 next directed to be applied to the whole  
 of that side of the Head all of these  
 Means were not followed with the  
 desired Improvements by the Patient  
 had the ill effect of fixing the  
 Iris (altho' the Cataract was  
 entirely dispersed) & affecting the  
 sphericity of the Pupils Jan 19. 1806 - The  
 Inflammation was abated & his sight on the  
 return

Oct 28

Mary Antile. Tays

W. H. H. H.

He  
3 Months

This Woman was admitted the

Abscess in  
the knee

28th March 1805 - for an enlarged  
 knee joint. Every Means of duct  
 both by incisions & applications of  
 all descriptions were ineffectually  
 tried till the 3rd of October following  
 when it was amputated by her own  
 Consent as the whole leg was drawn  
 up & there appeared no chance of  
 a healthy safe Cure

Being the first Amputation  
 that withers'd by Mr T. - I was more  
 than ordinary attentive to the Method

The Pat. being advantageously  
 seated he drew the Skin from below  
 the knee upwards as much to the  
 hip as it would yield which he  
 fixed by a leather strap as close  
 to the extremity of the Condyles as  
 possible the Tourniquet was then  
 applied & he was directed to keep  
 the same stretch upon the Cuticle  
 as he had effected & also to secure  
 the tourniquet with my left hand  
 (It was a common field Tourniquet & blue  
 were unassisted) this being accom-  
 plished he with one stroke went  
 down to the Bone & having  
 had entirely removed it - He then  
 detached the Periosteum a little higher  
 & drew it off - The vessels being  
 secured to the Bandage he then

fol. 158



10.10.10

10.10.10

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



Infirmary - Cases - Surgical

Mary Anttila's Case

away there was sufficient muscle  
to cover the Bone & Cuticle to cover  
the flesh the Parts were then  
as close as possible brought together  
by strips of adhesive Plaster  
before the application of the Bandage  
which was lastly put on with  
proper Compresses on the face of  
the stump - She was put to  
Bed with the Tourniquet loosely  
round the Thigh infuse of Hemlock  
an opiate was administered to  
lessen the sensibility of the Part  
- Adminis. Pilula and opia  
omni nocte.

The stump was not examined  
till the 6th & then it was only  
to loosen a strip of the Plaster &  
apply a soft dressing

8 Dito

9 Dito too on to the 14 when  
as sprinkling of fer. Charcoal was  
put over the bed to keep it sweet

Do to 18 & 26 when the first  
Bandage was wholly taken away  
As the bed discharged a jelly like  
substance a lot of Poultice was  
directed twice a day this was  
contd to the first of December  
when it was disp'd daily but  
as a disposition to Inflamm app'd  
at the superior edge the Poultice  
was again resorted to a piece of  
Bony came away about the 20th  
that Orifice soon cicatrized.

Still there was a pituitous Discharge  
from the lower Extremity of the  
Stump - Disp'd with dry lint  
from Dec. 31st to Jan. 5th 1866  
About a week from this Period a  
Disposition to Ulceration (or the spreading  
of the sore) was manifested, & a  
somewhat increase of Pain -  
Poultice was directed the same being  
disp'd with simple Ointment -  
I saw it for the last time on the 19th  
following when the surface looked clean  
but the bottom was not diminished.

50 37



Miss Mary Haythorn

1846  
Lecture 4

Feb 48

His requisite to acquire a knowledge of the different ~~different~~  
Positions of the Pelvis — The Brim is horizontal when  
the Patient is half sitting half lying. — Vertical  
when lying forward over a chair. Downwards &  
backwards in Retroversion Place of Patient on of three  
& Elbows — The Position across the Bed is the most  
advantageous for taking Examinations & application of  
Instruments. In either of which Cases you ought to describe  
a curved line with your Hands agreeable to the Axis  
of the Pelvis. — Knowledge of the Passage of the Head  
is a key to all other Presentations. — Attitude of Head  
with Motion in its Bones sometimes however there is  
a difference. — A Presentation is that Part wh. lies over  
the Center — Situation — is the relation of Parts to the  
Circumference. — The Different Presentations are  
The Vertex — Face & Ear — The Center may change  
the relative Position of the other Parts four times  
— The same also of the Breech — When the Head is  
at the Brim of Pelvis the face ought to be to one  
Side but when it enters the Pelvis the face ought  
to be in the hollow of the Sacrum or account for  
adaptation to that Situation — The contrary to this  
causes a loss of room & the Pubis to press on the face  
face also endangering a laceration of the Perineum  
of the Mother. — When the Brim of Pelvis is small &  
there is a vertex presentation the Occiput sd be depressed  
& brought to a curve with the Back the sagittal suture  
being directly in the middle — The face Presentation  
in the beginning of the labor is rather a frequent one but  
becomes a face in the progress of the Labor in its further  
Course the best Position is to have the Chin under the  
arch of the Pubis & the Occiput to the Hollow of the  
Sacrum — When the Ear presents it is necessary if  
possible to make it a vertex Presentation —  
Bones of fetal Cranium are twelve 1546:  
2 frontal 2 Parietal 2 occipital & the Temporal  
3 each wh. in a fetus not being immediately  
joined allows of a motion of Bone upon Bone  
in Parturition.



Fetal Head - Anterior fontanelle or Mould is quadran-  
gular - In ~~Anterior~~ Head presentation  
the posterior is triangular - It is requisite to distinguish the fontanelles & suture  
as there is sometimes great defects of Bone in  
certain directions - when there is Hydrocephalus it is  
generally ascertained by the extensive Division of the  
Sutures however these may be distinguished  
round the Bim of the Pelvis - After labor has been  
long continued & the waters broken the scalp will  
be wrinkled & puzzle you your observations then  
are to be made immediately after the rupture of  
the Membranes - A face presentation is easily  
distinguished from the prominence of the features

— Be gentle in your Examinations as the contrary  
may be fatal to some important Member —  
a Presentation of the Shoulder may be mistaken for a  
Head if you do not carry your finger round of  
Pelvis — A Breach Present<sup>n</sup> has been known  
by a tinge of of Meconium or by the organs of  
Generation tho' sometimes you will feel a bag  
of water whi is only an accumulation of water in  
of Scrotum if it be male — The Back Pt<sup>n</sup>  
is known by the projection of the Spine & Ribs —

In Practice be not too hasty in forming or  
declaring your Opinion as you may be mistaken  
from unexplored Circumstances. — If the Ear  
can be touch'd it may be a useful Guide & as y<sup>e</sup>  
Pinna is to

So but when the Position of Head is changed the Par  
will be on the Sides — Male & female Pelvis &  
Ligaments of 80. H. Ep 411

Ligaments of 80  
1806 Lecture 6 -

Feb 11

Ligaments of Symphysis Pubis Scrophula  
may attack this joint & from of Constitutional Irrita-  
tion it will occasion sometimes destroy the Patient

It could be always known by Symptoms is might  
be cured — Symptoms — excruciating Pain in the Part  
augmented by almost every motion of the Body If  
the Cure be delayed hectic fever supervene & cause  
Death — When early known apply Leeches Externally  
to give support to the Constitution — If matter be formed  
puncture & discharge it producing Ankylosis of  
the Joint — When these Ligaments loosen from  
Disease you must support them by a Bandage  
similar to the Waistband of a pair of Breeches &  
attend to the general Health of the Patient

General Disease accompanies true Ascites but not that Edema wh: occurs in Pregnancy in wh: Disease attention to the Bowels will usually succeed — Enlargement of the Lymphatic Glands of the Pelvis or encysted Tumors situated there may cause great opposition to an easy Parturition



1806 Lecture 7<sup>th</sup>

July 12 161

External Organs of Generation — Diseased  
Labiae vary in size & according to the Health of the  
Subject — Inflammation & Abscess — Now & then there is  
a sense of heat & Pain without any external appearance  
it may originate in a diseased uterus — Pain in the uterine  
pts. with shooting may also arise from a diseased uterus  
— Itching of the pts. is a very troublesome Symptom  
wh. occurs during Pregnancy it is a morbid Symptom  
Applications of cold Washes &c. are the means to be  
pursued — When from Vermine Unguent. — canaliculi  
— Herpetic Appearances & cold Washes — When from  
Ascarides aloetic Glysters & Abomel — Sometimes it is  
connected with disease of the Bladder & if from a calculus  
you must extract if from simple Irritation Inject  
the Bladder with soothing Solutions such as Hemicon  
— 3w Rhabbri 3ij 6give internally Pulv. uv. uris —  
When it occurs about the Osation of the Menstrues it indicates  
an affection of the uterus for wh. Phlebotomy cold  
Washes with Apocynum — Infusion of Tobacco or  
Unguent. alb. Camphoratum (of Bates) Sometimes  
they are troubled with Excoriations wh. originate in  
many causes especially after the first Labour &c.  
Course you must not suspect them to be venereal until  
you have ascertained the fact & even then you should  
conceal it if you can — When they are simple  
Constitutional Abrasions simple Ointment with  
Opium externally & the Bark with Opium internally  
is the best mode of Treatment

Sometimes the inferior Part of the Penis will  
adhere to the Septum Scroti & create great embar-  
rassment & Deception unless carefully examined  
when it will be easily discovered. —

1806 Lecture 8<sup>th</sup>

July 13<sup>th</sup>

The Urethra is sometimes inflamed when if the Bladder  
be full the Urine shd be extracted by a small Catheter — In  
some cases Phlebotomy the Hip bath & Injecting Enema  
& the antispasmodic Plan is indicated — When Spasm  
causes retention of Urine Opiate Glysters are to be given  
The Urine drawn off &  
the Abdomen be careful to enquire into the state of the Bladder  
as sometimes thro' a distention there will occur a stillidium  
— Dr Haydon has drawn off a gallon of Water at one time  
In Asketis one should be careful ever to tap to learn that  
the Bladder is empty for once a Pregnant Woman  
with a distended Bladder was mistaken for ascites &  
was tapped The Trocar perforated thro' the Bladder &  
uterus into the Head of the Fetus causing the Death both  
of the Mother & Child —

1806 Lecture 9<sup>th</sup>

July 14

Haematuria of Urine is sometimes induced by pressure  
when it is but of short duration but when it is incurable  
the consequences are very disagreeable to the Patient &  
if it be from loss of substance in the Bladder & Vagina  
no Chance of a cure remains The situation of the  
abrasion on



abrasion or Ulceration is to be known from the position in wh: she best retains her Urine most if Examination be requisite introduce a catheter & examine by the touch in the Vagina — This Case may occur from an improper use of the Instruments — There may be a case of a considerable Impediment to Parturition from a calculus situated in the Pelvis in which Case it is one is authorized to open the Child's Head —

In the variety of Hymens the Water Spout one is noted — In imperforate Hymen the Abdomen is distended by the Discharge & increase of the Menstruous fluid & it may go on for a year & a half or more — Of the Patient be it noted the inconvenience is not tolerable tho' there have been instances known where a gallon of fluid has been collected & by repetition it fills the Pelvis — if the Distension be very great a considerable incision should be made in the Membrane — The consistence of the fluid will be that of Cream — After the Operation the Vagina should be injected to cleanse it & the sides prevented by from cohesion by the introduction of some sponge —

## Vol. Lecture 10

Feb 13

Vagina Diseases or Injuries occurring here may extend themselves to all the contiguous Parts — The Vagina are more apparent in married than in single Women — The lie transverse in the Human subject varieties however may occur as a sort of tumor sometimes they facilitate Parturition — The Arteries wh: supply the Vagina are the hypogastric sent off from the internal Iliacs sometimes we find double Vagina double Uteri & two Hymens but only one set of Appendages

Erysipelatous Inflammation only attacks surfaces Phlegmonous differently Erysipelas is a fiery burning sore Phlegmon throbs — In Erysipelas debility is induced of wh: you judge by the Pulse — Also in Phlegmon Cohesion of the Vagina in these diseases is secondarily to be avoided by introducing pieces of sponge into the Vagina — Sometimes there is a contraction of the Vagina in its middle & there is one Case of a defective Vagina where it terminated blindly it was perforated to examine the posterior part no information could be derived & the woman was supposed not to have any fillings

The Uterus grows during Utero-gestation to 10 or 12 times <sup>during pregnancy</sup> ~~at different times~~ the internal surface of the body of the Uterus is smooth with foramina at its angles — The Cavity of the Neck is corrugated wh: has the name of Arborescence or Arborescentia & is lubricated by mucous secretion from little foramina — The Arteries wh: nourish the Uterus are 2 — two Spermatice & 2 two Hypogastric The first go to the Ovary & the second to the body of the Uterus & the Vagina — The Veins take the same Course

## Vol. Lecture 11

Feb 17

The situation of the Uterus — The upper part near to the Ventricle of the Pelvis is situated obliquely with the fundus near the Sacrum — Prolapsus Uteri



is a slighter degree of proidentia uteri — 4/63  
is a prolapsus vaginae is when the Womb pushes the  
Vagina thro' the os externum & does not appear itself

Ectropion there is a great Degree of Discharge with  
difficult Micturition if there be inflammation the  
introduction of pessaries will be improper — The method  
of reduction is by a proper Degree of pressure downwards  
& upwards — The opening of pessaries should not  
be larger than the end of the finger as the cervix uteri  
has been known to be strangled in one of larger dimen-  
sions — Pessaries are of various shape & made of  
different materials — they are globular round & oval  
made of Box, elastic Gum, Cork, Sponge &c Dr Haighton  
recommends the latter on account of its yielding property &  
softness & if requisite it can be medicated it is always  
requisite to sew a Tape to one End of it — In lacerated  
Perineum a special Pessary is recommended with a triangular  
leg circular End a foot from the triangle & ball &  
socket affixed to the external End Introducing them  
they should be coiled & introduced sideways & when in  
the Vagina to be turned transversely

806 Lecture 12

Feb 18

Diseases of the Uterus Sometimes there are varities in  
of natural structure wh: may have similar projections to those  
formed by disease — Cancer does not begin here it ulcerates  
the mouth to the Neck from Neck to body accompanied with  
darting shooting pains & sense of bearing down there is  
also a fetid Discharge in its progress the symptoms increase  
its Depositions are extended to all of contiguous Parts  
& whole frame sympathizes especially the Stomach &  
alimentary Canal — Schistocyt Is known by Pain less  
Discharge than Cancer & not so acrid when it discharges it  
approaches nearer to Cancer its progress is ambiguous  
if it be cured it may cause Pus & a Genesim be  
mercury has been ineffectually administered — sometimes  
Bony Matter is deposited in the uterus — Polypus are  
various in figure Size & Attachment — Caput &  
Blood sometimes separate spontaneously & come away  
they are <sup>an affection for Polypus</sup> ~~an affection for Polypus~~  
Inverted Uterus is another dreadful & dangerous Disease  
from its Discharge & accompanying Circumstances seldom  
or never curable generally created by the hasty extraction  
of the Placenta after Parturition

806 Lecture 13

Feb 19

Polypus of the first Kind may be tied by a Ligature They  
sometimes increase very rapidly it is requisite in tying the  
Ligature to caution to avoid Irritation — ~~It is incredible the~~  
~~Pain it is to be attended to~~ The Size of the Peduncle is to  
be attended to & it is of consequence to ascertain the Point of  
Attachment & you will acquire this Information if you  
direct your patient to hold in her breath & bear down & it is  
of equal consequence not to include the most tender Part in the  
Ligature — Dr Hunter's Instrument for tying Polypus — Sometimes  
considerable fever & Irritation will supervene on the tying  
of a Polypus when you may separate it by a knife & let  
the Ligature remain you should prevent its dragging the  
uterus to avoid the consequences of such Irritation — It is  
sometimes connected with other Diseases as Scirrhus &c in wh:  
Instances the Ligature will make a permanent Cure  
Influorabily the Alimentary Canal sympathizes & other Tonics  
either locally & internally are to be prescribed Dr H. allens grip  
L: bitrid & Polypus et Infus. Mead. viridis pro injecto. Tempan.  
orcas by alteration of air in the body of the Cervix being closed



Of the Menstrues - The Uterus is supplied by Arteries & Veins the Arteries terminate by open Orifices in the Uterus Evidenced by the Difference of Plethora in the various periods of life - That the Menstrues flow from the Uterus is shown by in prolapsus & Inversio Uteri where the menstruous fluid is seen distilling from the Mouth of the Cervix - Vicaries are Discharges wh: occur when the Menstrues have ceased been stopped - The period of Life at wh: they appear is commonly 14 tho' there are Instances of earlier & later periods than this & may be dependant upon the Climate or other Circumstances - Their Cessation is regulated by their Commencement in degree & also by the Patients mode of Living - At their Beginning they are usually irregular in their Return sometimes too frequent or they pass the proper Period their Duration commonly about three Days ~~and~~ varying more or less at their beginning & Ending - the Red colour gradually comes on & abates - the Composition of the fluid is serum & red particles tis always fluid - Coagula are not natural & may be claped with Menorrhagia - Indicated by pain in the Loins & in the Breast accompanied with a red tumour - Where these symptoms occur without any Discharge you may suspect an imperforate Hymen - They may be absent from Plethora - Debility or Chlorosis some symptoms of wh: last are similar to Phthisis Pulmonalis Asacure Aetetic purges the Hip bath restore the vigour of the constitution - When they are stopped by adventitious Circumstances you will act accordingly either as aetetic purges the Hip bath or Phlebotomy are indicated - The most apparently weak constitutions will secrete the most & vice versa Your practice is to be guided accordingly - The Menstrues cease from Pregnancy & a flow of Milk - Excess of Discharge when symptoms of Debility are added require medical aid If it indicates great vascular Action a little Blood may be taken away with safety & - If from Rapidity Bark with Alum may be administered or Ceruphalectata or if to different forces more or less combined with small quantities of Opium - When these Discharges resist the usual Remedies they may occasion a Dropsy It is these Cases wh: warrant Application of Remedies not in common Use as Injections into the Vagina of cold water with an elastic Bottle &c

## Vol Lecture 1B

Feb 21

Cessation of the Menstrues is generally about 7 or 8 years of Age or less differing according to the Climate or their first Appearance - The most healthy way of their disappearance is gradually - When at this period symptoms of Plethora occur with a large Discharge the Constitution will suffer & is liable to Dropsy - Phlebotomy occasionally once in two or three months to the amount of 6 ounces may in these Instances at the same time care should be taken to obviate Costiveness & flatulency - Appendices Uteris - Fallopian Tubes this nutrient artery is the spermatic - In disease they are liable to become Dropsical & to unobscured Enlargement Ovary is larger at the external than the internal (Reproductive) Graafiana Extraneous Bodies such as Hair, Teeth & fleshy Substances & sometimes an entire fetus have been generated in these Bodies - Dropsy of Ovary begins usually in one corner of the Reproductive Graafiana the fluid is therefore secreted this Dis. is frequently cured in middle life tho' no period not won fetus in Utero is expelled



## Vol Lecture 16

Feb 22 165

A diseased Ovary may cause obstruction to the Head of the fetus in parturition & in your examinations you should be careful to distinguish its Contents for if it be solid it may be necessary to open the Head if fluid it may be discharged by puncture — The round Ligaments of the Uterus are of great Use in pregnancy to prevent retroversion They are tightened during utero gestation & give great Pain wh: delivery only can relieve — The Broad Ligament from its attachment to the sides of the Pelvis divides into two Chambers the anterior & posterior — posteriorly it completely covers the whole of the Uterus but before only the Body — The Recollection of this is serviceable in puncturing the Bladder above the Pubis or from the Vagina & in Calculus in the Bladder it may be extracted from the Vagina — of Conception — Polypi generate themselves Hermaphrodites & Mules do not ~~generate~~ propagate — Menstruation is not requisite to conception or Impregnation but in all animals there is a Determination to these Parts — The Animal Ostrum is affected by difference of Season — Coitus In fish the ova are fecundated by the discharge of the Male & not by actual Contact — Spallanzani's observations on two Breeds — Frogs & Toads are in coitus three Weeks — Birds have no proper Parts for Impregnation — The Testes of the Male secrete a fluid wh: is injected into the Cloaca of the female — The first Evidence of Impregnation is shown in the Ovary wh: exhibits a projecting point wh: bursts & forms a cavity wh: is filled up by a yellow secretion from what is called a corpus luteum wh: in time becomes absorbed & disappears — The number of Corpora lutea will be as the number of children some however there is but one corpus luteum to two children wh: is occasioned by both being contained in one vesicula graphica — Sometimes we find corpora lutea where no children have been born —

## Vol Lecture 17

Feb 24

Dr Haighton's Experiments on Impregnation — 1 He obliterated the fallopian Tube of a rabbit by cutting it with a pair of scissors — it destroyed the sexual appetite commonly so but Impregnation took place on the sound side of the ovary on the cut side was similarly affected to the other — 2<sup>d</sup> After Coitus four Hours he obliterated one of the fallopian Tubes 8, 12, 16, 20, 24 to 48 Hours the same results after each Experiment — Dr H. is of opinion that it is only necessary to stimulate the Uterus wh: operates on the ovary by sympathy — the frimbriated orifice of the fallopian Tube applying itself to the ovary wh: discharges its Repile wh: is conveyed along the Tube to the Uterus where it is retained by means of the Membrana decidua & a Mucus secretion from the Cervix Uteri wh: prevents its escape — Super fecundation may occur where there are two Uteri two sets of Appendages & only one Vagina — Case of a lady who in America was delivered of twins one black & one white — Malabik the 5<sup>th</sup> Day after Coition there is the resemblance of a vesicle wh: is very apparent on the 9<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> an ovum may be clearly distinguished invested in its Membranes but in the Human Subject the time is unknown — Dr H. supposes Monsters arise produced by an error in their evolution — A fetus in Utero is formed progressively part by part —

## Vol Lecture 18

Feb 25

Umbilicus — The Blood circulates thro' it for the nourishment of the fetus its general attachment is to the center of the Abdomen but not



but not universally so it is likewise similarly attached to the placenta liable to variations 6 Inches is a very short length for a fetus 57 a very long one in the former there is a danger of inverting the umbilic or breaking the cord you must therefore in Delivery be careful not to stretch the Child to its greatest extent but put the Breach out cautiously - When too long there is a danger of its coming down before the Head & the Head pressing on it stops the circulation to the Child & it dies of this Event there is most Danger in the first Labours - If the Waters are unbroken the pressure is prevented - Sometimes in parturition the fetus is round the back of the Child on which account it is always necessary to pass your fingers round the back directly the Head is born to disengage it if so circumstanced either over the Head or the shoulders - Sometimes there is but one artery in the fetus but when two the communicate with each other the Disposition of these vessels vary in different subjects - Sometimes there are knots in the fetus which Dr H. supposes to be made as the Child passes into the World - Its Composition is cellular filled with gelatinous matter the use of wh. is to prevent pressure on the vessels - Placenta Materna can only be formed in the progress of Evolution as Dr H. has no Idea that any Alteration can take place after the fetus is once & completely formed - ~~See Lecture 19~~ Obiparous Animals have ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> Placenta viviparous have - Bats have Placenta The Number of Placenta are not always of the Number of Fetus however it is requisite always to tie the Cord twice to prevent any Discharge of Blood &c - In ruminating Animals there is a Plurality of Placenta - Those of Mares & Sows are very thin & membranous - The Placenta is generally attached to the upper Part of the Uterus tho' it varies its Situation occasionally - The Veins lie most externally the Arteries internally - The maternal part of the Placenta is really a Part of the Uterus from the Human Subject it comes away -

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Placenta - The maternal Parts & the fetal do not communicate with each other neither in the Human Subject or in Bats & Sows the fetal part only comes away in parturition - Circulation thro' Parts of the latter Months the vessels become very large - The Umbilical Arteries run on thro' the Placenta & end in Veins by continuation of anal - in one it comes to the Umbilicus & ascends to the Liver where it divides into two Branches the one ramifies thro' the Liver circuitously the other more directly by means of the Ductus venosus all however end in the right auricle of the Heart from thence the Blood passes to the Left right Ventricle the greatest part of the Blood does not pass thro' the lungs but to the Lungs the other portion of the Blood passing from the Left Ventricle to the Aorta mixes with the former this circulates thro' the Body & again takes its Course to the umbilical Arteries - Communication exists between the Mother & fetus by means of the vitelline Ducts of the being wh. absorb nutrition from the maternal Placenta it is not arterial - but the Gelatine only wh. is by the fetus converted into Blood - In the Cow the maternal Part is very cellular & secretes a viscid substance - In Chick the Yolk nourishes - Some suppose the fetus to be nourished by the Liquor amnii but what militates against this Opinion is that sometimes children are born without Stomach or Mouth - The Placenta acts as a respiratory Organ - Of Membranes - It is useful for each fetus to have its set



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serf Membranes This spongy Chorion encloses the  
Placenta in its two Laminæ. The true covers it in-  
ternally - the Amnion covers the Chorion - The true  
Chorion lies underneath the other & invests the Chord even  
to the Umbilicus where it disappears it is not very vascular  
The Amnion lies internal to the whole & does not appear to  
be vascular in the human subject in Brutes it is very  
evidently so

## 20th Lecture 20

Feb 28

Brutes have an Allantois wh: is of the shape of a horn  
it is very large & communicates with the Bladder by means  
of the Urachus it will contain effusion of Urine it lies between  
the Chorion & Amnion In the Human Subject no Allantois is to  
be found but sometimes there is found something like a  
tepid and hydrated like substance - In Brutes there  
is a Tunica Erythroidea wh: is connected by two small  
pedicels to a Membrane the omphalo-mesenteric Artery  
& Vein the use of these two Membranes is unknown

Four Membranes are only observable in the early Months  
of pregnancy to the third or fourth the Tunica Decidua  
is formed - at first it is a thick gelatinous substance  
created by the stimulus of Impregnation & to which  
the Ovary sticks & as it enlarges the Tunica Decidua uteri  
disappears - Placenta The Cells of the maternal Portion  
is wrought out of the Tunica Decidua - The fetus from  
the Chorion & in the first Month has no Placenta - The  
true Water is contained in the Bag of the Amnion itself  
& contains scarcely any gelatinous, coagulable Lymph  
The Quantity is irregular being sometimes very little  
as others a great deal when it escapes the whole does  
not come away The average Quantity in a common  
Labour is about three quarters of a Pint - Absolute  
Quantity 1 or rather more increasing gradually

The relative Quantity about three or four Months  
the Water & fetus are about the same Bulk, about the  
6th or 8th the 8th or 9th the fetus will greatly increase  
over that of the Water - In parturition it dilates the  
os uteri to its utmost & then bursts & gives passage to  
the head of the fetus when the bag breaks prematurely  
in the early Months of pregnancy the action of the uterus  
presses the fetus to death - The Water is secreted from  
the internal Surface of the Amnion

Changes of the Uterus - At first its Bulk is altered  
in its flaccid Rib grows only in its Body - of the Cervix  
It loses about  $\frac{1}{3}$  in the 6th Month in the 7th perhaps  
at the 8th  $\frac{3}{4}$  & at the 9th is completely obliterated - In  
the Cervix uteri are mucous follicles wh: secrete in the  
State of pregnancy only - it fills up the Neck &  
prevents the escape of the fetus & in Labour lubricates  
the passage - this Discharge when tinged with Blood makes  
what is termed the Show in Labour - During the  
progress of Labour the Vagina or Uterus may give way  
& the fetus escape into the Abdomen

## 21st Lecture 21

Feb 2

Enlargement of the Uterus - The Neck dilating last  
is very useful on acct of retaining the fetus & preventing  
premature Delivery In Labor (the Uterus changes its action  
& instead of yielding expels the fetus - The progress of the uterus  
in conception at three Months the fundus rises just  
above the brim of the Pelvis - at five it is halfway between the



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brim of the Pelvis & the Umbilicus at Six a little below  
the Umbilicus - Seven or an equality with it & halfway  
between Umbilicus & xiphoid cartilage Sat & it reaches  
to its utmost as high as the Sternum or scrobiculus Cordis  
One way of ascertaining the progress of Uterofestation is  
by examining the Cervix Uteri - If Hernia occurs during  
Pregnancy is reducible the Patient is not materially af-  
fected by it but if not it becomes very dangerous -

The figure of an enlarged Uterus is between an oval &  
pyriform shape but it varies according to the situation  
of the fetus their Number or the Quantity of Water & its  
Position in the Abdomen is also variable - The tortuous  
Course of the Arteries diminishes the Impetus of the  
Circulation - When you go to a labor it is impossible for  
you to know the thickness of the Uterus you must therefore  
necessarily be very cautious in your operations -

The Absorbents of the Uterus are sure to reduce the size of  
Uterus after delivery - The Muscular Power & contractility  
of the Uterus is also of great consequence to restrain Hemorrhage  
after Parturition & the expulsion of the Placenta in doing  
which the nutrient vessels - Pregnancy

## Vol. Lecture 22

March 4

Pregnancy - The mammae sometimes change from  
other Causes than impregnation - The Areola around  
Papilla often remains unaltered when Women suckle  
Children & breed during that Process it requires an interval  
to make the Areola disappear - In the first Pregnancy this  
is perhaps the most certain sign - Quickening - & the  
first motion of the child when discovered by the Mother -  
The latter has however been mistaken for - Of the  
Quickening - Forty Weeks is the Period of Utero-Gestation

(Conceiving at an unlucky Time) & you may account  
three Weeks from the first cessation of the Menstrues - There  
is however no absolute Rule as many Causes will alter  
the Arrangement - Quickening generally occurs about  
four months from conception - What is termed the long  
Quickening is by Calendar Months the short by four  
Weeks the month - Miscarriages - occur from fights  
overfatigue & - High-heeled Shoes are very improper  
during Pregnancy & are to be gradually lowered -

Of the Passions of the Mind - The Passions in this respect  
are frequently reprehensible in their Conversation -  
Regularity of the Bowels in this State is absolutely re-  
quisite - Phlebotomy may be very useful in  
plethoric Habits of an inflammatory Diathesis is -  
It is however very improper to bleed without any obvious  
Reason you must never therefore sometimes give up  
your Reason to their Prejudices - You may therefore  
oblige them by two or three ounces if the Constipation be  
not particularly great - & if the Patient be old  
Phlebotomy twice or thrice during Pregnancy may  
be of great Service -

## Vol. Lecture 23

March 5

Emetics during pregnancy - Women are averse to them  
therefore you conceal your intention when it is requisite to  
administer them - There is no Danger in exhibiting them  
when Circumstances demand them because many Women  
omit every Morning during pregnancy without any Incon-  
venience the 6th Week Third Month & the Seventh



are the periods at wh: Abortion most frequently occurs  
You would therefore at these times avoid giving Emetics  
Ipecacuanha is the best substance for an emetic  
The nausea & vomiting attendant upon the early months  
of Pregnancy are seldom to be relieved by Emetics

**Pathology of Pregnancy** Plethora is occasioned in  
the early months of Pregnancy in those constitutions where  
there has been previously great Discharge in Menstruation  
its consequent upon retaining this Discharge wh: is super-  
abundant to the nourishment of the child

**Diseases** — In Nausea & Vomiting after evening  
Draughts where proper Aperients do not answer to be  
made thus Two Bars of Crystats of Tartar & one of Sal-  
Soda to be given in powder — Opium Piles upon an  
empty Stomach — The Diet should be gelatinous substance  
such as the Yolk of an Egg with Childs Salittle Wine  
frequently administered in small Doses & Nutritive  
Enemas are also useful

Retroversion of the Uterus is known by Examination  
thus — The Sagina inclines forward close to the Sym-  
physis Pubis & there will be a Projection backwards  
which is the body of the Uterus & it may possibly occur  
after the fourth month if the Pelvis be larger than  
natural

### Lecture 24

March 6

The Retroversio Uteri is very dangerous & often  
continues along time — Treatment — when the  
febrile symptoms are moderate you may frequently  
employ the catheter to empty the bladder in hopes of  
nature will replace the Uterus — Enemas shd be properly  
injected to relieve irritation in the rectum Sometimes  
it is of great difficulty in introducing Instruments into  
the Vesica puncture above the Pubis may be useful  
the warm Bath may be tried — By mechanical  
means — If your fingers are too short you may  
use a cane Probang with the End sufficiently  
large made of sponge covered with Leather & in-  
troduced into the Rectum at the same time you can  
assist per Saginam — It is sometimes retroverted after  
Delivery — Dr Hunter proposes to tap the Uterus thro  
the Sagina as a less evil to the increasing Bulk of  
the Uterus wh: by its Irritation must inevitably destroy  
the Uterus

Division of Symphysis Pubis to be considered of in  
comparison to the fatal Termination of Retroversion  
Diseases of latter months — Of vomiting from the  
Pressure of the Uterus & the ravenous appetite wh: is to  
be cured by attention to Diet & regulating the Quantity  
When sickness & vomiting with alternate Diarrhoea  
wherein Medicines are unavailing are distressing the  
Patient you ought to produce Labor by puncturing  
the Membranes or Amnion — Saundice is produced  
by obstruction of the Ductus communis Choliducum by  
a Gallstone

### Lecture 25

March 7

Indurated faeces by no means to be suffered  
Hemorrhoids — produced by congestion of Blood in the  
Veins — cure gentle Aperients cold saturnine washes  
Frequent use of Puls: Opii & Puls: Gallarum — Leeches to  
be applied where they are large & painful from distention  
— Hemorrhoidal Colic is a Pain produced in the lower  
of the Colon wh: is removed by the appearance of the Piles  
Obstinate swellings occur from Pressure upon the Veins



Absorbents — In Ascites there will be symptoms of aqueous Effusion in other Parts & greater oppression on the Breath — In Oedema it will be proper to keep the Bowels very open & Bandage the Limbs — The Motion of the fetus in Pregnancy is often very troublesome & is to be allayed by Opium — Livid Spots sometimes occur on the Abdomen but they are of no consequence —

Lues Venerea — Chancre — The matter being absorbed into the Constitution will irritate the Absorbents & cause Bubos wh. also secrete a similar Poison — Albanere begins like a Pimple wh. bursts & forms an Ulcer, The Venereal Poison sometimes lies dormant for a long time — The Throat or Skin will often be <sup>primarily</sup> ~~permanently~~ affected after albanere sometimes copper coloured Spots break out — Bones are affected in the most superficial & sharpest Parts — When the Constitution is affected there is no radical Cure but by means of Mercury almost to ad saturation —

This Course in pregnancy if not properly regulated according to its Period may produce Abortion — When pregnancy being complicated you will then proceed to a medical Cure by Ung. Hydrag. Calomel Continuent. &c. wh. will cure Chancres —

Ascites — When the uterus is distinguishable a little way from the surface of the Abdomen Tapping is to be performed by a lancet a probe introduced into the Puncture & a Ligula tied over the Probe — Sometimes an Ascites is cured by Delivery by the Water running off thro' the fallopian Tubes this Action comes on at particular Times wh. supposes a muscular Action in them —

Hernia may be caused by a lateral pressure of the Uterus upon the Intestines wh. pushes it thro' — The Umbilical or oment to the Uterus strong &c. when it is relaxed — It becomes irreducible from Adhesion —

Attention in the Growth of the Parts of Hernia — The Degree of the Danger is in proportion to the progress of the Pregnancy — The Patient ought to be informed of this & guarded by proper Instructions not to conceal their Situation if the Practitioner must act accordingly — It is requisite in the Practitioner to examine the Uterus & determine on the Propriety of premature Delivery if by this Means the Hernia may properly be reduced without the Operation —

## No. Lecture 26

North 26

Calculi — Gallstones — The Appearance of biliary affection in the Constitution accompanied with preceding Pain — The Urine will be tinged when the Calculus has pass'd into the Duodenum the Symptoms will cease & biliary stools come on —

Treatment — Externally Warmth & the figure of the Calculus will aggravate accordingly — The Calculus sometimes passes by means of Ulceration Opium may be given as palliatives — Mercury — Horse Spore Soap Lees properly diluted, & also with Soap have been recommended —

Mercurial Calculi — Pain in & from the Deposition of Salubrious Matter in the Urine & Descent of the Pain are the Symptoms causing great Pain fever &c. Opium mucilaginous Drinks & the Siccificum are to be prescribed in simple Nephralgia in more violent ones the practice is to ease the violence of the Inflammation — In Calculi of the Bladder it is necessary to ascertain if it be known in a degree by a great flow of Urine & a Mercurial Secretion in the Urine in Parturition if it be not previously extracted



abstracts it will cause great Difficulty & Danger in  
 the Labour — If it be smallish — & dilatation of the  
 Vagina by Degrees you may bring it away such as  
 by a piece of Intestine introduced & injected with water  
 or by Incision sideways if requisite — In Labor  
 you should raise the stone — Pass two fingers up the  
 Vagina one on each side the Calculus & with a Male  
 Catheter push it above the Brim of the Pelvis — If  
 however prepare on these Parts cannot be avoided  
 the Bladder will slough & it is generally incurable  
 if the Calculus be observed as an Obstruction to  
 Parturition you may extract it by an Incision  
 from the Vagina into the Bladder by means of a  
 curved Bistouri — Examination is not to be  
 hastily done or proposed on account of the Woman's  
 Delicacy — It is to be done with two fingers of the  
 left Hand with short nails — Sometimes the Uterus  
 may be a proper Part to examine in account of  
 Strictures & in the Uterine Passage —

## Vol Lecture 27

March 10

Period of Pregnancy — The caputency of the Person  
 & fullness of the Bladder may cause obstruction to the  
 Examination — 3<sup>rd</sup> Months the Uterus is just above the brim  
 at 5 half way between the Brim & Navel to a little below  
 & a little above 8 1/2 way between Umbilicus & Groin  
 Cord is 9 it reaches that Point — Neck of the Uterus  
 after 6 Months it begins to shorten at Six something  
 shorter by 3 or 4 inch & 1/2 an inch more & more  
 stretched & at 9 there is no neck at all — Daily —  
 The Vagina is loose about the Cervix Uteri so that if  
 you cannot feel the projection of the Uterus you may  
 suppose that no contraction of the Cervix has taken  
 place so on by Degrees the more it comes in length  
 the sooner will you perceive the bulging of the Uterus

The Existence of Labour — Labour is constituted by  
 the Efforts of the Uterus & other Parts to open the Gates  
Symptoms — Pain by the Dilatation of the Cervix Uteri  
 the Bag of Water descending when the Pain is on & becomes  
 slack when the Pain is off — A Distinction of Labours  
 1<sup>st</sup> the Head 2<sup>nd</sup> the Feet 3<sup>rd</sup> the Breech — 1<sup>st</sup> The natural  
 & rendered laborious when the Use of Instruments is required  
 the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> are preternatural — Colicky Pains have been  
 mistaken for those of Labour — The true begins with Pain  
 in the Pains at first with considerable Intervals after a few  
 Pains it stands round to the sides the intervals shortening & the  
 nearer the end of Labour the quicker will the Pains succeed  
 each other & the Pain at this Period is generally diffused  
 Examination may be often required as there are false Labour  
 Pains — If the Distance is distended to the Size of a Shilling &  
 so on it will proceed gradually — But when the Bag  
 breaks prematurely you must be determined by the  
 Feeling of the Child — 4<sup>th</sup> The Kind of Labour Why —  
 To know the Nature of the Presentation, If the Bag be broken  
 you examine immediately — If the Presentation be natural  
 wait if unnatural act accordingly — This natural when  
 the Head presents the Pains are sufficiently strong & the  
 room of the Pelvis adequate — The Degree of Pain may  
 be ascertained by the Countenance & wild Actions of the  
 Patient — The room is sufficient & may be known when  
 the Head has descended, if you can pass your finger round  
 the Head without opposition — If the Head overlaps any Part  
 the room is narrowed — 5<sup>th</sup> To ascertain the Diseases Note



Natural Labours will sometimes last two or three Days - Sick Labours are when the Patient is sick at the beginning - Sleepy when they sleep between the Pains - Wet when the Water discharges away or a copious Discharge of Mucus from the Mouth of the Womb tinged with Blood both wh. are desirable because it lubricates the passages the Parts yield better - Dry is the contrary to the above -

Stages of Labour - First - Is between the Labor Pains & the Discharge of the Water & Is the Expulsion of the Child after the breaking of the Membranes - Third - Is the Expulsion of the Placenta - The Intervals may be of different lengths according to the Disposition of the Uterus - From the second Stage the Labour takes its Name - sometimes the Uterus will contract first at its Neck -

Preparatory Considerations - Irish Women are usually delivered on their Hands & Knees - If you ought at your first Entrance into Practice to yield to the Custom of your Place where you reside - Guarding the Bed -

Under a Sheet of Red Leather place a Blanket & cover it with a sheet or two - This properly belongs to the Nurse but you should know their Business as well as your own -

Woman lies on her Left Side - If the Bed is in a room it will be inconvenient - The Position is directly across or transversely over the Bed - Country Prac<sup>rs</sup> should be always furnished with a Pipe & Bladder & some Tincture of Opium - An Instrument The Lever may also be useful but not if it encourages the too frequent & early use of it -

## 18th Lecture 28

March 12

Pain - It may occur in the Stomach & it is necessary to learn the state of the Bowels & to relieve it if the Distensions are foul - If it does not subside an Opiate may be given - If false Pains occur in the Uterus & the Labour is not advanced you may give an Opiate & look

Show - Is a compound of Mucus tinged with Blood & generally precedes just before Labour comes on but is not a sign of the actual Existence of Labour - They have sometimes a Discharge (the Whites) during the whole time of Pregnancy but it is not shown till tinged - The Fungus arises from a detachment of some Portion of the Membrane decidua & may exist sometimes for a day or two before Labour - Is useful to lubricate the Passages - If the Labour is inconvenient - Prolaps - Symptoms of Labor preceded by strong pain the heat not being of long duration is rather a favorable Symptom -

Vomiting - in Labor unattended by other Symptoms of Diseases - nothing sh<sup>d</sup>. be administered by food - Dil Op<sup>er</sup> sh<sup>d</sup>. be given - Tenesmus - sometimes caused by Distension other times it is not - If the Labour is somewhat advanced you must not permit your Patient to go to the bed Pan - It is always requisite to empty the Bowels previous to Labor -

Conduct of the Practitioner - You will make your Enquiries of the Nurse - Your Conversation must also be well regulated - The Degree of Pain is to be noticed - Your Examinations are to be with your two first fingers of the left Hand as they have the proper Curve & if there is an Alteration



of Tension & Relaxation of the os Henee she is in 73  
Labour — Be cautious in giving a Prognosis &  
careful not to keep your Patient on the Bed too long  
if the Dilatation be not great — but the contrary plan  
is to be pursued if there be much advance in Labor

So frequent Laminations are to be avoided —  
The proper time for breaking the Bag is after the full  
Dilatation of the Os uteri when the Water is large in  
Quantity merely pushing with your finger will do  
it but if it be small you may scratch the Membrane  
with one of your nails notched — When broken you  
ought immediately to learn the presentation & after  
this it may be proper to remain in the Coon —  
When the Head bears on the external Parts you  
must not leave the Bed side but support the  
Perineum & prevent the too quick exit of the Head  
as a laceration of the Perineum would be of fatal  
Consequence — When the Head is born pass your  
finger round the Neck to learn if the Umbilical encircle  
it wh: if so it is first to be taken off — then turn the  
Shoulders from coccyg to Pubis & do not draw the feet  
away too far — Next excite the Child to cry by  
rubbing it or irritating the fauces by drawing the  
Tongue forwards out of the mouth — When the Child breathes  
you may tie the Cord — You must inflate the Lungs  
if it does not — by means of a Silver curved Pipe introduced  
into the Larynx Directed thither by your finger & —

The first Ligature on the Cord ought to be about two  
Inches from the Childs Abdomen by means of a broad  
Lace or several Threads & you ought to make several  
half knots before you completely secure it — The second  
should be two Inches nearer to the Placenta & divide the  
substance of the Cord between the two

### 1806 Lecture 24

March 13.

The Third Stage — If there be ascendant Child there  
will be a Tumor & hardness of the Abdomen — If the  
Tumor be a little below the Navel, round, hard & the  
Parietes of the Abdomen are flaccid there is no second  
Child — If Languor come on you must not give  
Cordials — If faint a little may be administered —  
Before you extract the Placenta it is requisite to know  
whether there is a contraction in the Os Tince — If  
it be not pass two fingers of your right Hand into  
the Uterus & aid with your left by pulling down the  
Umbilicus with a cloth on account of the slipperyness of  
the Cord — When it is extracted put warm Cloths to  
the Genitals & Thighs — When it does not readily come  
away you should press upon the Abdomen — If the  
Placenta be brought away too precipitately either an  
Hemorrhage or an Inversion of the Uterus may be oc-  
casioned — The Inversion may happen & not project  
beyond the external Parts In wh: Case there will be  
no Tumor of the Abdomen below the Navel This ac-  
cident often causes the Death of the Patient — If it sh:  
not a great Discharge will continue at intervals for a  
number of Years — In reducing an Inversion you  
must press up the fundus Uteri to make the Uterus  
double upon itself & possibly it may be returned —  
Natural Expulsion of the Placenta if allowed to



174 is objectionable on account of the Contraction of the Uterus — the length of Time & sometimes the Uterus is indisposed to contract & discharge the Placenta & if it remains in the Uterus Death may ensue — Opiates are to be given when the Uterus is contracted on the Placenta — Irregular uterine contraction begins from below regular the contrary — Sometimes it makes an Hour Glass Contraction i.e. when the Uterus contracts first in the Centre — In wh. Case you must dilate the Parts with your fingers successively & by Degrees the Patient at the same time holding in her Breath & forcing down — Breaking the Placenta is to be avoided by extracting it gradually & scientifically — In flooding after Parturition apply wet Cloths with Vinegar & Water to the Abdomen give Opiates & apply Pressure to the Abdomen externally —

1806 Lecture 30

March 14 —

Scurious adhesion of the Placenta to the Uterus is occasioned by slow Inflammation agglutinating the two surfaces the extent of such adhesion is variable & the Difficulty of Extraction increased proportionably — In this Case you must grasp the Placenta & endeavor to extract it for fear any portion of it in the Uterus is scarcely admissible if by any Means it can be brought away as the Retention it creates generally causes Death.

Difficult Labours — That are lingering — Rigidity of the Uterus & Vagina are obstacles to Parturition & if greater than the moving powers [or the Pains &c.] create a Difficulty — Deficiency of Pain or general Debility of the System will cause a lingering Labor a disposition to sleep is to be encouraged & the Room of course cleared — Plethora

— Pains of the Uterus — The Practitioner ought to avoid giving any Occasion of retardment wh. however his presence will sometimes do His Conversation should be adapted to the Occasion & full of Encouragement & if the Patient's Agitation be great a little Blood may be taken away or an Opiate administered — Over Distension — Two feti — Gentle Stimulus — Impediments to the natural Parturition — Cholicky & inflammatory Pains to act according to Circumstances — Increased Resistance

— Breaking the Membranes by notching your nails — Rigidity of passages — In the Case of a first Child & the Woman of an advanced Age Phlebotomy once or twice in the Intervals or during the progress of the Labor if the Constitution will bear it may be useful — There should be no Exhibition of Cordials or Stimuli

— The Room cold Attendants few — & inform the Patient that the Labor will not soon terminate tho' at the same time you shd. encourage her — This is to be done to gain time by prescribing or fomenting warm Water in a high Chair &c. &c.

1806 Lecture 31

March 15

Obstructions to Labour — Increased Resistance & Disposition of Parts — The Head being too large for the Pelvis — Examine to learn at what Part the Obstruction arises — The Position unfeasible when the Head is misplaced — Breaking the Membranes may cause it in some Degree to avoid Protrusion of the Uterus but the Patient in a proper Position & use a slight



prepare if there be much Disposition to prociencia 175  
Rigidity of the Coccyx now & then is an impeding Cause  
if it be ankylosed it is a Question whether you will open  
the Head or break the Bone

Laborious Labour — The Lever & forceps were invented  
about two Centuries ago — A century & a half Mr. Scham-  
berlain were in great esteem one went to practice in Paris  
& to Holland — The lever has less power than the  
forceps 1720 Chapmans forceps — D. Smellies Forceps &  
Lock — D. Haightons — If the Head fixes on the Brim of  
the Pelvis a longer Pair of forceps may be useful —  
Cases requiring the Use of Instruments — The long  
continuance of Labour with great Debility — Or flooding  
only where the Discharge is large & liable to produce great  
Weakness — The Umbilicus coming down before the Head  
— Before you use any Instrument the Obstetrix sh<sup>d</sup>. be fully  
Dilated

Vol Lecture 32

March 17

Before you employ the forceps it is necessary to empty both  
the Bladder & Rectum. — The Patient should lie near the  
Edge of the Bed — The Instruments are to be fixed on the sides  
of the Childs Head & in some Cases on the forehead & Occiput  
It is not always necessary to acquaint the Patient with your  
Intention but you may previously accustom her to something  
moving in the vagina — Proper Cautions should be ob-  
served in taking out your Instruments be & in introducing  
You should take Care to prevent its scratching on the soft Parts  
You should hold your Instruments lightly & introduce  
one Blade first — being first in a perpendicular Direction  
& by Degrees giving it its proper Curve — The second  
Blade is to be pass'd first into the Hollow of the Sacrum  
& then pass it round till its Proper position — The Case for  
the above Rules is when the Ears are from side to side  
— When the Ears are from Back to front the first Blade  
is to be introduced from left to right the second Blade  
crossing it from right to left taking Care that the  
first Blade be properly fixed before you attempt to  
introduce the second — Endeavor to pass the Instrument  
to the Chin by Degrees & gently to prevent its being ob-  
structed by the Ear or otherwise — Easy jointed Instru-  
ments are to be preferred — A good Hold is when  
the Instrument bears on many Points & when the  
hold is secure a silk may be useful to tie the two  
Blades — In these Cases the Perinaeum is to be par-  
ticularly attended to & supported — When the Head  
is delivered you sh<sup>d</sup>. be careful to take off the forceps  
without betraying yourself — The Vertex & the Face  
Presentations are the only ones in which the Use of In-  
struments are Admissible

Vol Lecture 33

March 18

When the face is towards the Pubis & it is discovered  
when high up it has been proposed to turn it into its proper  
Position by means of the forceps — Others have proposed  
to turn the Child — The former may be disadvantageous  
as the Utterus may not assist — The latter is dangerous to the  
Childs Life & the Mothers Ease — It is requisite to learn the  
Position of the Child early — In the above Case the form of the  
Head will be much altered — There is also a chance that  
the Child will perish — The Perinaeum should be supported  
Why? — by tracing the Sutures or searching for  
the ear be — Face Presentation — The face goes either across the Pelvis  
from Side to Side or from Pubis to Sacrum  
Face in the Sacrum — Sometimes you will be obliged to



Open the Head as the Apex of the two  
When the Head rests on the Brim of the Pelvis & cannot come  
down for want of Room the Use of the Long forceps are in-  
dicated & you fix one blade over the face & the other over  
the occiput. The lower Blade to be fixed first when the  
Child is brought into the Pelvis you should change the  
position of the Forceps by sliding the Blades over the Ears  
& then proceed to deliver the fetus in its proper Position —

Vol 6 Lecture 34

March 19

Before you destroy the Child consult with some more  
experienced Practitioner if the long forceps are insufficient  
for the delivery the Extraction of the fetus is possible requisite

If in only one prior Instance the Perforation has been  
required it is no precedent to do so again as it may  
have arisen from the Head being too large from Disease as in  
Hydrocephalus wh: is to be known by the great softness be-  
tween the parietal Bones & their Distance from each other

Or the navel string may have presented first & the  
Pulsation ceasing they thought it advisable to open the Head.

When the fetus is dead it has been thought proper to open  
the Head — Symptoms of the Death — Separation of the

Cuticle is not infallible as it has been known in two Instances  
& yet the Child been born alive — When dead — the navel string  
is cold & flabby — A putrid discharge is no criterion — The

cessation of motion in the Child is ambiguous — A discharge  
of Meconium may happen in a Breech presentation —

But where that is not the Case & other Symptoms occur to  
corroborate it will be pretty clear — Pulsation of the fontanelle

Dr Haighton has never felt it pulsate in Utero During the  
Course of his Practice — In Embriotomy Dr Haighton

has used a pair of forceps similar to those employ'd in Litho-  
tomy — A strong Scalpel has been used — The Perforators

should be strong & straight — of the Crotchet — You should  
be cautious in using it to draw down without hurting the

Mother — When you have employ'd the Long forceps in-  
effectually let them remain on the Head & perforate & as

by that means they will afterwards act as Compressors —  
Be careful to support your strength by using gradual

force & support your spirits also &

The Perforators are to be introduced by a rotatory Motion  
as you would use a Bradawl — When introduced to the

Stop dilate them gradually first on one side & then on the  
other & move them about to break the texture of the Brain

In using the Crotchet always guard its exterior to pre-  
vent injury to the Mother If possible it w<sup>d</sup> be useful to

break the Bone Dr Haighton recommends the Use of the  
forceps above noticed in preference — After the Head is

extracted you should clean & stiffen it to prevent disagreeable  
Sensations in the surrounding Spectators —

Vol 6 Lecture 35

March 20

Proternatural Presentations — In some of these the fetus  
will pass by the Efforts of Nature — In the feet Presentation the

Projection of the Os calcis will distinguish it — All Cases require  
useful Dilatation of the Os Uteri — Specially this on Account

of the encrease of Bulk in the Child as it Descends & the fear of  
compressing the navel string or bursting the Mouth of the Womb

When the Head is to the Pubis it is the best Situation If in draw-  
ing down it should be done with moderate Celerity & when the

Shoulders are level with the lower Aperture you should then  
extract the Arms by applying your face at the bend of the

Elbow & drawing it across the Body of the Child this being done  
you are to apply two fingers to the occiput & one into the Mouth



Bright the Position of it at the Brim & on its entry 177  
the Pelvis obliquely you must turn again to make it come  
out properly always be cautious to perceive if there  
be an Arm coming down with the feet if so you should  
draw it down along with the leg — Breech — This  
Presentation should if possible be known before the  
waters break — The Scrotum would distinguish it in a  
male in this Case you must not attempt to extract  
the legs Nature will often finish the case by herself  
when the Breech presents obliquely you must turn  
it to make it similar to the last Case of a footling —  
If the Breech be undeliverable You must pass up your  
hand raise up the Child & lay hold of the feet converting it  
by this means into a feet Presentation this Direction re-  
lates principally to the Pelvis being narrow — When  
the Hips of the Child lie front & back you should pull most  
ly on the back part because that is the most projecting  
Point & less Difficulty in passing — In the Mixed Pre-  
sentation you must leave the leg wh. is in the Pelvis to  
be delivered with the Body — Extremes — You draw by  
them or by the condyles of the femur —

### Vol 6 Lecture 36

March 21

Turning — The Ancients used to perform Embryotomy  
in these Cases — Hippocrates when the feet presented directly  
to cut them off — Celsus when the Body to bring down an  
Arm — Ambrose Parei was the first who recommended  
the present way of turning — In introducing your hand  
be cautious not to create Difficulties by lacerating the  
Uterus or vagina — Cases Requiring Turning —  
First from Necessity when the Presentation is not natural  
Secondly — from Choice — When the ears present it may  
be made better by introducing the lever at the Symphysis  
Pubis taking care to guard the Perineum from Injury  
This Rule applies when the Summit of the Cranium lies  
to the Symphysis Pubis it is better when the contrary  
Position occurs — No turning is to be thought of when  
the Head has passed the Brim of the Pelvis — Want  
of Pain is another Motive it should however be always  
accompanied with Symptoms of Debility &c —

### Vol 6 Lecture 37

March 22

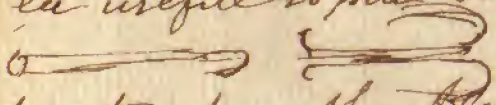
Turning — Advantages from Choice — when it is a  
first Presentation it is not advisable — when the Mother labors  
under Disease — there should be sufficient room in the  
Uterus i.e. where the action of it is small or the rigidity  
not great — When the waters are broke & there is a Presenti-  
on requisite for turning you should not wait for the  
Action of the Uterus — The Position of the feet in respect  
to their Height should be attended to — The Shape of the  
Uterus as it varies according to the Position of the fetus will  
cause more or less obstacles to turning — The Woman lying  
on her left side will generally suffice — The Knowledge  
of the Child's Position should be correct to determine the Use  
of either Hand — When the Belly & feet are to the front of  
the Mother the right should be employed & vice versa the  
Left — The Introduction of the Hand should be gradual & if  
you do not turn yourself you only prepare the Parts for the  
succeeding practitioners — A fetus under 7 months ought  
perhaps never to be turned — The Bulk of the Child may direct  
your Knowledge — When your Hand is in the Uterus you must  
change the Conical for the plane position — There will be  
an unwillingness in the Child to come down chiefly when the  
Uterus has been in action some time — Back — you always  
pass your Hand in that Position as will bring the belly of the fetus to  
the Mothers Back



Arm presentation — Observations — The Period of pregnancy The bulk of the fetus if small & at 6 months you may draw down by the arm at 6 months it is hardly requisite to turn. The side of the Pelvis is to be attended to — When the Head & Arm present together it is necessary to turn the Arm if possible & especially if it be a 9 months Child — when the Head has passed the Brim it will prevent its return — The true Arm Case generally requires to be turned but should be done as soon as the waters are off if the Obstacles are as before stated you must not push up the Child. The Position of the Child is to be known by tracing the Arm & where the Arm presents wedged in & the Head lies on the hollow of the Pelvis the back of the fetus lying to the Belly of the Mother. You should turn the Patient on her right Side & introduce the right Hand — You will find great difficulty if the waters have been long off & the Uterus is rigid you must act when the Pains are absent — If the Obstacles are so great as to prevent your turning you should then consult with a more experienced Practitioner. If neither can effect it you must open the Bulk of the Child some advise the taking off the Arm which in some Cases may be proper — In all Cases it is proper to introduce the Hand when the Pain is off & as soon as conveniently possible — When there is water in the Uterus wait till it descend sufficiently low to puncture it — Spin the Chest puncture between the Ribs — The Obstacle to the passage of the Head is generally from Disproportion if it be from Position the Practitioner is to be blamed —

## 1806 Lecture 39

March 25

Obstacles to the Head's Extraction — When the Chin is hatched on the Pubis & the Occiput jammed on the Back raise the Occiput & introduce two fingers in the front to disengage the Chin — Obstruction at the Outlet when the Chin is hatched on the Ligaments in which Case righting the position is the cure — Disproportion — If it be slight apply two fingers to the back of the Occiput & two into the mouth — Opening the Head — You may perforate you may pass the Lancet & divide the suture & proceed as in 4 Breech presentation — It has been proposed to take away the Body first & afterward the Head but Dr Haighton discommends this Practice as the Body is of use to make room for the Head — When the Perforation is complicated you must resort to the Crotchet which will be of service to you — In this Case the Assistance of another Person may be useful to pull down whilst you use the Crotchet —  — Sometimes the Uterus will contract upon the Head after the Body has been separated — You may extract by means of Gregoir's Instrument — Secures Instrument with three Blades — The Head should be kept firm if by no other means by making pressure upon the Abdomen — Mr Gregoir's Instrument is to be introduced into the foramen magnum occipitale this best to draw down the Occiput sideways — Signs — Signs Prominence of the Abdomen — The figure flat at the ~~stomach~~ front & projecting at the Sides — Double quickening or progress of the same ascent — They are all however equivocal — When discovered in the progress of Labor it need not be informed to the Bystanders till the second is just born — You should ascertain the Situation of the Child & should break the Bag of water if the Position



be unnatural you should immediately deliver 179  
second an Astom because the Parts are already pro-  
perly prepared for its Exit — When the Pains are  
deficient in expelling the second Child Dr Haighton  
recommends the Use of the long forceps that is if the  
Head presents & he has waited a convenient Time  
& then proceeds as is usual. — Twins are usually  
smaller wh<sup>ch</sup> may be convenient if the Pelvis is also  
small but sometimes the Twins are very large  
When there are Twins it is proper to note the first  
born by any Means you please —

1806 Lecture 40

March 26

omitted being Absent

1806 Lecture 41

March 27

Miscarriages occur chiefly in the early Months — usually  
before the 4<sup>th</sup> — In this Case the Room should be darkened & kept  
cool without fire if the Season will allow of it — Her drink sh<sup>d</sup>  
be cold — Phlebotomy to be employ'd according to the Consti-  
tution of the Patient — Give Nitre from ʒi to ʒij if the Menstru-  
um will bear it — or Magnesia vitriolata from ʒi to ʒij or ʒij with  
succusful — Nitro is not to be Administred with Infusion  
of Roses — Opium is to be refrained from where the  
Hemorrhage is great but where the Disposition to the same  
Hemorrhage is great Opium is to be avoided — when the Act-  
tion of the Heart & Arteries is restrained — to open the Hem-  
orrhage give Bark with alum gr<sup>o</sup> terrib<sup>is</sup> h<sup>is</sup> —  
Infusum rosarum — or Cereus Aetata q<sup>ty</sup> ad gr<sup>o</sup> vel  
ʒij & Opio gr<sup>o</sup> for his terrib<sup>is</sup> Decid<sup>is</sup> — The Patient  
should be very careful not to excite a return of the  
Hemorrhage — You should call several Times in the  
Day — & when the Hemorrhage frequently recurs some  
could ascertain that the Uterus would expel its Contents  
it might be proper to assist its Action — Where the  
Hemorrhage has continued along time Examination  
might be requisite — Large Quantities of Fluids  
should be avoided by the Patient She should drink fre-  
quently & in small Quantities of acidulated Drinks —  
In Abortions direct all the Substances that are expelled  
to be saved for your Examination as there are variety  
of Appearances — Some will be incomplete as when any  
part of the Decidua remains when that comes away  
entire it will sometimes have the triangular figure of  
the Uterus — Sometimes instead of a fetus large Quan-  
tities of Hydatis will be expelled preceded by Hemorrhage  
Dr Haighton supposes them to be created by an Attempt  
at Impregnation upon a diseased Uterus — Hydatis are  
therefore not to be regarded as trifling Circumstances —  
In the latter Months there is much greater Danger than at  
the earlier Periods of the Danger from the Discharge is  
to be estimated according to the Constitution of the Patient —  
The Application of Vinegar & Water in these Cases is not  
commendable as the Acid may excoriate — Cloths frequently cold  
in simple cold Water is preferable tho' Dr H does not think this  
of much Service — Flooding may be produced by  
lifting great Weights, Falls &c or Spontaneously and  
frequently then it amounts to a probability that the  
Placenta is attach'd over the mouth of the Uterus This species  
of Hemorrhage will commonly occur about the seventh Month  
— and it should be always borne on your Mind as a probable



occurrence. In all these Cases an early Examination, advisable as speedy Delivery to be performed with great Caution & by passing the Hand thro' the Placenta

## 1806 Lecture 42

March 28

There are two Ways of Delivery when the Uterus is fully dilated & the Placenta attached over its Mouth — First by perforating the Placenta — Secondly — By passing the Hand up the Side of the Uterus & breaking the Membranes — This latter Method is advised to save the fetus if possible — but as the Edge of the Placenta is not too easily ascertained you may multiply the bleeding & pels by such an Operation — Where the Placenta does not wholly cover the Os Uteri this Practice may be beneficially pursued — It is not to be considered as an invariable Rule always to turn in these Cases for the long forceps may be found to effect Delivery — All Hemorrhages in the latter Months are not to be attributed to the attachment of the Placenta over the Os Uteri as it may be partially separated in any other Place — The same Rules apply here as in Hemorrhages in the early Months but if they are frequent & reduce the Patient's Strength an Examination will be requisite to learn the rigidity of the Parts & if any Disposition to Labor be discovered you ought to assist it which is called a forceable Delivery — it is however to be effected gradually taking care in all these Cases that the Os Uteri be fully dilated which if effected you should break the Bag of Water as it will facilitate the Labor & in general Nature is incapable of doing it herself — Sometimes when the Membranes are broke & the fetus is only 7 or 8 Months the Uterus will contract & expel it herself — Turning when required in these Cases is not very difficult as the Uterus is generally very torpid

Now & then after Delivery the Uterus will remain without Contracting being in a torpid Condition —

In Miscarriages in the latter Months the whole Ovary may be pushed away at once It is best however to perform this by opening the Membranes — When the Uterus does not contract after Delivery you should preper the Abdomen apply Cold Washes to the Parts & use every other Means in your Power to excite it to action. In this Case you should not be solicitous to bring away the Placenta unless Hemorrhage again came on when it would be proper to extract it & to use every rational Means to cause its Contraction — such as injecting Cold Water by means of a proper elastic Syringe or common Chyster Pipe Apparatus —

The proper Nutrition of the Patient should also be attended to, <sup>strictly</sup> to restore the lost Strength — By Jellies, Cold Custards, made up with Milk & Yolks of Eggs — Animal Jellies Broths &c — but not Delicacies —

If there be pain in the Head it is not to be treated by Depletion only cordial Nervous Medicines. The Panting furnishes the best Remedies & as it will be of some Duration you should apprise the Patient of it



of it but not so as to discourage her — Perfect  
Quiétude is absolutely requisite to be attended to

Restlessness — If it be very great it is a dan-  
gerous symptom & often precedes the Death of the  
Patient — Antispasmodics in such Cases are useless  
& if alone can by any way be effected Dr Haighton  
thinks the only Chance is by Transfusion

18th Lecture 43

March 29

Fevers — They are more dangerous on account of the febrile  
matters — The common Intermittents are not very dangerous unless  
attended with stupor — Remittents — the malignant &  
exanthematous are dangerous — In typhoid the Danger de-  
pends upon their being distinct & confluent in the latter  
they seldom recover — Scarlatina angiosa seldom does well  
— Women generally imagine that Parturition will cure  
them this is however erroneous & is obvious on account  
of the great Excitation requisite in this Case — You will  
therefore never solicit Labor but if possible prevent its  
occurrence but these Diseases generally excite Labor  
— There is no difficulty in the Labor provided that all  
Circumstances are properly disposed — for now & then the  
Child has been born without the knowledge of the Midwife

Convulsions — They are very dangerous if they  
are the acute wh: are a sudden movement of the Body  
Cause — is either from Plethora or Transition

When Plethora is it caused by the Habit & increased by  
the Uterus pressing on the Aorta wh: increases the flow  
of Blood to the Head — Aborted face staring wide eye &c  
&c are indications of them & they should if possible be  
prevented by timely Phlebotomy &c — They may  
be occasioned by too little Blood but then Irritation  
must be added to produce the Effect — Sometimes  
a distended Bladder or Uterus may Cause them or  
Disorders of the Prime Viae wh: are to be relieved by  
giving Enemas

Chronic Convulsions — They are nearly allied to  
Hysteria — In the acute every Part of the Body is vi-  
olently agitated in some the Intellects return in  
others there is no lucid Interval but a stertorous  
Breathing & the Intervals sometimes very short only 10  
or 15 Minutes — The Danger is as the Lucid Intervals  
& the frequency of the fits — When the fit is off the Pat.  
will sometimes stare about wildly — Treatment in  
Plethora Phlebotomy — In acute purgative Clysters  
such as Sal. Elix. Aq. tepid. R 3/4 Allay Irritation by  
means of antispasmodic remedies such as, Opium  
Ether, Camphor Mixture, Tincture of Castor &c but  
if she will not swallow inject them per Anum &  
apapetida Opium in large proportions & repeat the  
repeated & according to the symptoms & the time the  
Enema is retained the following Apapet. Rij ad 3i

in Aqua tepida et Opie q<sup>tt</sup> & 4i singulis vel 4x

After in Convulsions there is a disposition to roll out  
the Tongue which should be prevented being hit by  
introducing a bridge between the Molar Teeth —  
Musk ʒi to a drachm is a good antispasmodic

Irritation in the Uterus may be the Cause & the  
Disposition to Labor can only be known by Exam<sup>n</sup>  
If you ascertain the Disposition to exist it is your



Duty to assist it but so as not to encrease the Irritation & if the Efforts of the Uterus are small & the Head at the Brim of the Pelvis & the Uterus fully Dilated a pair of long forceps may be advantageously used if it be lowered & descended a few inches & the Warm Bath or a Bathing Slipper should be the first thing in readiness afterwards.

~~5th Lecture 4th~~ Practitioner should endeavour to bring on Labour by opening the Bag of Water & if the Uterus be not fully Dilated by puncturing the Bag with a Stilet properly formed & at the same time press with your finger on the Mouth of the Vagina — You should endeavour to produce Labour as soon as possible for then you will be able to effect Delivery before the Convulsions are too much confirmed — After Delivery the Convulsions will now & then recur with equal violence & carry off your Patient In this & all such Cases it is your Duty to call in a more experienced Practitioner than yourself — Extra Uterine foetus of these there is no certainty when they will come away — Of the three named Species an additional one has been noticed by Dr Cheston of Gloucester viz that between the Peritoneum

### 5th Lecture 4th

part 81

Cæsarian Operation — When the Patient dies previous to Delivery It should be immediately performed or the Circulation of the foetus will stop — The Urgent Reasons for its Performance are 1<sup>st</sup> the narrowness of the Pelvis so much so that you could not bring away the foetus & if not this extracted would die & the mother too — It is requisite to ascertain the Expediency of such an Operation [Reasons] Most narratives of the Cæsarian Operation are fallacious — Dr Barlow's Case of Lancashire — Where the Pelvis was crushed by a waggon the foetus could not be extracted & the operation was successfully performed for the Woman the Child however was destroyed — Causes of Danger in the Operation 1<sup>st</sup> the Admission of Air which however is not injurious — But it is most likely to originate in the Wound of the Peritoneum & a Coagula of Blood & the extreme Irritation from an Incision into the Uterus — In Operating the Bladder should be empty & the Woman laid on a Table with her Legs depending — The Incision made at the Side would be improper on Account of the Uterine Artery which enters at that Part of the Womb — Dr Haighton advises the Incision to be made in the Linea Alba The length of the Wound to be about 6 inches & begun a little above the navel thro' the Integuments & thro' the Uterus also & then you deliver the Child by the feet & Be very cautious in taking away the Placenta & in sewing up the external Wound by means of the quilted suture & avoid including the Peritoneum in the Ligature neither should you employ many circular Bands or compresses — The utmost Caution is requisite in the after Treatment of these Cases — Adhesions are of course to be expected between the Intestines & the External Wound — Treatment —



Treatment of Women after Delivery — If 183  
there be much Discharge after Delivery the Patient should  
not be put to bed perhaps for three or four Hours  
according to the Degree of the Discharge wh: should how-  
ever be ~~regulated~~ obviated by dry cloths & frequently  
changed Sometimes an Opiate may be given tho'  
not always — The Patients feelings will be the  
best Criterion of the necessary Degree of Warmth — Where  
you have had a Difficulty in extracting the Placenta  
take Care to examine it to see if it be whole

1806 Lecture 45

April 1

Treatment after Delivery — The Diet should be  
simple such as plain Water Gruel & not brown or white  
Caudle — If the Patient is weak Broths & Beef Tea or veal  
Broth — After the lapse of a Week — The Regimen may be  
altered for a little Chicken Boiled Rabbit &c. — The  
Diet however in some Degree must be regulated by the  
Habit of the Patient — A little laxative Medicine when  
the Bowels are costive may be useful — The  
After Pains arise from the Causes mentioned in the Syllabus  
— Opium or Oil is generally the best remedy & you  
must obviate its binding qualities by giving aperient  
Medicines at the same time — They should however  
be distinguished from other Diseases & the Absence of  
Fever denotes them to be after Pains — Cholicky  
Pains generally arise from Obstruction in the Bowels &  
occur usually after two or three Days — The Remedies are  
opening Draughts & Glysters — with Oil Ricini Meper-  
itriolata & according to the Inclinations of the Patient —  
Lochia — What the Women call the Cleaners —  
is a Discharge from the uterine Vessels at first of red  
Blood when it changes its Properties it tinges the  
Limen with a green Colour wh: Nurses call the  
green Waters — When the Lochia are suppressed &  
it is attended with violent Urgings & forcings it arises  
from Coagula in the Uterus wh: when Discharged the Pains  
& Irritation will cease The Lochia usually cease about the  
end of a Week or 10 Days — The sitting up of the Patient sh:  
be performed by Degrees As the Uterus cannot be properly  
contracted for some Time

Inflammation of the Uterus — If Symptoms similar  
arise you would enquire into the State of the Bladder &  
learn the State of the Stomach Tongue & Bowels —  
Where the Inflammation is not strongly marked it would  
be advisable to take a little Blood to see if the surface  
throws off a Buff wh: if it does you should then  
take away 7 or 8 Sursees — If the Inflammation be  
great & confirmed — Bleed as often as the nature of the  
Case seems to demand Aperients &c should also be  
properly repeated at short Intervals

1806 Lecture 46

Apr. 3

1806 Lecture 47

AD 4

1806 Lecture 48

April 5

All these were omitted being then  
at Sawbridgeworth



## 1806 Lecture 49

April 7

**Spina Bifida** — May be caused by pressure of Water dividing the Spinous Processes. Sometimes it appears like a Bag of Water at others like a simple Escar or a depressed & discoloured corrugated Surface. They generally occur in the Loins — All collections of Water are not however Spina Bifida (A Preparation of too large Bags of Water at the Back of the Head) — When you have Spina Bifida they are not to be opened — When a Child is born it is of consequence to know that it has the natural Evacuations — Sometimes there is an Imperforate Glans Penis with an opening at some Distance — After a Time it may be proper to make the right Canal continuous & heal the unnatural opening — This Operation is however at best very doubtful & seldom succeeds — In Females you should see if there be a collection of sebaceous Matter plugging up the Uthra if there be it should be washed away & the Uthra opened —

**Imperforate Anus** — Sometimes the Gut will project beyond the external Parts but is imperforate you should then puncture with a troicar or lancet —

Often there is malformation in the fetus high up in the Intestinal Canal — In wh. Cases there will be violent vomitings & no indication —

**Lues Venerea** When cured of it the Child may be again affected if the infected Parent suckles it —

Give Calomel gr. ʒi. ʒi. — If the Parts be too irritable wash them with aq. Calis — or triturated Mercury with mucilage of Gum Arabic & Syr. Elicomitis —

**Swallowing the Tongue** — Is when it goes so far back into the fauces & proceeds from a too short frenum — It is to be guarded against by putting the finger into the Mouth & drawing the Tongue forward — Sometimes there are malformations —

Such as an elongation of the Uvula from relaxation —

**Purulent Eye** — So called from a discharge of purulent Matter from the Surface when the Lids are separated — If left to itself the Tunica Conjunctiva becomes very thick & may even become everted to the size of a cherry — The best applications are either a Solution of Alum. rec. Nitriol gr. ʒi. ʒi. of Water to be drop'd into the Eye two or three times a day —

This Treatment will be effectual in the early months Stages — But when the Lids are everted Scarifications & adstringent Lotions will be required —

**Discharges from the Ear** — They should not be suffered to continue long as they will then become habitual & necessary to the constitutional Health —

## 1806 Lecture 50

April 8

**Medical Diseases of Infants During the Month** **Neurany Diseases** — The Evacuations are sometimes green & have an Acid Exhalation — The Actions of the Child are to be noticed such as crying Drawing up its Knees &c. — When of a more advanced Age Distention will create Worms & may usually be known by their



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their fingers into the mouth — further Worms &c attack  
them — When older they may in degree put their hands  
to their heads wh<sup>ch</sup> indicates Hydrocephalus — Pulse of  
Infants is an uncertain Criterion — Offsets in Utero it is  
120 — In an Adult 70 or from 90 to 100 but when it  
exceeds this it denotes fever &c — In Children we must  
not wait for a doubling of the Pulse before we determine  
the existence of fever — Heat Thirst & Difficulty of  
Breathing denote fever — In Children of the Age of  
from 2 to 3 the Pulse is 100 to 110 — from 5 to 10  
90 to 100 &c on regularly as the Child advances in Age

Diseases of Children — Harris ascribes them to  
Acidity — Sometimes to Irritation of the Gums —

Children are liable to great Irritability as Nurses  
will not permit Children to tickle each other in the  
soles of the feet or Palms of the Hands as sometimes it will  
produce Convulsions — When from Acidity — Alkali  
cretaceous Medicines & also Magnesia should be given

This state depends greatly on the state of the Bile which  
is more diluted than the adult Bile & contains less Alkali

Red Gum — It has not like the Measles any  
catarrhal symptoms preceding it & the Measles also  
has but little distinctness in their projection from the skin

Thrush — Is sometimes only local being confined  
to the fauces & the symptoms are the refusing to suck  
on account of the Irritation created by it — The  
Appearance is that of many white little Prominences  
or Aphthae with the Red of the Tongue interposed & extend  
even to the fauces — If it be not attended with  
fever or the stry Gripes it is of no consequence &  
for it you may apply — Shel Rosan Zi Barais Zi to Zi  
by means of a spoon but not by a Rag Mop Syrup  
of Poppies is perhaps preferable to the Rose —

Malignant Aphthae — Extending down the whole of  
the Alimentary Canal tho' the Pustules cannot be  
distinguished on the inner Coats of the Intestines as  
the Cuticle only extends to the upper orifice of the Stomach  
of course pustular Appearances cannot be expected it  
will however extend thro' the Canal to the Anus where there  
will be Appearances of it — Articles to correct the  
Acidity & Carminatives should be given — But as if  
Disease proceeds the Pustules will change to a dark  
Colour denoting great Debility The Bark & Wine should  
then be given — The Bark should be a strong Decoction  
with Sugar to render it palatable Adding also a  
little Sp. Ammonia Compositus — All Childrens remedies  
should be made alike warm as they are accustomed to  
take their food warm — You should be cautious to  
regulate the Quantity & Time of administering the  
Wine — To prevent Diarrhoea give Confection

Aromatic & Linct. of Opium of wh<sup>ch</sup> ʒttj or ʒttj is  
a full Dose

Convulsions — When they occur at the  
Termination of Disease they may be considered as a  
sign of Dissolution — They may be produced by  
Irritation in the primæ Viæ wh<sup>ch</sup> is to be relieved



Attention to the Stomach & Bowels / You may intro-  
 -duce your finger into the Mouth or a candle with a  
 little Salt into the Rectum to procure alvine Evacuations  
 but these Applications are fallen into Disuse on acct.  
 of the great facility with which the Rectum & Sigmoid is  
 inverted / when this last accident happens. If you are  
 called to it apply cold Cloths with Astringents & com-  
 -presses with a T Bandage + a few Grains of Pulv.  
 Rhoi & Ipecacuanha ——— Convulsions are often  
 the forerunners of Acute Diseases as Paralysis & you  
 should be therefore attentive to the Symptoms as they  
 arise — You should give Apapetida by the Mouth  
 or per Anum — Opium  $\frac{gr}{ss}$  to  $\frac{ss}{ij}$ , Must be according  
 to Circumstances ——— The Enema should not however  
 be bulky as you wish it to remain up — Calomel  
 purges have been found serviceable but if after two  
 or three Doses they remain undischarged & the Bowels  
 are irritable they should be discontinued — Balneum  
 tepidum is of Use ——— Internally Oleum animale  
 & many Quack Medicines have been employ'd but  
 Dr H considers them all as useless ———

Icterus or jaundice — Is a Disease to which  
 Children are subject giving a little Pulv. Rhoi &  
 attending to the State of the Bowels is all that will  
 be required ——— Sometimes however it is attended  
 with Emaciation ———

Watery Gripes — Depend upon bad Milk & they  
 are more easily prevented than cured by giving  
 the Child good Milk. If there be Emaciation, a  
 shrivelling of the Skin & a discharge of watery  
 Stools. This is the time to be active as these  
 appearances lead to fatality ———

Periodicae Cholice — May depend upon the  
 Menstruating & of giving a little cretaceous  
 powder is all that is requisite & ———

Erysipelas — It begins at the navel from  
 the Cord being irritated & it extends to the  
 surrounding Parts & if not early combated will  
 change its appearance to a black Colour &c  
 In this Case the Application of Spirits externally  
 & giving Bark & Wine freely together with Opium  
 are the means to be adopted for a cure ———



Returning Memoirs of Rev S Medley  
to a friend who had lent them to me 187

Return you Dear Sir what you kindly did lend  
The Memoirs complete of S Medley of friend  
A Memoir wh: most with improvement may read  
Altho to write truth tis a Medley indeed  
For the Grandfather Father & Son may be said  
To be huddled together like three in a bed  
But useful instruction the volume contains  
More fit for the Heart than to profit the brains  
As it teaches self knowledge the best we can gain  
And discourses of Subjects not trifling or vain  
I mean that the end wh: the Author pursued  
Was to write for our profit & not to delude  
But on all occasions in prose or in Rhyme  
To carry our Thoughts past the limits of Time  
And fix them on Scenes thro' Eternity show.  
An Eternity now to the Author well known  
Scenes of transport to wh: his best spirit has flown

The Plan he adopted I greatly approve  
From the Objects of course to direct us above  
His steps would follow in what I now send  
Then imagine Dear Sir y<sup>r</sup> addressed by y<sup>r</sup> Friend

Saying well Brother Thompson How have you sped  
Ever since my frail mansion was ranked with the Dead  
Many Changes no Doubt have y<sup>r</sup> bosom oppressed  
But may we not hope they are all for the best  
You remember my warnings were often thus given  
Seek not treasures on Earth but the riches of Heaven!  
Be your efforts employed to secure an Abode  
In the Temple on High in the Bosom of God!  
Oh what will it profit to gain the whole world  
If the Soul wh: neer dies should be finally hurled  
Down to Hell where enjoyment for ever is fled  
Where reigns drought but Sorrow & anguish & Dread!

My advice both in private & public recals  
"Make Jesus your Pattern of Paviour up all"  
Whence else can you fly from the evils to come  
But to Him who is mighty to save & to whom  
Would you look for Example most prudent most wise  
But to Him who directs the concerns of the Skies  
In whom can you trust or so fully confide  
As in Him whom the Father has rewarded

Then to Jesus resort in each Season of Woe  
He waits to be gracious - will freely bestow  
Every needful Supply for the Body & Soul  
For the whole of Creation is at his controul

Yes trust the Redeemer & lean on his breast  
There only Dear Friend will you find perfect Rest

You remember my frame was compact & robust  
Could you look at it now it is numbered to Dust  
Yet my Spirit discharged from its prison of Clay  
Feels incessant Delight in this Kingdom of Day

Could I tell you the pleasures we fully enjoy  
Things of time would no longer your talents employ  
Bright & pure in y<sup>r</sup> view all the glories possessed  
By the Servants of God - How beloved - How caressed  
Your love of the World would then quickly decline  
And after our joys you would hourly refine

Well my Memoirs my Annals all point you this way  
And do you yet linger - O do not delay  
Break with Earth make Immortal of Course the Friend  
Lays of Children - Dear Children y<sup>r</sup> steps to attend

Hear the voice of y<sup>r</sup> portion y<sup>r</sup> Friends & each wife + (Hos)  
Take the way Love the Truth they will lead you to Life.



*[Faint, illegible handwriting covering the page]*











My first when bright Phoebus descends from the Skies <sup>191</sup>  
In sable apparel salute to mine Eyes  
My next when unshackled will beauties display  
At all hours - all seasons by night or by day  
But strange is my whole 'tho' you will own I am right  
When I say that truly belong to the night /G/

II  
My first as Innocence is pure  
But oft is seen in fear  
My second's used to secure  
Whatever we hold most dear  
My whole's a name which Britain's page  
Will brand with shame from age to age /S/

III  
My first - my second my whole often unite to grace  
My second frequently alone in other parts we trace  
My whole with nothing else combined  
I ever sound my first entwined /G/

IV  
My first within my whole you'll see  
More frequently than not to be  
My next in various shapes appears  
Oblong or Round in Length or Squares  
In my stile soon you will find  
An end to cares of every kind /G/

My first from ancient days can claim  
A Heathen God to give it name  
My next the East will oft express  
Either from pleasure or distress  
My whole is oft convenient found  
To make our comforts true abound /G/

V  
Add two fifties to one & you will propose  
A word which when felt occasions Distress  
If two fives you prefix when really conjoined  
The term will express a Volition of Mind /G/

vi  
Heaven & Earth & Hell & Sea  
Are all indebted unto me  
For if I should myself withdraw  
They lose their beauty and their awe  
Marriage without my aid is void  
In warlike Deeds I am employed  
In truth to cut the Throat short  
And you may credit my Report  
All Ends that you may have in view  
Will fail unless my Name's thrust /G/

vii  
My first the reason to remember  
By pain imposed on every Chamber  
My next I hope will keep to me  
When every Limb from pain is free  
My whole implies & nothing more  
A place in Tales of ancient Lore /S/

1 Noontide - 2 Whitelock 3 Necklace - 4 Churchyard  
5 Bellows - 6 Will - 7 Letter E - 8 Canterbury.



O for adumors from the Sky  
 To spend a Sabbath there  
 To view the charms which fill each Eye  
 And ravish every Ear  
 Then to return to Earth again  
 Attend the House of prayer,  
 Relating to my fellow Men  
 The Wishes practised there  
 Oh for a moment down to Hell  
 The place by God abhorred  
 To ascend & faithful tell  
 The Terrors of the Lord!

---

Dear Sarah I split it? but seem  
 I have for you a small esteem  
 Tho' unprepared I'll soon essay  
 A Tribute to your natal Day  
 From the Scenes I now behold  
 My Muse sh<sup>d</sup> be sublime & bold  
 In vain the lofty strain I seek  
 The same unmoved the Spirit weeps

---

When will the Muses utter good heeds,  
 And does she really mean to smile no more  
 Become sweet hymns inspire my humble lay  
 To celebrate my Sarah's natal Day  
 May! cheerful month imparting joy to each  
 Become more blissful still by Sarah's Birth  
 Nature profusely on each garden shows  
 Her gay productions with their thousand hues  
 Greatly they charm & much as they adorn  
 None pleasing still to hear a Gift is born  
 Formed from an Hour the first shall fade & die  
 The other lives thro' all Eternity!

Did Morning Stars in choirs of Delight  
 Hail the Creation bursting on their sight  
 Not less their joy when an Immortal's given  
 To cheer the World - The greater Work of Heaven  
 To hark their converse! - With prophetic Eye  
 They penetrate the dark futurity

They speak of difference from above  
 When the young heart touched with a Saviour's love  
 Shall burn with ardor & repay the flame  
 And glorify with zeal Emmanuel's Name!

---

Preserve my soul most gracious God  
 From all unholy leaven  
 Then would I hope so speaks thy Word  
 My vessel's bound to Heaven  
 O grant me thy good Spirits Aid  
 In troubles six & seven  
 My heart will then be joyful made  
 My vessel's bound to Heaven  
 Like Judas - May I never sin  
 But faithful with the Eleven  
 My conscience will have peace within  
 My vessel's bound to Heaven



Apr 115

# Dark & Cold seasons

193

Winter how long it holds its reign  
While Spring reviveth us again  
Its cheering warmth once more renew  
All nature's charms & Vigor too

When this sweet season shall appear  
Summers sweet beauties then are near  
The fields & garden all shall smile  
Soon repay the labors toil

Autumns delightful time succeeds  
And all her fruit before us spreads  
Healthy & bounteous is the feast  
That all mankind may freely taste

Winter resumes her icy reign  
No longer then Delights remain  
Stone up ere you be wanting ere  
Enough to love the Winter thro'

The seasons wile the way of Grace  
To all that understand & in place  
Winter shows forth man's icy heart  
Till Christ his influence impart

The frost before in unbelief  
This love disposeth him into grief  
The sun of righteousness will shine  
Productive of the Spring Divine

The Summers warmth shall follow Spring  
And make us cheerful to sing  
The shavings of a fanners' sale  
Bright smiling on a fallow Race

The Otter many fruits must bear  
To crown the gay & pleasing Year  
In store all sorts of rich supply  
To eat that they may live thereby

Whilst there remain ere yet tis over  
Gather, secure so large a store  
When Death shall call thy prospects black  
Thou' all eternity may last

My soul is writhen Day & Night  
Pines but cannot find delight  
I have no relish for my food  
Physicians cannot do me good

What can I do to be restored  
Who can the least relief afford  
To whom or whither shall I fly  
To heal me of this Malady

Feel my vital power decay  
My spirit vanishes away  
Consumption from who man can save  
Soon will consign me to the grave

Nov. 154



april 193 Tell me ye souls in healthy clime  
 The healing saving virtues are  
 And where that great physician lives  
 Who health & ease & vigour gives

Alas perhaps I am too ill  
 Even for his immortal skill  
 But yet ye say a happy strain  
 None ever yet applied in vain

My soul tho' art a foolish one  
 By prize thy life has been undone  
 Of this best man thou heard'st before  
 But wouldst not go for <sup>he</sup> ~~their~~ worst poor

Conceiving could be thought  
 Thy soul's salvation could be bought  
 Thou say'st I might I might I years  
 In vain thou toil'dst with groans & tears

Too proud - that damning principle  
 Born in the highest place in hell  
 To beg for life 'tho' at the throne  
 Of Mercy - I God's blessed Son

Oh all that pant & gasp for breath  
 Seek deliverance from Death  
 Hasten to Gilead's heavenly ground  
 There I the great physician found

My maladies were all relieved  
 'Twas hard to be believed  
 As true as in God's holy word  
 He knew takes the least reward

### Fragment

See descending from above  
 The Herald of eternal Love  
 See he brings a rich supply  
 For souls who true Faith die

With pitying eyes &ounteous hand  
 He shows provision o'er the land  
 And suited benefits prepares  
 To ease our wants & soothe our cares

The new born Infant lives & thrives  
 Supported by the milk he gives  
 His tender weak & feeble frame  
 He learns to lip a favour name

Here streams that never cease - the rage  
 Of fainting burning thirst appease  
 & wine the vickly saint to cheer  
 The Lord has amply granted here.

Silence O Earth - ye rolling World  
 Give audience to your God  
 Who from his shining bliss abode  
 The banner of his Love unfolds  
 To every aching needy heart  
 Peace & contentment to impart



195  
And can I stand before my God  
Is my Courage strong  
Nor shall I fear his searching Eye  
Nor dread his awful tongue. —

## The Day of Judgment

Therawful God  
Has decreed to nod  
The hosts of Heaven in wonder stand  
He speaks — Thus the dread Command  
Archangel go  
The Trumpet <sup>mighty</sup> blow  
The horrid dreadful blast  
His Ball has from its balance cast  
It rocks — It reels — It falls — —  
Jesus the Word before him calls  
Remembered souls from Earth from Hell  
Shrieks groan wail a doleful Yell  
Hills Mountains Rocks & Woods they cry  
Fall on us hide us from his Eye  
Great Judge upon the Throne  
Hills — Mountains Rocks their Lord obey  
As a light Vapour pass away  
And leave them naked & undone  
At his bright face so bright great the blaze  
To blackest pitch the sun  
To redder blood the Moon  
Their glories turn in tears & lamaze  
Awake ydead to Judgment come  
Hear from God your final Doom  
Is done — At the omnipotent creating Word  
All Mankind trembling kneel before their Lord  
Astonishing tremendous sight  
Upon his left upon his right  
Millions in shakles agony await  
Jehovah's from Decease fixing their endless fate  
With woeeful Voice with damning frown  
This sentence hurls the sinner down  
To fire unceasing fire  
Ye cursed souls depart  
There gnaw your tongues there rend your hearts  
There dying live & never cease fire  
But to the trembling Saints  
His word of Grace arrives  
Their aching heart consoles  
Their blessed hope revives

N.J.H. 196



adol 195 Come hither highly favored few  
 Receive the crowns prepared for you  
 Before the globe avon  
 Here bliss unseen unheard unknown  
 From the eternal great throne one  
 For ever ever ever flows  
 A solemn readiness reigns  
 How close the book  
 How burst from heart sharp such strains  
 As heaven to its Centre shook  
 They yet increase  
 Nor ever cease  
 The theme a favored dying soul.

### Portuguese Hymn.

Venite fideles leti triumphantes  
 Venite Venite in Bethlehem  
 Natum videte regem angelorum  
 Venite adoremus Dominum

Deum de Deo Lumen de lumine  
 Gestant puella viscera  
 Deum verum genitum ora factum  
 Venite adoremus Dominum

Ergo qui natus die hodierna  
 Jesu tibi sit gloria  
 Patris eterni verbum caro factum;  
 Venite adoremus Domine

Cantet nunc Io! Chorus angelorum  
 Cantet nunc aula coelorum  
 Gloria in Excelsis Deo  
 Venite adoremus Dominum.

### The Rat & The Oyster

A hungry Rat who left his home  
 In search of provender to roam  
 Slithering slithering about from place to place:  
 Among the thick shelled oyster Row  
 His stars directed him sad fate  
 What he could he truly ate  
 When to digest his wholesome food  
 He whisked about in sportive mood  
 As round & round the water he flew  
 His tail fell many a circle drew  
 Till by mischance up he tumbled  
 One large <sup>oyster</sup> ~~oyster~~ gawd so wide  
 That in the pliant member lid  
 He tumbled down he closed the upper lid  
 Pain drove him mad away he flew  
 Let his heels the creature draw up



Those widened sides a fact quite odd 197  
Denied accp. to Nibler's hole  
In mad sunshine the night was past  
The cat tugs' had the fish held fast  
Till the bright sun chased off black night  
I brought this odd affair to light  
The thief from out his cavern drew  
& paid the debt to justice due.

april. 99

Thro want & sickness & disease  
Thro soul overwhelming tortures, Leas  
O'er land where many Pharis thy foe  
Thou must towards my Kingdom go

Of Father shocked on thy wife  
Thy children & thy lone life  
Obtrude in the important way  
State them - & my commands obey

"Come not with the light - the Word  
With news of peace but with the sword  
Thou's dearest interests to divide  
I charge ye him to provide

Relieve his wants & give him bread  
Receive his little & of the said  
This shall your way need supply  
He vanished from our instant eye

How'd my heart within me burn  
And e'en the thought of my return  
As he explained the written Word  
Beyond all doubt it was the Lord

What wondrous love he bears to man  
O'er time its earliest course began  
Stands from my soul - proud - adored  
From this time forth forevermore

The age of redundancy when attained  
His the fashion of our day to put  
With compliments the subject so arrived  
At the third portion of Pharis' shorten'd life  
Dearest Eliza - I was once a Bear  
Scold with many a successful roar  
Boast of pronouncing what my head believ'd  
But having late I trust from wisdom's voice  
Received a chastening word my views are changed  
I do abhor the practice once so priz'd

The reverse Dear Girl  
Of what I might have wrote had not the change  
Of heart which forms my greatest happiness  
Been made I now address thee being faithful true  
To the double character of Brother & of  
Friend must make enquiring friends  
How fares your soul what progress has it made  
It made in the great warfare the life  
Divine; before I can congratulate.

When success attend very honest endeavour  
Better our fortune in life  
The best way to mind & make all things dear  
Is to take in a Pastor or wife  
But alas when the gold which was little before  
Begins to enlarge & increase  
The wife which I hold as a blessing before  
Is now turn'd the curse of my peace.



*[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*



## The Day of Judgment

Now Christ the Judge all is crowned  
 Mark! the Judgment trumpet sound  
 To summon Nations from afar  
 To stand at God's most awful Bar

The Day of Wonders is begun  
 Blackness & lightning the Sun  
 The heavenly host is by a flood  
 Overwhelm'd — The Moon is turn'd to blood

All Nature at the call obey  
 The Earth & Heaven dissolve away  
 The whole world assembled comes  
 To hear from Christ their final doom

Jesus upon his left shall stand  
 The saints upon the other hand  
 On both the sentence being past  
 This all eternity shall last

Unto the first he then shall say  
 Ye that despis'd & shunn'd my way  
 Hated my love oppos'd my reign  
 Depart to everlasting pain

There with the Devil this host  
 Shall dwell Salvation lost  
 Weeping & without relief  
 There grow your tongues in endless grief

But to the saints upon his right  
 With wondrous love he'll them invite  
 Come children to my bliss abide  
 Enjoy the presence of your God

It was your souls I did to save  
 For you I triumph'd in the grave  
 I conquer'd all the powers of Hell  
 That you with me should ever dwell

Ye souls that yet on earth remain  
 Would you with Christ forever reign  
 Repent & pray in time beware  
 You'll gain a mansion in the skies

Alas! if ye still rebel  
 & rather choose the ways of Hell  
 Then murmur not against the Lord  
 Nor yet condemn his gracious word

Who gives to all who love his grace  
 In heaven his Rest and dwelling place  
 But to grace — haters such as these  
 Abide to all eternity

Is come from Egypt's burning soil  
 Since brass turn'd to brass, & silver to lead  
 From suffering hunger thirst & toil  
 Free more to taste the joys of peace

Who can withhold the generous heart  
 For one so good for me so brave  
 Thousands lamenting o'er his dear  
 Nile bathe with grateful drops his grave

On that renowned coast where  
 Nelson & Smith their country pride  
 To save their King strain every nerve  
 Ah there brave Abercrombie died

To his exertions Britons owe  
 The day which the Nation gain'd  
 The valour that our camp preserv'd  
 His soul inspir'd his steel stain'd



Action

Al<sup>19</sup>lition

Award - Wright

Aspart! Agreeable

Alarm - Allegory

Amiable - Amusement

Analysis - Apatry

Apprehension - Avarice

Edgumant - and

Barbarity - Belic

Benificence - Benivolence

Betray - Bravery

Better - St







HERNIA January 30. 1806

Inguinalis The Abdominal Muscles were shown  
the parts concerned in Hernia inguinalis  
or Batonsade.

The Exit of the Spermatic Cord from  
the cavity of the Abdomen takes place first  
a half way between the anterior superior  
spine of the Ilium & the angle of the  
Pubis at this situation the united  
Tendons of the musculus obliquus intern.  
& transversalis ~~bind it down~~. It then  
pursues a course in the direction of these  
tendons. Margin of the obliquus extern.  
to the Centre between the angle of sym-  
physis of the Pubis whence it emerges from  
under the last named muscle thro' an  
aperture in its Tendon call'd the Abdominal  
Ring from thence into the Scrotum.  
Internally to the spermatic Cord lies  
the epigastric Artery & Vein.

The common Occurrences in Hernia  
is a protrusion of some of the abdominal  
viscera <sup>contained in the peritoneum</sup> thro' the abdominal Ring - In  
its passage it passes over the Spermatic  
Cord & pushes the epigastric  
Artery still nearer to the centre of the  
abdomen at the same time bringing  
the place of original exit of the spermatic  
Cord & the abdominal Ring nearly on a plane.

A second species of Hernia is when  
the sac does not even appear at the  
abdominal Ring but becomes strangulated  
at the point where the united  
Tendons of the internal oblique & trans-  
versalis form a stricture at its first  
exit.

Thirdly. A Rupture may tho' very  
seldom occur between the Epigastric  
Artery & the Margin of the Rectus  
Abdominis - for from the Umbilicus  
to the Pubis there is no expansion of  
Tendon over the Peritoneum similar  
to that from the Umbilicus upwards  
the reason being - that the Tendons of the  
internal oblique & transversalis which send  
a layer both over & under the rectus in  
the superior half send the whole of them  
over that muscle below of Umbilicus.

### Observations

The Operation in the first case is  
simply to divide the ~~sac~~ <sup>stricture</sup> either upwards  
downwards or directly upwards. in either  
of which cases no danger will be incurred.

Case 2. The Operation is more complex  
the stricture being considerably to the left of  
the abdominal Ring & under the external  
oblique muscle. an Instrument is therefore  
to be pass'd in this direction & the band divided.

Case the third - Here a division  
either upwards & inwards or upward only  
will effect the reduction.

### Deduction

In all Hernia it is best to  
divide the ~~sac~~ <sup>stricture</sup> directly upwards

2. Jan 201



## (ESOPHAGOTOMY)

## Esophagotomy

Demos<sup>2</sup>

A Dissection of the Neck Demons<sup>2</sup>  
 states the Trachea & Esophagus the  
 former lying over the latter but  
 considerably to the right of it on  
 which account the operation above  
 named is performed: Opening the Esophagus  
 either on each of structure of mechan-  
 ical Obstruction ought to be per-  
 formed always on the left side  
 carefully avoiding however the  
 Trunk of the 8<sup>th</sup> Pair of Nerves which  
 takes its course on the surface of the  
 Esophagus but near to the Cisterna

## TRACHEOTOMY

## Tracheotomy

Demos<sup>2</sup>

When this operation is required  
 it may be performed in two ways

1<sup>st</sup> By a Division of the Thyroid  
 Cartilage thus the Part called Promen-  
 adamit

2<sup>d</sup> & the most common by a Division  
 of its cartilaginous Hoops or Rings a  
 little above the first Bone of the  
 Sternum in a triangular Space  
 left there by the two Sternocleido-  
 mastoides Muscles - In  
 this latter Method the Head is to  
 be thrown as far back as convenient  
 & the Veins which lie immediately  
 over the part to be avoided.

## PARACENTESIS

Paracentesis Abdominis Demons<sup>2</sup>

## ABDOMINIS

When Ascites is arrived to that  
 Degree as to require an operation of  
 Abdomen may be punctured in either  
 the Linea Alba (a line drawn from  
 the xiphoid Cartilage to the Symphysis  
 pubis) or Linea Semilunaris (another  
 line rather curved lying between the  
 greatest Cartilage of the 7<sup>th</sup> Rib & the  
 anterior superior Spine of the Ilium)  
 They are both formed by the Union  
 of the Tendons of the Abdominal Muscles  
 However as in this Disease the Parts  
 are liable to become very indistinct  
 & the Linea Semilunaris undistinguishable  
 the Patient is now generally taught  
 the former on account of avoiding  
 the Epigastric Artery which runs on  
 the inside of the Rectus muscle  
 or may for want of an accurate delinea-  
 tion of the external boundary of that  
 muscle (which forms the edge of Linea  
 this) be wounded a circumstance  
 that has occurred



## TREPHINING

## Trephining of Cranium Lecture

This operation is now never performed but to relieve the Brain from pressure the following is the simple Rule to be observed —

Draw a line horizontally across the cranium. Beginning an inch above the superciliary Ridge of the Os frontis. These directions occur. — 1st — The Centre of the os frontis for there one is likely to encounter its spine

2<sup>d</sup> The Centre of the occiput for the like reason also because the longitudinal sinus runs in that Direction & is depending.

NOTE! In the line of Demarcation the large portion of the temporal muscle is included which however is not to be regarded in case a fracture with Depression should occur in that part or a laceration of the spinous Artery. The only two Cases in common which require the use of the Trephine —

## PERFORATION OF ANTRUM. Lecture

Two Cases require it which it is required

I<sup>st</sup> Collection of Matter in this Cavity which by long residence there may become very putrid & as it cannot escape on account of the opening into the nose between the two Os spongiose being considerably higher than its floor which is the roof of the mouth an operation is requisite. Simply the extraction of a tooth that of Molar which is decayed if that not expecting Cause or the second Molar where if the phang does not penetrate the Anterior you perforate it with some pointed Instrument —

II<sup>nd</sup> Fungus sometimes grows in this sinus which if suffered to proceed may absorb orbital vessels & get into the Orbit & from thence pass to the Brain — To prevent this event the Surgeon is to draw two or three of the grifing teeth & with a trephine which he ought to have perforate the sockets — This done scoop out the fungus with your finger & fill the cavity with sponge. The ~~hemorrhage~~ in this operation will be great but as it proceeds from numerous small vessels only it is to be disregarded. You may operate? Thro' the Cheek



# HEMORRHAGIA Hemorrhage from the Nose Lecture

## NARIBUS

Disposition, exists in certain Habits, to hemorrhage from the vascular lining of the nose. The Quantity of Blood which is lost frequently creates alarm in the Spectator, and the common Methods of prevention such as application of cold is seldom efficient. Mr. Abernethy proposes to introduce a splinter of Lint along the floor of the Nostril as far as the posterior Nary sufficiently oblique to make an efficacious pressure on the surrounding Parts. The success of this Plan he has witnessed more than once.

## FISTULA

## LACHRYMALIS.

# Fistula Lachrymalis. Lecture

This Disease is occasioned by an Obstruction in the lachrymal Duct which creates an obstacle to the flow of Tears into the nose in consequence of which they overflow & pass continually down the cheek.

The Duct is composed of the os maxillae superioris & Unguis & os spongiosum inferius. The latter Bone forms a protection to its opening into the nose.

In this country opening the Duct from its proper commencement in the Orbit is practised except when the passage is so firmly closed as to prevent it. Then a false Channel is created by perforating the os unguis.

The French Surgeons have of late enough to introduce their Instruments from the nose up the Duct. The first mentioned Operation is perhaps the most easy & successful.

CP<sup>N</sup>. Make a puncture through the integuments of the under eyelid as near as possible to the supercilia & to the Tendon of the orbicularis palpe. muscle. This being effected, you will pass a strong Instrument into the Duct in an oblique Direction backwards. That obliquity which required may be found by using the superior half of the supercilia as a guide to your Instrument.

## FRACTURE

## OS-MALE

# Fracture of Os Male. Lecture

When this Accident occurs as perfect a quietude of the inferior Maxilla as can be effected is absolutely necessary for as the strong masseter Muscle derives its attachment partly from the Male & is inserted into the Jaw unless the two parts remain motionless the Jaw must be retarded.

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FRACTURE  
OF  
OSSA NASI

Fractured Ossa Nasi. Lecture

These bones form a strong Arch over the nasal Lamella of the Ethmoid Bone (the superior half of Septum narium) from their position if however they should be broken by the Crista Galli of the Ethmoid Bone driven in upon the Brain which is to be known by concomitant Symptoms The Surgeon is to introduce a blade of a pair of forceps lined with sponge up each nostril & drag down the nasal Lamella of the Ethmoid Bone by which means the Parts may again be replaced. — **Note** —

In simple fracture of the ossa nasi are merely to be squore together in the best manner possible.

## FRACTURES

OF  
INFERIOR  
MAXILLA

Fractures of Inferior Maxilla. Lecture

There are of three kinds.  
Simple. — When is only once broken longitudinally.

Compound. — When twice broken in the same Direction of the piece driven into the Mouth.

Thirdly. When it occurs horizontally & the alveoli are forced into the Mouth.

The primary two are generally easily reduced which being effected it is requisite to mould a piece of Cast-iron to the form of the Jaw by soaking it in water & apply it as a Splint to be secured by a proper Bandage of the Patient's Strain for speaking creating as much as possible a short Period of Effusion. **Note**

It has been said that a laceration of the Artery of the Lower Jaw may take place in these fractures but was proposed by old Surgeons to trephine the Bone & secure the vessel no such operation is requisite as now as a Surgeon always does well.

In the third case a circle of Gold is to be made to fit the interior of the alveolar process with a hole at each extremity adapted to fit into two standard Teeth. To which the Instrument is to be fixed, this by keeping the Parts in their proper Position will cause their Union.

NOTE<sup>†</sup>

When the Irritation of the Brain from Symptoms is apparent copious Phlebotomy & a suitable Regimen is to be pursued. **Feb 205**



DISLOCATION  
OF  
INFERIOR  
MAXILLA

Dislocation of Inferior Maxilla Lecture

This Accident has never been known to occur in any other Direction than downwards i.e. the Mouth is open considerably wider than natural & the condyles are misplaced under the zygomatic arches there is consequently but one method of reduction. *Reiss.*

Apply each of your thumbs as far back on the grinding Teeth as convenient <sup>parts</sup> by which you will depress at the same time elevating the Chin with your fingers. The force steadily applied will produce the required effect. I will be necessary however to defend your thumbs by a glove or otherwise from the violence of centrifugal collisions.

Mr. A. relates a case of dislocation on one side only which when reduced the other ~~to~~ slip out so attenuating for a considerable time. The consequence Cause of this disposition was most likely to be a laceration of the restraining ligament of the Jaw.

Two other Cases have also occurred in his practice where the Mouth remained open but not sufficient to prevent deglutition. They were sent from the Country for his advice in which he could trace the ramus of the Jaw to its termination in the condyle parallel to the mastoid process of the os temporalis a circumstance which demonstrated to him that they were not dislocations but a simple extension of the skin & at the same time elevating it towards the superior maxilla the parts were replaced in a short period & perfectly well. He therefore supposes that a horizontal perpendicular fracture had occurred at the angles of the Jaw on both sides.

Tying the common Carotid. Demons.

The carotid Artery its situation in the neck is upon the bodies of the cervical vertebra close to the trachea there is the apex of a triangle formed between the sterno-cleidomastoid muscle externally the trachea internally. If you pass your finger a little higher than their union towards inward you will feel the pulsation of the artery. This then is the point at which it is to be compressed in case of hemorrhage from any of its branches & also the place at which it is to be tied when that becomes necessary taking care not to include the vein or nerve in the ligature as all the three are connected in one mass of cellular substance the Artery lying internal of the three or nearest the trachea.

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TYING THE  
COMMON  
CAROTID



2069 B. 1.

Surgery

afal 203

# STRANGULATED Femoral Hernia Demonstration

## FEMORAL HERNIA

This Species of Hernia is more common amongst females than males. The Parts concerned are a Portion of Intestine contained in a Sac of Peritoneum protruded from the outline of the Abdomen shaping under the Edge of the lower <sup>lower</sup> ~~of the~~ oblique Muscle & its Poupart's Ligament, over the femoral Vessel into the Thigh. — Attempts at Reduction proving unsuccessful the Operation ought to be resorted to.

The Integuments are to be carefully dissected & the further Dissection carefully prosecuted until the opening of the Sac & Opposure of the Gut the Strangulation will now be found to be occasioned by Poupart's Ligament which forms so tight a structure upon the Intestine as almost to preclude the introduction of a probe between it & the Intestine at any other Part than the Angle of the Pubis where the Ligament as it were returns from its original Course along the Spine of the Os Pubis. It is in the Division of these fibres that the success of the Operation consists — You therefore introduce a blunt pointed curved bistouri at this point & detach these fibres for about half an Inch when you will find sufficient Space for the return of the Intestine & the real strength & Utility of the Ligament will remain unimpaired. The Operation thus performed also considerably diminishes the Danger of wounding any Vessel that may be contiguous.

## COMPRESSING THE AXILARY ARTERY

### AXILARY ARTERY

There are two ways of performing this — The one above the other, below the clavicle the former is preferred. In tracing the attachment of the Sternocleidomastoid muscle along the clavicle towards the Scapula you come to its external Edge where there is no Muscular fibres immediately in contact by pressing your finger downward & forward at this point you may feel the artery pulsate & continuing your pressure you will compress the Artery against the first Rib — Below the Clavicle a ligamentous Substance intervenes between the Artery & the first Rib at a greater Depth from the surface —























































1806 Lecture 1

Introductory  
Feb. 13

The practice of a Dentist recommended to be followed by Men of Education instead of ignorant Tooth-drawers - Apology for his foreign Accent! - It is a Combination of Science & Art - Mr Hunter is incorrect in a few Instances in his Treatise on the Teeth - Berdmore on the Teeth is full of Errors & bad practice - Moffendal is both erroneous & ludicrous - G Fox is only a copy of Mr Hunter - Tooth: his own Opinions are added wh Mr Moore says are erroneous - Louche a German who practiced in France in 1750 wrote on the Teeth but there has been new discoveries since his Time - It is only 50 Years since it became regular Practice in this Country - The Romans knew it as Ovids Art of Love witnesses - The Greeks also paid Attention to their Teeth - The practice was introduced by the English after their Travels in foreign Parts - The Division of Barbers & Surgeons left the Practice of drawing Teeth with the former who always drew Teeth when applied to without enquiring into the Cause of the Pain or whether there was a necessity for the operation -

Pain in the face is not always connected with a carious Tooth - The Evil of ignorant Practitioners -

A Dentist properly so called is not a mere Extractor, cleaner of them or a manufacturer of false ones - The science as yet is incomplete - Mr Moore thinks the time may arrive when it will be required to have a certificate or Diploma to practice Tooth drawing as is now the Case in Prussia - Analogy between the first thrown on Dentists & the first introduction of inoculation -

The Utility of this Science will encrease - Hay in his Book introduces the Subject with a comparative Anatomy of the animal & Human - Mr Moore intends only to attend to the Human - Animals are divided into three Clases according to the Structure of their Teeth - 1 Carnivorous 2 Granivorous & 3 Frumentivorous - The Elephants Teeth will be particularly Described as they depart in Structure from the Class to which the Animal belongs - The Human Teeth will be particularly Described - Their Use in Animals - In the human Subject they are for Speech Ornament Mastication & Beauty some have said for Defence also - Health depends on a good Digestion & a good Digestion on proper Mastication - Our Teeth from their Structure are admirably adapted for this purpose - The Dog & other carnivorous Animals do not masticate their food but only break or cut it (artificially) & the powers of their Digestion is proportioned to the food they take - It has been said that Animals may be known by their Teeth to the Class to which they belong this however is not always true as the Monkey if judged by this Criterion would then be thought to be carnivorous yet we do not know that he eats flesh & Man by his Teeth is Carnivorous but not by Habit - The Human Teeth are divided into 4 Clases each Class having a different office 1 Incisors 2 Cuspids 3 Bicuspides 4 Molares - The food



in mastication is divided 180 times before it reaches 221  
the stomach wh: is preparatory to complete Digestion  
— The lion only bruises his food & the stomach completes  
the process — The Uses of Teeth are three — 1<sup>st</sup> for  
Mastication — Incomplete Mastication retards Digestion  
consequently it is unwholesome 2<sup>nd</sup> for Articulation  
for when the Teeth are lost the Palatine Arch is not  
so deep by at least an Inch so that sounds cannot  
be so distinct as when that is unimpaired — & In the  
English Tongue especially they are useful for the  
proper pronunciation of the Th: which could not be  
sounded without the Teeth & in many other In-  
stances the English Language is a Dental one  
— In old people the Teeth being lost the Tongue  
becomes too large for the mouth & they can not  
therefore articulate sounds — Their Utility to public  
Speakers as Divines, Barristers & Lectors is self  
evident — 3<sup>rd</sup> They are useful for their graceful  
& beautiful Appearance in common Occurrences as in  
Laughing — The loss of the front Teeth appears both  
disgraceful & ghastly The Protrusion of the  
The loss of substance in our Teeth is to be considered  
as a Defect but not as a Disease as Mr. Monro  
considers the Teeth to be unorganised as will be  
shown in the following Lectures.

## 1806 Lecture 2

Feb 9/12

### Structure of Teeth & Jaws

Account of the two Jaws — The upper is composed  
of two Bones & is immoveable being connected superiorly & con-  
=nected inferiorly At the lower Part are the alveolar  
processes into which the Teeth are inserted. The anterior  
Lamina being the weakest & it is on this account that  
you draw Teeth outside — The Palatine process their  
Use — The upper jaw forms part of the hard mouth —  
The lower jaw is moveable of itself — Each of the  
Teeth has its separate alveolus the molars have 3  
Two in front & 1 Posteriorly — The lower jaw is entire-  
ly of a smaller Circle than the upper — The Laminae of  
the alveoli are divided by transverse plates of Bone  
into sockets they exclusively belong to the Teeth, begin-  
ning to be formed & disappearing with them — The Teeth  
of the Human Subject are composed of two Substances  
The Bone & the Enamel — The latter is external &  
hardest & cannot be sawn This fibrous from the  
circumference to the centre is notched to prevent  
its wearing away — In the Incisors it is thickest  
at the Edge & thinnest — In the Molar: the surface is the  
thickest — The Enamel is composed of an earth & animal  
Substance which is only in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{8}$  The  
whiteness depending upon the absence of animal matter  
& when very white are most liable to break in drags  
Dilute vitriolic Acid destroys the Enamel but  
not the Bone which contains Phosphoric Acid —  
At first the Enamel is a soft mucilaginous substance  
— If exposed to the fire it turns black & flies from the  
Bone it may be changed by acids — The Body  
N.B.



Neck & Coat of a Tooth are independent of the Enamel  
 Like them then animal species the earthy Particles

The growth & Structure of Teeth are different  
 from other Bones & are not vascular — They do  
 not exfoliate when broken nor regenerate however  
 they have vessels in their Center in a canal —

Proof of their not vascularity is their Induration —  
 If they were they would suffer like other Bones when  
 broken which they do not | I question this | When  
 afang is deprived of its Periosteum it does not exfoliate

— If blood becomes effarated in the Body it does  
 not become absorbed — When they are coloured by  
 matter they never change afterwards — In young  
 Subjects the Teeth do not have any vascularity —

Doing or performing any other Operation on the fang  
 of the Tooth does not create any painful sensation  
 unless it comes in contact with the cavity — A

Tooth once formed remains entire forever & is  
 only diminished by friction — The vessels are  
 from the external Carotids the Nerves are Branches  
 of the 5th Pair — The Membrane investing the  
 fang is its Periosteum & is vascular Sometimes  
 it becomes inflamed or otherwise affected by  
 Disease — Sometimes the lower Jaw projects

over the upper wh. is called being underhung

— Some Animals have their Teeth in the Stomach  
 as the Lobster, Carp & Tench — The full Number

of Teeth in Man is either 28 or 32 wh. are  
 equally divided or sometimes there is one more

or less in either Jaw wh. is generally in the  
 lower tho' sometimes it occurs in the Cuspidate

Bicuspid or Incisors — They differ in their  
 form according to their Classes — Of the Incisors there

are in each Jaw 4 — Cuspidate 2 Bicuspides 4  
 & 4 or 6 Molars — The Incisors are in the anterior

part of the Jaw & in front are convex behind concave  
 The two central ones of the upper jaw are the largest

The two sternal ones of the lower — The canines &  
 are rather smaller they have no Enamel at the

sides their fangs are conical & the upper overlap  
 the lower — There is one Cuspidate on each

side of the Incisors — The Body is thicker than the  
 Incisors not so flat the upper ones more circular

than the lower — The Enamel is thickest at the  
 Edge Point but has no cutting Edge — Its use is

to hold by — Granivorous Animals have no Cuspidate  
 but along interspace from the Incisors to the Molars

Of the Bicuspides the first is smaller than the  
 second each terminating in two Points of which

the anterior is the longest — Its Body is flatter than  
 the canine the fang is broader & longer Sometimes

they have two agglutinated & sometimes they are  
 separate Enamel is more equal than on the canine

They are often wanting than any other sort  
 except the Dentes Sapientis & their use is small  
 when compared to the others — The Molars



of the upper jaw have three fangs & in the lower two which are firmer in their alveoli than the upper which diverge <sup>in their fangs</sup> & are thinner those of the lower being broader & straighter - In extracting stump of the upper molar first draw the two <sup>astomals</sup> - The Dentis Sapientes are two in each jaw - Their fangs are smaller & shorter & are more consolidated they appear later than any other & decay the earliest - The Gums firmly encircle the Teeth & are very vascular their close attachment to the Socket prevents the ingress of air & they are hard in proportion to the degree of the Patients health

1806 Lecture 3

Feb 20

Formation of the Teeth & progress of Dentition

The connection of the alveoli with the Teeth exists simultaneously from the earliest period even in a fetus of 4 months - They are deeper forwards & shallower backwards

Instead however of the complete transverse plates which constitute the Division into Sockets they are only ridges -

The alveoli & Teeth grow together from the sides to the Centre & when the fetus is born the teeth grow thro' the

sum & the encasing Bone - The alveolar process of the adult Grinders are forward even to a fetus - In

the coronoid process of the Lower & in the Tubercle of the Upper Jaw this is occasioned by the jaws growing

backwards - The Pulp upon which the Tooth is formed grows to its size & as it becomes ossified when it

grows larger & larger till it attains its perfect growth but it is gradually - The Incisors - Cuspidati &

Bicuspidati <sup>2nd molar</sup> appear in succession about the 4th month & the first adult Grinder is in Rudiment about this

Period As yet there is no Bicuspid as they are formed 5 years later than any of the others - At

the age of 2 1/2 years each jaw contains 4 Incisors 2 Cuspidati & 4 Molars - At about 8 or 9 months

after Birth the Incisors come forth Two months afterwards some of the Molars 1 year succeeding

the 2nd Tooth & at 2 years the Grinders are complete - The 2nd Tooth cut the gum after the Grinders -

There is on the surface of the jaw previous to cutting the Teeth a plate of cartilage - The Temporary or Milk Teeth are formed at the age of 14 at the

latest

Dentition - May be divided into three Sets 1 The Infantile 2 The puerile 3 The Adult

Diseases of Dentition - There is great Thirst much Irritation & a large flow of Saliva from the

mouth - The Child rubs its Gums & goes oftener than usual to the Breast The nature of the

Complaints depends much on the Constitution of the Child in the Delicate Convulsions in the

Robust Inflammations are most frequent - When Diarrhoea occurs it is not to be stopped -

Eruptions appearing with costiveness are not to be repressed - Cough, Spasm, & Dyspnoea The Urine

will sometimes be increased sometimes decreased



There is now often a Discharge from the Urethra like  
 into a Gonorrhoea dependant upon Dentition —  
 The Lymphatics are also affected at this period & many  
 other Complaints — The Constitutional Symptoms  
 are Dangerous — The local may be likewise so

Local Irritation may produce Constitutional affections  
 & produce Convulsions As the Age advances the Local  
 Symptoms are aggravated but the Constitutional are  
 diminished In the Adult there is only a slight local  
 Irritation — Or if they are great they must be attended  
 to as they near the appearance of Inflammatory Dis-  
 orders occasioning Glandular Swellings from  
 all of wh: are to be relieved by lancing the Gum —

Sometimes Symptoms of an Intermittent occur wh:  
 it is requisite to attend to — The Teeth in these  
 Instances act as so all extraneous Bodies — If  
 the Child is robust & coarse employ Phlebotomy &  
 purgatives, Leeches to the Ankle, & the warm  
 Bath — If delicate in Constitution Opium may  
 be given when convulsions come on & the Diarrhoea be  
 uninterrupted Their Diet should be attended to

In all Cases however lancing the Gum is the  
most efficacious & speedy Remedy wh: should be  
done early & with a proper Lancet — Cutting a  
piece out is the surest way & the sooner the  
better If the Divided Gum unites the Symptoms  
 will reappear & repetition of the operation will  
 then be requisite & so as often as it occurs —

When the Teeth are coming thro' the Gums per-  
fect & are much paler than the surrounding parts

Individing the Gum you should cut down till  
 you feel the Tooth & it should be done with a  
round Lancet — In the Incisors you must  
 cut on the outer Edge of the Gum — On the  
Basis of the Grinders & let it bleed freely to  
 obviate Inflammation — You should always cut  
externally to prevent Obstraining the ~~second set~~  
pedicle of the second set of Teeth — If the  
Dens sapientiae has no fellow to oppose it it  
 will create great Irritation & may be required  
 to be drawn on that account —

#### Robt Lecture 4

Feb 22

Form<sup>n</sup> of Adults & of Infants

The Adult Teeth — Their formation is not  
 regular first of the Lower Jaw — The Incisors & 1<sup>st</sup>  
 Molars — The Pulp of the first Incisor & the first  
 Grinder appear in the fetus at 7 months & their  
 ossification begins about 5 or 6 months after Birth  
 of the second soon after — & a 9<sup>th</sup> after the pulpy app-  
 earance they begin to ossify lie dormant for 6  
 or 7 years Bitusphs appear 2 or 3 years after the



Incisors of the second molaris also appears about this time at Quaclos the first rudiment of the Dens Sapiencie is discoverable but lies dormant till the age of 20 or 30 The Bicuspid of the Adult is formed above the 1<sup>st</sup> grinder of the fetus & its pulp is formed 3 or 4 years later than the Incisors — The Adult Teeth are formed in different Alveoli to the first — the new Incisors are formed inside to the old & rather deeper Cuspidis likewise Bicuspidis lies under the temporal grinder — The first adult grinder in the coronoid process of the lower jaw comes thro' at 7 years of age yet tho' it cuts the gum it is as it were imperfect for some years till the whole Pulp disappears & the bony Canal is complet — The molars are complet at 15 years of age

The Incisors appear at 7 & are complet at 14 You should not graft or transplant under 15 years old

The Bicuspidis are irregular — The Canine do not sometimes appear before 18 or 19 then they are weak & diminutive Teeth — Sometimes a set of Teeth will come very late in life all those never know but one who cut a Dens Sapiencie as late as 70 years — There was however a man in Iceland who had a complet new set of Teeth at the age of 80 — & also a lady in Wales at 70

Mr Hunter attributes such occurrences to an Effort of Nature about this Period of Life —

The formation of the Teeth differs from all other Bones — First the Body is formed then the Enamel & lastly the Fang It is produced from a pulpy substance wh. is firm in its texture & transparent except where it adheres to the jaw It is very vascular & of the shape of y Tooth wh. it produces the bottom forming the Alveoli it is membranous externally of the same size as when cut The whole is contained in its Capsule till it begins to cut the gum when it is perforated causing great Pain & it then wastes to about half the remainder afterwards forming the Periosteum of the Fang The ossification begins in one or more points at the same time

Incisor 3 middle one 1<sup>st</sup> Cuspid 1 Bicuspid 2 outer Molar 4 or 5 externally 1<sup>st</sup> each encreasing till the Bones come into contact with each other when they proceed together in their growth by degrees — The Body is first formed then the Enamel & lastly the Fang — The Body is pushed up by degrees from the Pulp & as it rises the Fang is formed from the Pulp it being longer than the Socket contracts from the bottom the old one is absorbed & the new one created to the shape of the Fang — The molars have only one Cavity in the Body of the Tooth & a bony plate



crosses the Body in the manner of which there are fangs at the time they are to be formed —

The fang of the Bicus is often bifurcated tho' it is not certain therefore they are not proper to be grafted upon on this account — The Bony Part of a Tooth is lamellated from the exterior inward & it is secreted by the Dentures — Formation of the Enamel — This formed last Mr Hunter says that the Enamel is secreted by an additional Pulp upon the Bone Mr Moor says it is not — The granivorous & granivorous Animals have Enamel interspersed with Bone throughout their whole extent to accommodate them for their Uses

The Enamel in these is deposited gradually at intervals for this account they are much stronger — The Enamel is secreted from the bony capsule & is at first soft & its composition is alcalcarous earth wh: is attracted by the Bone & is afterwards chrystallised — The fang has no enamel — by exposing a very young Tooth to the Air the Enamel will crack

There is no new enamel formed after the Tooth is once cut —

## Vol. Lecture 5

Feb 4 24

Pro: Stanen of Shedd. Th

Diseases of the Teeth — It is necessary to understand the manner of shedding the Teeth to draw them properly that is the front Teeth which are always the primary ones — It is a vulgar Opinion that the old ones are pushed out by the new & that it is effected perpendicularly — The fangs of the old ones become absorbed & they then drop out the fang being destroyed by Absorption & not by mechanical pressure about the period of shedding &c — Decay of the Teeth is not always alike sometimes it begins in many places at the same time particularly in the Grinders even in the Body & fang when it begins in the Body it is unfavourable on account of the Achy Pain wh: it occasions Abscesses &c — for by this means the Sepals become exposed — Gumboils &c are the consequences — Parents are unwilling that their Childrens Teeth should be extracted & great injury ensues from the progress of the Decay — Even an Inflammation or perhaps an effluvia of the jaw —

The Body will often decay without Pain on account of the Absence of the Sepals when this happens & the fangs remain they will cause Abscesses — Ulceration &c by the Irritation which it produces acting as an extraneous Body These Stumps should by all means be extracted especially if they be in the lower Jaw for in the upper the matter will find its way by Gravitation — Before the appearance of the Adult Incisors & Canine Teeth there may be observ-



hole behind the infantile set which denotes <sup>227</sup> 29  
the passage of those teeth which intense will come  
thru'. This is not the case with the other Clapes as they  
do not succeed in the places of the Milk Teeth.

After the child is 6 years old the jaw only enlarges  
backwards from the angle to the coronoid process in  
the lower & in the Tubercle of the upper Jaw.

The age of the successive appearances of the teeth are  
from 6 to 8 the first from 8 to 12 & at 20 generally  
the Dens sapientie is cut.

This Enlargement of the jaw requires a second  
set of teeth suitable to its dimensions. It has been  
said that the adult teeth are made thicker & broader  
by the pressure of the old wh: is not the case. — This  
always requires to draw the old ones to bring the  
new ones into place when they come behind the  
old ones. Mr Hunter in this instance recommended

a tooth to be drawn further back in the jaw Mr  
Hunter reprobates this practice especially in the  
front teeth for those are the only ones wh: come behind  
the former set. — Your judgment must direct  
you how many to draw for the old ones will throw  
new set out of their proper position you will how-  
ever be cautious not to draw the new for there is  
no reparation for it. — An acquaintance with the

Distinctions of the teeth is very requisite. — Sometimes  
the Incisors & first bicuspis will come to perfection  
before the Canine appears in this Case it will be  
pushed out of its situation. In this instance the  
practice above recommended by Mr Hunter may be  
useful tho' not always. — Sometimes all the other  
Clapes of teeth will be formed & not one of the Cuspid.  
appear. Charles J. Fox was in this Predicament.

This defect is caused by the elongation of the Pulp  
ceasing in the Alveolus. — In the first instance the  
Eye tooth will sometimes stick and like a Tuff. If  
then you may draw the 2 bicuspis to let it fall  
into its proper situation & the cavity occasioned by  
the Extraction will be obliterated by the after  
appearance of the Dens sapientie. — This Doctrine  
is to be followed only to the age of 14 after which  
period you must approximate the teeth by an  
Ligature. — A tooth which has cut the gum to  
the neck ceases to increase in any direction  
but only diminished by friction.

When a tooth is drawn the Cav. cavity is in a  
great degree obliterated by the approximation of the  
adjoining ones. The process is however more tardy  
after the formation of the Dens sapientie. — It

has been said that the tooth opposite to one that is  
drawn elongates which is not the case but as it is  
not reduced by friction it of course has that appearance.

It becomes pointed by some cause or another.  
Sometimes a tooth will be longer than the rest wh:  
arises from the bottom of the socket being filled  
with osseous matter wh: in time will effuse the  
tooth. The width between some peoples teeth shows  
that they do not grow broader. — Some people have



Thirty four Teeth the additional two are to be accounted as super numerary & are chiefly seen in the canine sometimes in the incisors. It may also occur in the upper jaw. This generally happens in a rabbit mouth as it is called. It has the appearance as if there were many rows of Teeth — This Defect cannot be cured but may in some Degree be remedied —

Deficiency of Teeth is sometimes seen which is not peculiar to any either Class the molar is however being generally exempt — The Supernumerary Teeth may be always drawn with greater facility than the natural ones as the fang is much shorter & the Alveolus considerably shallower —

## Whole Lecture 6

March 1<sup>st</sup>

### Diseases of Teeth

Some affirm that the Teeth are liable to the same Diseases as other Bones but Mr M is of a different Opinion as he has shewn by previous Experiments & Observations — As the Constitutional affections do not operate upon them so neither do constitutional Remedies afford relief when they are diseased. Mr M calls these affections mere Defects & not Disease. They are produced either by mechanical or chemical Agents — The formation of a Tooth is by the attraction of cohesion. If it becomes altered it must be by the predominance of chemical Agency over it — The Teeth are not liable to any of the Diseases incident to other Bones only liable to caries. Its Crisis is only known by the bone being exposed — They are not liable to putrefaction or the venereal Disease. Scarcely do they do not affect them — they will however suffer by sympathy in the Diseases of the surrounding Parts — In inveterate Scars the fang of the Tooth may be chemically decomposed & destroyed by the saliva acting as a menstruum for its solution — When a Tooth is once defective no cure can be effected by Constitutional or Local Applications but only by Chemical or Mechanical ones —

When affected it is more painful than the Diseases of other Parts — being decomposed by Decays sometimes very quick according to the State of the Stomach & the

When the Cavity of the Tooth is exposed by Decay there is an intollerable Degree of pain occasioned in which the surrounding Parts participate & vice versa —

When the pulp is obliterated no pain can afterwards be created by any cause as the bony part has no sensation — As a proof of the non-vascularity of

Teeth the newly engrafted & the old Teeth decay simultaneously proportionable to the flow of saliva

Every defective appearance may be not always remediable tho' generally it is by Decision or otherwise depending much upon the Stomachic or Constitutional & local Disposition — A speck of a yellowish brown

cast appears mostly upon the Sides on the Canine the latter mostly upon the Molars the former upon the Bicuspides — it generally appears like a groove

— sometimes there are many Specks at once & often upon the Sides or body of a grinder — The Sides of the Incisors are attacked with Decay perhaps



even upon its exterior or internal surface in the upper & the lower set not perhaps once in a thousand, times neither so are the cuspidati. When the Spick is left to proceed of itself it goes on to a complete Decay they should be removed as soon as possible & the cavity filled up with Gold if practicable. Particularly in the Incisors on account of their utility if the Spick be on the side it ~~should~~ <sup>must</sup> be cut out but so as to preserve the external appearance of entireness in the tooth. Sometimes the Decay may apparently begin internally the Disease be undiscovered till the body be broken off wh: however certainly began externally but so small as not to have been perceived originally.

The practitioner ought to observe this it occurs usually to those Teeth wh: are of a beautiful white. The colour changes to a pearly bluish cast. This Disease is to be prevented by filing between the Teeth & filling up the cavity with Gold or if that be not practicable wait it completely out. Case of a Lady who in 8 years lost all her Incisors thro' this neglect. Sometimes there is pain where there is not the least appearance of external Decay & may be occasioned first by the Pulp becoming inflamed by the sudden changes of Temperature & 2<sup>d</sup> by thro' inflammation of the Periosteum of the Tooth. In both the Pain is similar. Sometimes it may occur from local sympathy & yet the Tooth be sound.

This is to be relieved by fomentations & local bleeding or scarifying the gum freely. Sometimes this inflammation proceeds to suppuration. When the Crown is broken off the fangs will often remain many years unaltered if the stump is exposed it may be filled with Gold. If the root of a tooth be rough it is by

accritions to the Part of not by a specific Inflammation. It is a natural formation. Lord ofostosis or Worm of suppours. The Decay of Part of a tooth affects a sound one by contact & the sound one has no power of effolation. It will proceed from bad to worse if not cut out but if it be the remainder will continue sound for many years. They sometimes decay in Pairs in the opposite jaws & generally those of the same description it is only an accidental occurrence. Whether suppuration may be a constitutional arrangement in the human Economy. But as the upper Incisors decay & the lower ones generally remain sound. Mostly however they decay in Pairs tho' there is no absolute rule perhaps in the proportion of 3 to 4.

As most of the Teeth of the same Class are joined together he supposes that a constitutional Cause may operate on them also together for this Decay.



## 18th Lecture 7

Chapter 6  
Contin<sup>n</sup> of Diseases

Another Disease to which the Teeth are liable is one which begins between the teeth & the gums but the most to repair it comes on after the decay or a failure of mercury — The decay of the Teeth is most prevalent from the age of 5 to 30 seldom afterwards — if any decay appears subsequent to this Period it has begun previously & did not till then shew itself — Reasons for this Occurrence. First — On the formation of the Teeth depends upon its Texture which may become of firm according to the Quantity of animal Matter which they contain or of the Saliva being acid — Absorption of the primary Teeth goes on till the age of 14 but their growth has no influence over the Adult Teeth — When the Saliva rests upon the Parts of a Tooth it causes decay more particularly during the administration of Mercury — In Hydrophobia the Poison lies in the Saliva

Infevers the Saliva becomes corrosive & destroys the Enamel — Artificial Teeth are liable to the same Decomposition — In the Action of the Saliva is chiefly upon those Parts of the Teeth which lie out of the way of the Lips & cheeks — The accretion of the Saliva on the Teeth creates great offensiveness in the morning — The acidity of the Saliva may be shown on blotting Paper — There is no sensible

Symptoms of a Tooth's Decay till the cavity is exposed when there is much pain & inflammation

Sometimes they decay & fall away without giving any Pain the Nerves are then Paralyzed — The absence & return of Pain at intervals is caused by the Cavity being filled with food & thus excluding the access of air — The Jaws Jaw — Integuments & Nerves are sympathize in the Inflammation — If it be in the lower jaw the Saliva is much affected if in the Upper the Eye & the Branches of Nerves which communicate with the Maxillary being affected the surrounding Parts ~~are~~ all suffer — Pains in Ear are often cured by drawing some turns — Pains in the Head, Delirium, & Delirium have also been relieved by the same means — Sympathetic affection in the Thumbs of a Lady inflamed thro' a pierced Tooth — The greatness of the Pain is caused by the substance which the Nerve gives being surrounded by so hard a Part Substance — The Inflammation sometimes spontaneously subsides softer returns upon every fresh Irritation with increased violence — Mr Fox & Mr Hunter thought that the fangs would enlarge & grow together this however is not the case as it is a natural formation whilst the Tooth is on the Pulp — Every fang has its separate Socket divided by its transverse Plate of Bone so that no adhesive Inflammation can take place — The periosteum may be inflamed



throw out a gallery or fungus which will encrease in size either downwards or upwards until the it comes thro' the crown so as to create great Irritation by the contact of the opposite Teeth — A fungus is also the origin of Gumbails — In single fangs Teeth the Vessels may be destroyed & the Teeth will be as good as a new one — If the contiguous Parts be inflamed the Tooth should be drawn — Sometimes there will be pain in a sound Tooth coming on periodically (This is called nervous & treated as such by the inexperienced Practitioner) When such periodical pain occurs you must carefully examine the Teeth all thro' of the one which has the least Spot or Decay will be the sole cause of the Distress If there be more than one or two Draw the worst first & go on till the Pain is quite removed — If it be possible to fill the cavity Do it by all means & secure it from the access of Phlogistic Saliva Blood &c — which are sources of Irritation

## Lecture 8

March 8

Methods of curing Diseases

Prevention of the Effects of the Defect before the Cavity is exposed or when it is so by Applications are merely Mechanical or Chemical Every Defect should be immediately removed by proper Instruments except the spike which on the Incisors wh. should not be meddled with on any account — But the brown & yellow Spots, on the Incisors are to be immediately cut out they being chiefly on the surface the Cavity should be filled with gold but such an Operation is almost impracticable on the Incisors, Cuspids & Bicuspids however you cut away the decay'd part so as to leave the front whole if possible if not it is preferable to cut away half the Tooth the remainder being better than none at all When it is to be eradicated from the Inside outwards dig on the Surface of a grinder cut it out & fill the cavity with gold which you may procure at Mr. Hornes St James' Street — The Cavity is to be enlarged by a rotund file & the sides filed away by means of a slender file rough on one side only & in cutting you must not expose the cavity of the tooth Some Teeth however are so brittle as not to bear the Operation — The Decay'd part acts as a sponge wh. by imbibing the Saliva encreases the Disease especially of those in contact with it — It has been recommended by some to extract the Tooth & destroy the nerve & then replace it in its socket Mr. Moor says that to cut off thus treated fail of course & recommends the practice of However if a Tooth be accidentally knocked out & immediately replaced it will do well — If the Alveoli break or decay deeply or an Irritability of the Constitution will render these Operations fruitless or should they succeed the fangs will be absorbed in the course of two years This Operation is at best only recommended in the Incisors but if the whole Body be decay'd you must cut it off & put another



The Expence of filling a Tooth to you will be about 2 Shillings In the single fanged Teeth The Incisors be you can sometimes destroy the pulp wh: if practicable is not to be effected by the actual Caustic but by a fold pointed instrument called a broach by the Watchmakers & this is only to be done in the single fanged ones (Caustics solid or liquid) Turn the Instrument round two or three times & the Contents of the cavity will come away Caustics sh<sup>d</sup> be introduced on the Point of a Probe or on a little Cotton

Essential Oils to have all been used for relief but none of them with any permanent Effect — Another mode of curing all the Teeth at once is by Nitrocrapt by Cauterizing the Anterior of the Jaw wh: however is not advisable many have asserted that they have been cured by these means wh: if at all effected must be from the Sympathy between the Gorda Sympathy & the Branches of the 5<sup>th</sup> Pair the Maxillary Branches

This is done by an Instrument formed for that express purpose it is of course nonsense — Palliation can only relieve for a very short time the only effectual Cure is by ~~filling~~ filling the cavity with Gold wh: will last for 20 or 30 Years more or less — Incutting off the Body & — can't

If the Tooth be the cause of any Disease under it it must at all events be removed even tho' it were sound

Stomach &c — When Inflammation occurs in the contiguous Parts you must treat it as if it in any other situation — such as foot cap: papav: Decoctio

is bacte rapia vel fl: Chamom: Adding a Table Spoonful of said animum pour the fatus into a Basin

Let him hold the Part over it to produce suppuration

wh: being effected you puncture with a Lancet & rare will be immediately procured — Teigs boiled in milk & applied to the Gums are useful or bays with

Camphor be applied externally so good — After opening the Part you should wash the Internal with Infus:

of Roses — This subsiding you will fill the cavity if advisable if not extract the Tooth first giving every

Chance before you resort to the Operation / Of the

maker of Whoo's Instruments / In the lower

Teeth filling the cavity succeeds better than in the upper on account of their depending situation — The prospect

of filling — Enlarge the Cavity & make it quite dry till the black is clean out — Then you introduce the

Gold by degrees & gently as the Patient can bear it —

If the Tooth is very tender put a little cotton into it for two or three days dip'd in Oil of Rose or acid &

Change it every Day till the Tenderness is gone off then employ the Gold — If pain succeeds the

Operation you must scarify the Gums freely inside & outside several times till it ceases — You must

always tell your Patient you are not sure it will succeed — Denudation of the Enamel begins from



the Angle of the Gums upwards to the cutting Edge <sup>233</sup>  
going on to form the Teeth like a chisel — It  
begins at the Neck it proceeds cross ways — It  
is probably produced mechanically in the front  
generally so & by the Use of hard Brushes used  
cross ways if in the upper jaw inside it is  
generally in the upper jaw & caused by the lower  
Teeth acting against them

Teeth sometimes appear scoop'd out whilst the  
anterior Part is entire & the long part appears like  
a socket & it is usually very painful — In this  
Case you must file the fine Edge of the Enamel  
Open the brown Spots, Destroy the Nerve & fill  
the cavity with Gold — These Spots look either  
brown or green in their Colour —  
Denton 105 Newgate St

1806 Lecture 9

March 15

Gum Boils & Abscesses

Gum Boils are occasioned by three kinds of Diseases  
first by a Caries — 2<sup>d</sup> by a fungus from the Point of the  
fang or from the Investing Membrane the last are  
Gum Boils which push out thro' the Alveolar process  
or thro' Abscess in the Jaw or Decay of the Alveoli  
Cold will produce the pain in the Teeth In the last  
the Pain & Inflammation are great & the whole face  
participates when the Tooth is drawn the Point of the  
fang will be rough (after Gum Boils) The Matter is  
sometimes discharged by the Abscess bursting between  
the Gum & Alveoli It mostly occurs to the upper Teeth  
by the force of Gravity & is of bad consequences because  
thereby the Alveoli are destroy'd Gum Boils seldom  
happen to the Grinders or to the lower Incisors sometimes  
they create fistula & now & then the Matter causes  
the Destruction of the Teeth — After once a suppurative  
of the Cold does not create much Pain as there is no  
fresh Ulceration — Sometimes the Matter finds its  
Way into the Mouth when it is preceded by a Tumor  
in the Palate or a collection of Matter projecting into  
the Mouth — Gum Boils are to be brought to  
maturity by proper foci — The Teeth do not always  
drop out when the above Diseases occur — If  
the fang of a Tooth be denuded it will not perish  
as other Bones when deprived of their Periosteum  
they are frequently so at the Shedding of the Teeth —  
Sometimes when the Body of a Tooth is separated  
a fungus will shoot up & file it which is to be destroy'd  
by Human Caustic but if it proceeds to any length it  
sh<sup>d</sup> be drawn unless it be a small one when every  
Method sh<sup>d</sup> be tried to save it & you may possibly  
succeed in preserving it for many years — The  
lips & nose will often sympathize in these  
affections — Boils figs may be applied to the



part affected or a principal Incision sh<sup>d</sup> be made thro'  
the gum to give vent to the part up & matter. The  
Incision should be kept open by a little lint or the  
lunar caustic. Altho' the fang may in a Degree be  
opposed by this Treatment yet it is preferable to  
the pain <sup>of the Abscess</sup> wh<sup>ch</sup> will not dissipate. Or the Tooth  
may be extracted the fang leaved. I then re-  
placed however Mr. W. does not recommend this  
last Operation. The back Tooth Slitting the  
gum & keeping the Incision open may

Fungus is thrown out wh<sup>ch</sup> is to be prepar<sup>d</sup>  
by means of a Ligature blue vitriol or Esquien  
the Ligature to be tightened by Degrees —

Experiences from the gums are of various kinds  
I thin Bares of different Extent. They may be  
cut off with either Scissors Knife or Ligature wh<sup>ch</sup>  
will destroy them tho' sometimes they will return  
wh<sup>ch</sup> is to be prevented by the Use of Caustic —

Of these the great Hemorrhage you may  
employ the actual Caustic or Agarie / if it  
proceeds to great Lengths beyond the reach of the  
Dentist the regular Practitioner is to be resorted  
to. Sometimes the Experiences or Abscess will perforate  
the jaw & destroy the Integuments causing great  
Disfigurement. Speedy Opening of these Abscesses  
is requisite & also Extraction if in the Grinders  
near the Parts be — but never practice so as  
to bring the Disease to the Exterior of the face —  
In effluvia of the jaw will sometimes take  
Place in these Instances / after the small Pox /  
to be early removed

Diseases of the Antrum Maxillare — When  
Disease begins there it will cause Abscess or  
Gumboils. The Pain will then be higher than if  
Extent of the Tooth. The Diagnosis will be Pain  
in the Nose Eye & forehead with swelling &  
Tumefaction of the Cheek. Or the Discolouration  
may not come on — Induration will sometimes  
be great — It often points externally or it makes  
its way out at the Roof of the alveolar process  
or at Night it will make its way into the  
Nose & then into the Throat — You must  
draw the first Grinder & perforate the Antrum  
& if the Matter does not flow out when the Tooth  
is drawn — Sometimes a fungus will form  
in the Antrum & destroy all the surrounding  
Parts as the Nose Eye &c. —

Vol. Lecture 10

March 20<sup>th</sup> 1791  
Diseases of the Gums & Maxillaries

In the Alveolar process there are Diseases  
occurring of themselves — Sometimes there is a  
Mundation



denudation of the fang balse an absorption of the gum  
in which Case the Tooth is kept in its Situation  
by the transverse Lamen — Again if Inflammation  
come on the alveolar process may be displaced Per  
formed to — The Remedies are Scarifications, fre-  
quently washing the Mouth after with proper astringent  
Sea Bathing & — When the whole of the Alveolar is  
destroy'd the capillary substance remains unaffected  
in wh: Case it has been proposed to connect the Tooth  
to its Neighbours by means of a Ligature — Mr Moor  
dislikes this Practice as filthy injurious & offensive

The Tooth should be drawn its Place supplied by  
a false one — The Point of such a Tooth irritating the  
gums causes Inflammation & suppuration — When  
the above Diseases take place in Consequence of a long  
Continued Course of Mercury to — There will often  
happen an exfoliation of the whole alveolar Process

Therefore when Mercury is taken you should keep  
the Mouth very clean by Infus: Torar — or Aqua Rosae  
Zit & Râ Opri Ziv — Sometimes the  
Socket of a Tooth fills up with opaque Matter & pushes  
the Tooth out in this Case Mr Hunter advises the Socket  
to be drawn the fang shortened & replaced — Mr P  
is of a different Opinion but advises the Body of the Tooth  
to be filed to a beak with the neighbouring Teeth &  
so on as it properly rises — When the Solution  
of the Alveoli takes place from the Use of Mercury the  
Scruvy & — free Scarifications attempts to are  
(demanded When from Scruvy the Constitution should be  
attended to — When ossification in the Socket of the  
Jaw takes Place you should extract but file  
away in the Incisors — Sometimes an osific  
Tumor is formed on the alveolar process — chiefly  
appearing in young Patients & causing little uneasiness  
unless from the Tension of the Gums wh: is to be  
relieved by dividing them

What is vulgarly call'd Scruvy of the Gums is  
only a fulness & roughness of the pyramidal Points of  
the gums between the Teeth (Scruvy will first show  
itself in the Gums) — but true Scabitus is known  
by other & Constitutional Symptoms as Spots &c

Scabs lodged on the Teeth are the first cause of  
the Appearances of this spurious Scruvy who by press-  
ing upon the Gums causes that thickening of the Body &  
they become of a dark red hue — The Remedy is the  
removal of the Scabs & Scarification of the Points  
of the gums — In plethoric habits this Appearance  
will take place & here also free Scarifications are of  
use —

Chlorotic Patients are also  
liable to the same Disease — In all these Instances  
Cleanliness is of service — Sometimes the  
Gum will grow over the Tooth almost to the cutting  
Edge in this C — you must pare them off & apply



proper Astringents as Tia of Myrtle &c. When the gums are too firmly connected with the similitude of miliary Eruptions on them You must employ Emollients as Decoct: Althea &c

When Callous Experiences occur it is best not to meddle with them as they will grow again &

**Nervous Disease of the Jaw** — This is connected with a Disease of the Teeth. It is deeply seated in the Jaw & comes on by fits & starts. The Patient supposing it to originate in the Teeth an inexperienced Practitioner will go on drawing one after another without affording the Patient any Relief or the Tooth being in the least diseased. Sea Bathing &c may effect a cure or often it will spontaneously subside. — If the Dentist finds a decay'd Tooth it should be drawn on the contrary if there be none leave them alone. — Sometimes

there is Pain in the muscular Parts of the Jaw — Or in the nose & lips in which the Teeth sympathize.

Occurs periodically the intervals being of different lengths & causes a spasm of the muscles it is called Tic douloureux & for which a division of the Nerves is requisite. — In the upper Jaw the Infra Orbitary — In the lower the Mental Nerve.

## 806 Lecture II

March 22

Of the irregularity of Teeth & Cure

**Irregularity of the Teeth** — This is a Deformity that is they grow behind one another & this occurs more frequently in the upper than the lower Jaw & most frequently in the cuspids. This irregularity arises in the tardy growth of the Jaw — It sometimes so occurs that the Tooth perforates the internal of the Mouth — The Incisors will often do so — If the temporary teeth are the cause of this Deformity they are always to be drawn altho they be firm in & not only those before the irregular ones but sometimes the lateral ones also.

When this happens to the Cuspids they sometimes stick out & are mighty in danger of wounding the Lip — When the Teeth are drawn Care is to be applied to the new ones for a considerable length of Time. It will sometimes have great success if at the Age of 15 tho' it should not be neglected even at 18 — The Utility of this practice is shown by drawing a Tooth then situated at the Age of 14 or 16 for then the Vacuity is fill'd up by the approximation of the Side Teeth this however will not occur at 36 or 40 for then the Dentist Sapientice are come thro' — You must not however remove the old set till the new ones appear



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Thus the Jaws — Where a Tooth ride over and the  
either inwards or outwards to bring it into the circle you  
must use a circle of Gold according to the exigency of the case  
The Jaws must assist the operation by frequently pressing  
the Tooth wh: oppose it. — If it be a ~~circle~~ of

14 or 15 always advise extraction this plan may  
also be practised if a tooth be broke or struck out &  
is preferable either to having a false one or transplan-  
ting of Teeth — Sometimes the upper jaw over-  
hangs the lower & considerably making what is  
called a rabbit mouth In this case Mr Hunter  
advises the extraction of a Bicuspis on each side  
& the widening the jaw by a circle of Gold intro-  
duced for that Purpose & fix upon the canines

Sometimes a Tooth lies edgewise when it has  
been advised to extract it & replace it in its proper  
situation but this is not proper on account of the  
Irritation & Inflammation wh: may ensue it is  
preferable to draw it & tie the contiguous Teeth to-  
gether by a ligature of dentists silk but this is  
not to be advised till the Tooth has come thro'  
its Neck — When this Irregularity happens

to the Bicuspides let them alone unless they inter-  
fere with the Tongue — Deformities of  
the Body of Teeth — They either project like  
an Apophysis or else there are Divisions in the body  
appearing like Grooves — Mr Leadmore says  
it is occasioned by the pressure of the stalk teeth

This Mr M — denies & thinks it is occasioned  
by interrupted ossification During the progress of  
the Tooth on the Pulp you will always find  
them of a diminutive size — Sometimes

also there are holes in the Crown of the Tooth &  
Mr M — supposes them to be formed by the intro-  
duction of heterogeneous particles at the Period  
of the Tooth growth on the Pulp They are generally

very small & the fang short & thick — There  
are also at times spots of various Colours on the  
Teeth wh: arise from the attraction of Phosphate  
of Lime for colouring Matter — These are not  
to be scraped Sometimes too there are stake  
spots wh: are not injurious to the tooth & are not  
to be attempted to be removed —

Whole Lecture 12

March 27  
Proceeds of From Plantt

The Idea of transplanting Teeth was first started by Mr  
John Hunter from the Experiments he made upon Cocks &  
Hens by transplanting a Tooth into a Cocks Comb. &c. — from  
the observations made upon these Experiments Mr Hunter

(Dentists Silk)



would be the practice of transplanting Teeth in the Human Subject. Mr. Moor is of Opinion that the tooth so transplanted is kept in its situation by mechanical principles only as there is no vascularity or principle of life in a drawn tooth & even this mechanical Union is obstructed if the tooth has been drawn some time — A drawn tooth he immediately replaces it never has again any sensation even if it decays — The operation of transplanting is simple — It consists in drawing the Scion Tooth & transplanting it to the Patient — This preferable to the supply by art if it can be effected properly but there are many difficulties it is so repugnant to Humanity that Mr. Moor always dissuades from it — The difficulty of getting a Tooth from any one is another disadvantage as it requires many trials before you can fix upon a proper one — The Subject should be about 18 years old for then you will have a sound tooth perfectly formed from the pulp — The gums & the Scion of both Subjects should be perfectly sound — Having drawn the unsound Tooth cleanse the cavity from coagula & the parts being washed extract the sound one it being similar in shape &c to the one drawn fix it in the socket tie it with silk to the adjacent ones — The fang of the transplanted Tooth should be smaller than the native one or otherwise it will be ineffectual — If it sh<sup>d</sup> be too long it may be shortened but if too large in the circumference it cannot be lacerated for then no adhesion will take place — This operation is confined to the single fanged tooth — Many Subjects preoccupied should be ready for your choice & you will judge of the size of the Tooth required (if broken off) by its fellow & if both by the fangs when drawn it is necessary that the constitution of the Person who furnishes the Scion Tooth should be sound as Mr. M. says perhaps the venereal or any other disease may be introduced with the transplanted tooth — He fact always dissuade from the operation — When the transplanted tooth is fixed it may be firmly united perhaps in a fortnight or month — If the body of the Tooth be too large & the fang suitable it may be filed away to make it fit — Patients should not be too hasty to get from under your care — There should have been no Mercury taken for 2 Months before the operation neither sh<sup>d</sup> it be taken during the process of fastening or for two Months afterwards — Colds sh<sup>d</sup> be avoided, nor should the Tooth be used in mastication

When it has succeeded to the utmost it seldom remains many years perhaps 8 at the most — A Dead Tooth will not do for this operation — Suppose all difficulties overcome Nature will perhaps be offended & discard the Alien from intercourse with her own offspring — The bony part of a transplanted tooth will be absorbed

Sometimes persons suppose the transplanted Tooth acts as a dissection this operation therefore is not to be recommended especially as we have the admirable resource of ingrafting which is in every way equally useful & beneficial — Sometimes you draw a Tooth by mistake you must replace



it if the alveoli are perfect & you clear away the 239  
coagula properly if the alveoli are broken the chance  
of succeeding is as 2 in 7 this process will succeed  
when the teeth are knocked out when it has occurred  
for some hours you should steep it in warm water  
replace it fasten it by ligature & attend to the  
proper regulations Decayed Teeth may be operated  
upon taking care before you replace it to cut out the  
decayed part & fill it up with Gold — The Nodules  
are not excluded from this Practice —

Lecture 13. March 28-1806

### Artificial Teeth.

The art of making artificial Teeth is merely mechanical  
but the operator sh<sup>d</sup> be acquainted with the Principles of  
Surgery it may be done from one to a whole set. If  
made to fit properly may be as useful as the natural  
ones. It is a happy invention particularly for female  
beauty — The Human Tooth ingrafted on old stumps  
is preferable as they are more durable — For an  
artificial Tooth you take a cast in wax of the gum  
& adjoining Teeth wh: cast you reverse & you will  
have the exact resemblance of the Tooth required  
— then you cut out your Piece of Bone wh: is to  
be hollowed first to fit the gum then make  
grooves for the two adjacent Teeth to fit — Take  
a mould of the alveoli & gum in soft & warm wax  
wh: you reverse in flour of Paris taking care to  
make the place of the foramen — then you carve  
out the required Teeth so as to fit properly & after  
their proper forms — they are to be fixed by ligatures  
to the neighbouring ones — The Teeth of the  
Hippopotamus is alone proper for this purpose  
as even Ivory will change black — The artificial ones  
should be washed two or three times in the Week  
they will preserve their colour provided the enamel  
of the Hipp<sup>o</sup> Tooth be left on & preserved — If a  
whole Jaw is to be made you cannot preserve the  
enamel — if it be well polished it will look as  
well as our own — The Size of the Teeth vary for  
for whole Jaws you buy the large ones for one two or  
three Teeth the smaller ones they are preferable  
& cheaper being about 5/6th the larger ones 2/10 or  
more the length of the Teeth is to be determined by  
observing the mid distance of a parallel line  
which brings the two Gums are particularly  
situated to each other — when a whole Jaw is to be  
made you cannot preserve the Enamel except it  
be made of two or more Pieces which is inconvenient  
on acct of the rivets giving way — The preferable way  
of supplying Teeth is by pivoting Human Teeth even  
to a whole set — If two Jaws be made you join them  
by worm spring joints — for Human Teeth you  
excavate according to the form required — all  
the joints & pivots should be silver or gold.

Ingrafting is never performed on the Grinders  
Cut off the decayed Tooth a little lower than  
the gum if the Vessels are apparent you destroy  
them by the Broach Your instrument should be



rather soft. If it sh<sup>d</sup> break you will be foiled in your operation — then drill the fang of the Tooth with different sized instruments — Take a natural Tooth separate it to fit into the fang of the other — Take some gold or Silver wire with a screw at each end wh<sup>ch</sup> is to be fitted into the crown & the other to be suitable to the fang. Sometimes it is crooked & then the difficulty is greater than with the straight fanged ones — sometimes the Gum swells wh<sup>ch</sup> may be occasioned by the Pivot being too long it should then be shortened — When the Pivot becomes loose it may be tightened by silk but round it — such Teeth are not to be roughly used by biting too hard Bodies &c.

Deficiency of the Salate is of various forms & situations — You must adapt a piece of Gold or Silver or Bone according to the magnitude or figure of the fissure — The cast is to be taken similar to the artificial Teeth — in Wax & Plaster of Paris — give it to the Silver Smith to make a plate of that form — You then make uprights perforated with Holes to wh<sup>ch</sup> you sew Sponges wh<sup>ch</sup> by swelling secures it — it should be washed several times a Day — Mineral Teeth are made of Clay glazed like Staffordshire Ware — they are useful to those who are filthy by inclination & the Saliva will not corrode them as it does Bone they are however easily known by their colour & they will break also in their baking they shrink & break upon the Heath —

### 1806 Dec 29 Lecture 14 Scaling of Teeth &c

Any extraneous Body wh<sup>ch</sup> is deposited upon the Teeth is at first Mucus wh<sup>ch</sup> concretes — it is secreted by the Salivary Glands & consists of an earthy matter — This is shown by letting the Saliva evaporate on a piece of Glass when the earthy matter will remain — Its accumulation on the Teeth may in some degree be prevented by the frequent washing of the teeth the most frequent place in wh<sup>ch</sup> it is found is the Solares of the upper Jaw & the Incisors of the lower Jaw for there the Salivary Ducts terminate — It is often greatest on that side where there is least use as in those who only eat on one side — it sometimes accumulates to the size of pears &c

Vegetable food & fruits are useless in promoting the accumulation of this Substance — Stuffs & affluents of Pregnancy generate it oftener than in other cases — the teeth should be often washed with a brush & water — when it has accumulated it should be removed by the Dentist as often as regenerated — The Dentist should be cautious in removing this Substance with properly formed Instrument wh<sup>ch</sup> should not be too sharp — Acids of all Descriptions are injurious to the enamel & all tooth Powders should be void of gritty substances — After scaling the Teeth should be careful to keep the parts clean & once or twice a week to use some soft Dentifrice such as  
 Corall. An<sup>i</sup> ʒi 3i Orseolia ʒij (when scales are removed)



scarify the Gums freely & they will recover their pristine vigour - sometimes the scales will extend down even to the fangs - they are of different colours mostly shag white sometimes yellow, or black, or olive green - they have none of them any malignity - colour depends upon the constitution of the Patient or does fluor albus & is bilious - green - Extreme Stomach black - Healthy shag white - Teeth are sometimes stained by a discharge from the Gums in wh: case an instrument is to be used but the brush only & a proper Powder - but if it is permitted to remain it will corrode down to the fang & destroy the Enamel - The food should always be washed away especially at night after taking fruit pie or port wine Gonorrhoeic Phlegm should be resorted to two or three times a year

Extracting of Teeth is generally a simple operation now & then it is a difficult & delicate one especially when there is inflammation & irritation it is then best to delay extracting till it subsides as the parts are very tender & could not bear the pressure of the Instr<sup>mt</sup> - wh: of course would increase the irritation - You may mistake the proper Tooth if however the inflammation be small you will take advantage of your Patients inclination - they are generally very firm in difficult to be drawn tho' sometimes they are loose & easily taken out wh: they should be to prevent irritation & the longer they remain in when loose the greater difficulty is there in supplying the place with an artificial one - Never draw a tooth quick or apply too great a force & take care properly to fix your Instruments - Encourage your Patient when the Instr<sup>mt</sup> is well fix'd use gentle force & you will succeed Place your Patient in a proper light & stand before your Patient in all cases even when you extract from the upper Jaw according to Dr Moore - fix yr Instr<sup>mt</sup> properly - the lever to be on the inside & the bolster on the outside - Stumps are also to be drawn in this way if above the level of the Gum - if below you must use the Punch all teeth are to be drawn out - ward except the Douters Sapienities wh: are to be drawn inwards on acct of the alveoli of the larger teeth being thinner on the external than the internal part - The Common Key Instrument to be preferred - This properly lance the Gums where the disease has been of some duration Closing the Gums is nonsense - & cannot be effected it is a union of the opposite sides they soon close of themselves - Washing the mouth with Spirits is injurious - Washing with little Laud. or warm milk & water with quick ale that is required - Adhesion may take place as known in 3 bisulphides by Mr the late female Surgeon in making incisor of upper Jaw - stopp'd by being dip'd in any astringent stuff into cavity - breaking the alveolar process often occurs - of no consequence - sometimes it adheres to the tooth & when to be taken away before you show it to Patient - when any part at all broken sh<sup>d</sup> be removed by forceps - sometimes the tooth will break if brittle & as the Nipels in this case are usually broke there will be more Pain if there is you must draw the stump - by drawing a sound Tooth -

Prices cleaning 10/6 filling 7/each or 10/6

Artificial £1.1 each Human £3.3 Drawing 5/ each from some 10/6















of  
pl



















THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



# Gloucester Infirmary

Oct 26

Mr Owen

Fry

popliteal  
aneurism

3 Months Aneurism of the popliteal artery occa-  
sioned by an overstrain - this a fall with the  
leg bent under him (the right) some  
months preceding the appearance

The tumor very large discoloured  
on the surface apparently near bursting

The operation was performed by Mr  
Frye An incision of 6 inches long  
was made in the course of the gastrocnemius  
muscle on the inside of it below.  
to the parts being displaced the vessel  
could not be discovered but was easily  
found on the external side - was se-  
parated from the surrounding parts  
the space of 2 inches & tied with a double  
ligature & divided in the middle  
pulsation in the tumor & anterior  
iliac artery ceased.

At 10 o'clock the first day was  
slightly feverish ordered the effervescent  
saline to obtain from fermented  
liquors

Dressings removed & handled  
pins taken out. adhesive plaster  
used - p. hydrag. c. sal. mar. C.  
Apply unguent. chelle. - ligatures came  
away. Sprinkle with hydrag. precip.  
rub: & drop his vic.

Discontinue mercurial prescrip.  
& dust it with pulv. flor. than  
his vic

15 The Wound still large but now  
beginning to granulate favorably

16 Dressings continued only changed  
to p. flor. Chan. for p. nat. cal.  
22 Only once a day - healing -

23 Rather indolent touch with lunar  
caustic

Wed 1 Wandering till yesterday when a  
darkish brown spot appeared on the surface  
where the ligatures came another today  
lower down. touch with acid muriatic  
give the effervescent saline -  
to continue as before touching  
10 c caustic lunar die on



*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



married has two children. Ol.  
 - James - Brookthorpe. Mye  
 - - - - -  
 - - - - -

Admitted Jan'y. 25. 1810

Abscess of  
the Thigh

When the tumor was examined the Day of  
admittance it was nearly the size of  
large pigs bladder a little discoloured  
on the surface — had begun higher when  
the groin & when first perceived about the  
large as an orange — No pain in the part  
— No impulse on coughing — Had again  
in his Back about a Year since thro the  
heat of the summer when working hard but  
it went off when the tumor appeared  
only lay by about a week after great fati-  
gue in business

26 more & discoloured on the surface Mr  
L. made a small puncture on the external  
of the tumor wh. & discharged a clear aqua  
of very thin whey coloured liquor the p.  
to be healed by first intention — he  
in the course of the Day became sick in  
his stomach & rejected his food &c

with Latin in actio & Perseus

28 another puncture made as the Y  
had regained its former size. as much again  
discharged tho' more puriform - Cont. -

29 in the morning. The original fountain  
was enlarged considerably & there flow<sup>ed</sup>  
from the ground such a profusion of chocolate  
coloured foam as to wet the bed through  
the blanket.

Epib: pil: colocynth. C. to procure stools

31 the second fracture was also enlarged  
pauces had been previously applied to be  
discontinued today simply dress'd with  
lint & flower

Feb 1 A good deal of coagulum from the Cellular  
Substance wh. choked up the Wound

apply but diff<sup>d</sup> in *Botulione hydra*

As flower &c — as before

The same dressings were applied for the space of a fortnight twice & thrice a Day according to the nature & quantity of the Discharge frequently the integuments were elevated when fooding by air apparently impled into the wound - the secretions were constantly less in the Night than at the other times of Dressing

15 About this Day another opening was made high up in the groin wh. however did not render the discharge freer. —



At 58 Mr. Collins - Nye -  
 Accident Admitted Feb 7. 10. 1810 the wound cut into

was occasioned by a stile hook in lodging the saprule  
 about 2 inches long on the inner of the knee  
 Condyle three vessels were divided  
 wh: were secured by ligatures of  
 the W. Corp: with adhesive -

11 Bad night feverish tumefaction  
 of the leg & thigh - Applic: lotio c  
 Aceto. tartaric. affectis &  
 Haustus purg.

12 Feb: Haustus

13 Changed the Drp. <sup>synovia</sup> ~~synovia~~ <sup>cap</sup>  
 applic: Cataplas: vis in die

15 Do - great swelling approach  
 to edema. hist. Galen: c. hist.  
 Camphor

Tongue fuored - pulse feeble - vis  
 discharged synovia -

16 discharges synovia applicat  
 cataplasma

17 acouter opening made on the  
 external condyle

Haustus c. Syr: papav. alb. 3ir  
 P. Spec: Comp. 3/4 N.  
 contin: Cat: vis die -

18 a large division made on the  
 external condyle sapetm passed

thru' the joint a large Hemorrhage  
 was the consequence nearly to the end  
 of a quart in different times of arterial  
 blood the swelling of the leg & thigh greatly  
 subsided & the patient a tolerably good  
 sight subsequently

23 } continues (nearly the same as  
 increase of bad symptoms his  
 M. Tongue & skin very dry this  
 countenance looks pale vis very dry  
 brittle. Haust. middling

25 Another opening was made in the  
 internal condyle where pus was collected  
 violent Diarrhoea came on on the 26th  
 wh: lasted till the 28th notwithstanding the  
 exhibition of catechu opium chalk &  
 other astringents foot wine, Rice &  
 the catechu were at last effectual

Tongue very dry & brown

Pulse. feeble slow -

countenance quite vacant.

27 another opening made in the  
 lower part of the Ham where it had begun  
 to fester

Apply vinegar to the parts inflamed  
 about the wounds

Feb 1 no better inflammation extending  
 up the thigh Adown the leg Ob. Feb 7  
 Tongue still more dry & brown  
 great discharge from the last openings  
 Bark with wine & other cordials given  
 since the purging stopd



At 46.  
Accident

Admitted Feb. 8. 1810 for kick of

around on the anterior part of the tibia  
thru the kick of a horse the previous day  
it was greatly tumefied & had begun  
to slough apply poultice

14 Contin. Cataplasma & fomenta  
The bone is visible

15 better.

16 The wound enlarged upwards  
& downwards to free the purulent  
collection

contin. applicat. ut antea

to surface of the W. spreading &

22 some sloughs thrown off from

the edges - The bone turning black - Contd.

Feb. 1 } Contin. better.

3 Wound again enlarged down

to 10 continue as before. To Day

ordered the Bone to be touched

with acid muric & dress the

wound to heal fresh

To produce Water similar to that of the source Royal  
at Bazege Take for every Gallon of Water you wish to  
imprregnate of

Alumine 2 grains

Carbonate of lime 2 grains

Hard Spanish Soak 2 grains

ominate of Soda 4 grains

Dried carbonate of Soda 20 grains

Sulphuric of potash 10 grains

Grind the

materials together Boil them in as much Water as will  
dissolve them stir them over the fire till the sulphurated  
Hydrogen gas is disengaged wh. is known by the smell  
of rotten Eggs then mix the ingredients with the water  
of the Bath previously prepared When this combination  
is formed the proper degree of heat added we may expect  
very salutary effect by this artificial Water as  
certainly as if used at its natural source



256 / Mr. Price Montemore's Flye

Oct 45

Accident

Great part of the Ball of the Thumb loughed away left a sore of about 6 inches circumference it was put up with adhesive plaster

Bit by a stallion of the Thumb

Cataplasma & ag. litharg. Acet & panes

Cataplasma & picevisci - bis die  
Droplings under the Cataplam  
14 Droplings round the edges & fill  
to the pore bis die

15 continued the droplings as  
16 before on the last Day changed for  
20 Ung. & the bitrat. rub - Healing -  
24 Drop. w. adhesive. p. r.

Nov. 1 Contin - made O.P. - healing  
3 Perisistat.  
10 Dec



Mr. WAMS. Moncktonhampton 1792

Oct. 10  
He  
12 Monthly

Taken into the House Jan'y 25 Merop  
Happens by his Father's acct. to have the 2<sup>nd</sup> cornea  
originated from a blow received about  
the period specified wh: caused a  
weakness of the Organ & rendered it  
more liable to be affected by cold —  
at various times inflammation occurred  
& at last an ulceration of the cornea

Jan'y 26 cap: with: antiseptic his eye  
shid: after: pro re nata  
fungi: oculum & aet: Eng:  
et ad internaleas lava & sp:us  
Ling: vitriol

grew better under this treatment till  
he caught a fresh cold

Feb'y 12 Emplastr: canth: temp: sinist  
21 left eye better the right exhibits  
a disposition to ulcerate on the external  
edge of the cornea

applic: Comp: Lytta: temp:  
contin: medicamentis

Mar. 1 contin: — better —

3 went away at his own request



Wm Cole - jaundiced: Sept

Oct 19

Accident

Sept 8 Union by the first M. <sup>for</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>Wound</sup>  
was in vain attempted the foot <sup>of the left</sup> <sup>foot</sup>  
was painful lotions were applied to  
abate the inflammation

12 Drops with simple cerate —

16 Do —

18 Begins treatment inflame around  
it Appli: Cataplas: ch. Lotio & Aceto  
ch. Aqua — b. d. —

Nov 1 The same course was pursued till  
today the wound still enlarges tho'  
less inflamed than a few days since  
his tongue white wh. is the only unhealthy  
change

3 Dusk thro' v. & palv: for Chan  
continue the poultice

$\frac{10}{10}$  80 — to Day touch & Acid: Mur:



The Powell Woodchester Lys

Oct. 9  
 M.  
 2 Years

Admitted Jan'y. 25<sup>th</sup>. 1810. — Disease of the lower jaw

A great deal of hardness & increase of size on the left cheek where the disease exists. The occasion of it was originally a blow from a stone — there are three openings wh. lead to the Bone

26 Application Cataplasma part aff.

23 Continued ..

1 Do ..

to Do ..  
 10























265

St Bartholomew's Hospital  
1866

June 17 Robt Ferris had his right Queen  
hand torn with the machinery of a cotton  
manufactory the whole of his fingers were  
laid to the tendons of the muscles they were  
slightly draped & the Thursday following  
poulticed

do to the 4th of July twice a Day  
The fingers sloughed off as far as the second  
phalanx

July 3 the wound healthy & granulating

8 do

12 do

17 do

21 better

23

27 healing do to Aug 4, 25,

28, Sept 14, 23, 30 nearly cured

W Lawrence Dooper

July 30. Mathew Pittum Queen

Had his right hand crushed with a  
Cart & the little finger so lacerated as  
to make amputation necessary wh. was  
done at its junction with the metacarpal  
bone, the abductor muscle was perfectly  
disrupted & tremulous in its motion, it was  
lightly draped with cerat: also. Blist with  
a few strips of adhesive plaster

July 3 poulticed

8 do

10 draped, 12, 17, 21 better, 23 do,

30, Aug 4 healing 6 dischd cured C.P.

W Lawrence Dooper

June 22 John Gilbertson Queen

Cut the ball of his left hand thumb with  
a knife it was draped but a branch of  
an artery bled at intervals till the 30  
again came to the Hospital - Mr L -  
tried ineffectually to secure the vessel, cut  
down in the supposed direction & it ceased  
to bleed, directed Lotis by Messrs. act. for  
a constant application

July 3 poulticed

5 draped 8, 10, 12, 17 do when he  
was discharged cured

W Lawrence Dooper



Hospital June 23 Barney Hunt King

was burnt in the groin to a considerable extent over the abdomen & penis; for two days the ol. turbinth was applied then a poultice

July 2 great sloughing when he was ordered Decort: cinchona & the continuance of the poultice do to P.

9 linc under the poultice a hemorrhage took place from the penis continue to the 12

13 white droppings to 17, 21, 23 do better 30 drop with pulv: creta comp c opis & white creta

Aug 4 do

25 healing

Sept 5 do to 30 do

S Barnes M.D.

June 4 Robt Harris

Had his hand lacerated by a blunderbuss King wh: went off as he was loading it the little finger was obliged to be amputated at the second joint it was poulticed till the 5th of July do to P & 12. going well 12 drops, 13, 17, 21, 23 do made O.P. a small surface not quite healed

S Barnes M.D.

July 3 John Davis

King

Came in without the two first fingers of the left hand as they had been torn off by the Devil in a cotton machine; a third was wounded

Drop with linc & adhesive with lotion over

8 drop & better 12, 17, 21, 23 do

30 do to Aug 4, 6 made O.P.

nearly healed

R Chamberlain M.D.

July 3 Jas Nickolls

King

Fracture of the femur by a fall from a ladder

12 lotion litany: accel. 17, 21, 23 do

Aug 4 do 25 do cured Sept 12.

R Chamberlain M.D.



# Cases

267  
1806

St Barth

Her fatal

June 20

James Billington

Solbris

was admitted for an abscess above the  
pubis caused by the injection of  
urine into the cellular substance  
he observed it a week previous to  
his admission it burst the following  
Sunday a poultice was directed from  
the beginning

July 4 better

abscess quite healed

The cause being structures in the bladder  
bougies were passed daily to the 23  
when they were used on alternate days  
occasionally the caustic ones the  
same practice was pursued to the 30  
of September when he went out.

W Lawrence Dwyer

June 14 George Rodney

had his leg amputated below knee on  
account of a diseased tarsus wh. had existed  
for more than nine years, the operation  
was performed at the man's own request  
10 days for the first time do to  
July 5 when the lith: acct: was ordered  
on acct of incipient inflammation do to  
13 when it was better

14 pain came on & discharge the  
next day after wh. he was easy. he mended  
daily to July 30 when a troubling sinus  
remained wh. healed by the 27 of Aug when  
he was discharged cured but returned on  
the 21 of Sept. with an opening of the  
thrust.

J. Burgess Dwyer

May 9 Jas Watkins

Lazarus

was admitted for a sore on the penis,  
ordered to submit apply cataplasms & take  
Rupil Hydroxyris it healed five weeks after  
his admission but a week previously a bubo  
appeared in the left groin wh. was opened  
by a lancet after a fortnight the injection  
& cataplasms continued to the 25 of June  
when he went out of his own accord

He had convulsion about 5 weeks before  
his admittance

J. Drayton Dwyer



Hospital

Christopher Hartman

Ratere

was admitted for an Aneurism of the  
thoracic aorta wh: was first discovered  
on the 21 of June while applying some  
topical remedy for a tumor in the situation  
of the Aneurism the unknown to her so  
till then. It continued stationary till the  
30 of July when it appeared larger & on  
the 1st of Augt he was discharged.

Jung Mary Gardiner

Stone

was admitted for sores on the Nates  
which had existed for two weeks before  
her being taken in & was only preceded  
by a discharge from the Vagina, directed  
to water to the 8<sup>th</sup> of July when there  
appeared Eruptions on her hands & Throat  
she was fumigated every other Day

July 4 the sores were d'up'd with Ungt:  
mercuriale she went out on the  
10 of her own acc. but was readmitted the  
20 of Augt followg. L. B. D. Kuper

July 11 J. Bonale

fell from a coal barge & ruptured  
some Vessel internally as blood came from  
the rectum to the quantity of two  
quarts (his own account) rest & aque  
lorder however cured him by the 17

L. B. D. Kuper

May 9 Mary Clarke

Watts

came in for a superficial Abscess  
in the Ham a poultice was ordered  
about a fortnight after her admission  
it broke to Slough when she was ordered  
Decoch: Cinchona & pulv: ejusdem &  
vinum rubrum with the beer poultice  
these means were employ'd to the 21 of  
June when an artery sloughed & there  
was considerable hemorrhage the limb  
was placed in a band position & the follg.  
application directed to be employ'd

R. M. vino: recti: &amp; top.

Acet.

Aqua

this with

the internal remedies were continued till  
the followg. Saturday when she died  
June 28 examined the Ham & the  
political Vessel was entire

L. B. D. Kuper











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Midwifry Sodbury

1807		1807
Son	Dando Dubi Bottom	May 28
Son	Corn Mr old Sodby	June 15
	Boughton Dr	16
	Bonneto Dr 1/4 am	July 21
Son	Byron Hayhill 1/4 45 Am	Sept 22
Daughter	Thiles Hay Hill 10 25	Oct 22
	Leonard Oldby 3 25 Dr	Oct 27
	Guest Iron Acton	Nov 9
	Underhile & Wickwar 15 Pm	
Son	Heaven Mr Wickwar 7 20 Am birth 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday	Dec 14
Daughter	Nicholas Acton 12 20	Dec 20
Son	Ford Wickwar 4 Pm	

No 14

1808

1808		1808
Son	Hilminster old Sodby 5 1/2 Pm	Feb 2
Son	Fickell Acton 8 3/4 Pm	Feb 17
	Dando Hayobill 8 3/4 AM	18
	Hawkins Draxton 9 1/2 Pm	Mar 1
Daughter	Stedman Acton 11 1/4 AM	18
Daughter	Wall Acton 10 1/4	25
Son	Jukes Sodbury 8 1/2 am	28
	William G 10 1/4 8 33	Apr 19
	Short Sodby 6	May 8
	Williams Westerleigh	7
	Hobbs Acton 8 3/4 Pm	20
	Pullen Acton 10 AM	June 1
	Barneto Wickwar 12 25	17
	Gingell Corn 12 40	July 20
	Cooper Old Sodby 9 5	Aug 4
	Isaac Mr farm	5
	Barker Sodby 10 Pm	10
	Shafford Wickwar 10 3/4 am	14
Daughter	Goulding Acton 9 1/2	Sept 21
Son	Dixon Gate Road 4 1/2	Oct 13
	Heaven Wickwar 12 1/4 Pm	29
Daughter	Batts Gate Road 6 40	Nov 2
	Thomas Acton 5 1/2	5
	Lovett Wickwar 9 20 AM	29
	Morley Dr 1 1/2 Pm	Dec 13
	Sargeant Gate Road 15	15
Son	Pullen Acton 2 10 AM	23

No 41

1809

1809		1809
Son	White Wickwar 2 AM	Jan 9
	Cook Dr 3 3/4	14
	Warren Gate 6	23
Daughter	Newman Old Sodby 12 sunrise	28
Son	Chandler Wickwar 5 3/4 Pm	Feb 10
	Nichols Acton 2	18
	Perrott Wickwar 6 1/2	19
	Colbourne Draxton abates	20
	Braim Westerleigh 6 1/4 AM	Mar 8
Daughter	Ford Wickwar 1 3/4 Pm	11
	Dyer Acton 12 25 AM	19
	Barnett Wickwar 4 7	26
	Heaven Dr 8 7 Pm	
Son	Corn Old Sodby 4 1/2 AM	Apr 7
	Dando Hayobill	30
Daughter	Webley Gate Road 2 Pm	May 13
	Kellistat R Hill 6 10 AM	27
Son	Jayton Lathinge 1 1/4	June 2
Daughter	Loulnok Old Sodby 11 1/4	July 1
Son	Sargeant Acton 3 3/4 Pm	8
	Over Old Sodby 7 1/4 AM	Aug 5

Daughter. Cooper old Sodby 12. Nov. Aug 29 total 63



# Midwifry Gloucester

278

Wm. Dant.

1870

1870

3 <sup>d</sup>	11/20	3	Son	Atwell Mrs Glover	12 1/4 PM	face towards	Abdom	Feb 4
2 <sup>d</sup>	W	3	Do	Strain	Elkfield	3 <sup>30</sup> PM	stall	Feb 14
2 <sup>d</sup>	-	3	Daup.	book	Kerton Ct	4 1/2 am	breach	Mar 10
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	8	Daup.	book	Elkfield	3 <sup>10</sup> PM	stall	June 13
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	3	Son	Lisher	Ambleton	6 <sup>5</sup> am	-	July 12
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	44	Daup.	Lighton	Glov.	11 1/4 PM	2 <sup>d</sup>	fraks - 19
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	5	Son	Sants	Do	1 1/8 am	-	27
5 <sup>th</sup>	W	1	Daup.	Smith	Longford	3 1/2 PM	-	limb bed -
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	1	-	head	Glov.	1/3 am	-	Aug 22
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	25	Son	Large	Do	8 am	breach	Sept 2
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	6 1/2	Daup.	Harris	Do	8 1/2 am	nat <sup>l</sup>	21
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	1/4	-	Syons	Do	4 1/4 am	Gloucester	28
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	12	-	Roberts	Ashleworth	6 <sup>30</sup> am	stall	Oct 7
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	5 1/2	Son	Spier	Elmore	5 1/2 PM	-	8
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	5	-	Elkridge	Hainsmore	8 PM	-	9
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	5 1/4	-	Kirby	Glov.	5 1/4 am	nat <sup>l</sup>	11

about 1 o'clock the head was born & at the very  
mean was employed for the further extraction  
of the fetus they were unsuccessful it could only  
be accomplished by removing the head & so  
turning wh. was done by Mr. Wilton. she  
died about 10 past nine - she had hurt  
herself by frequently lifting her & that the  
fetus appeared to have been dead some time  
& after the expulsion of the head the uterus  
did not contract

Six of wh. I  
took no acc<sup>y</sup>

attended for W. & F.

3 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 1/4	Son	Twining	11 1/2 am	4 am	nat <sup>l</sup>	Oct 16
5 <sup>th</sup>	-	1 1/2	-	Jones	Glov.	1 1/2 am	-	19
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	-	-	Davis	Glov.	3 1/2 PM	-	25
-	-	3	-	Boulton	Come	left Palmer with her	-	Nov 17
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	New	Elkfield	12 1/2 am	-	30
4 <sup>th</sup>	-	1	-	Jones	Glov.	8 PM	little born	-
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	16	-	Coprey	Bullack	11 1/2 PM	stip. in going	Dec 10
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	6	Daup.	Baker	Glov.	10 1/4 am	-	13
2 <sup>d</sup>	W	-	-	Dracey	-	10 1/4	-	16
4 <sup>th</sup>	-	3	-	Gibbs	Hainsmore	1 1/2	-	18
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	36	Son	Saul	Glov.	3 1/4 PM	-	27
6 <sup>th</sup>	W	3 1/2	-	Bates	-	1 1/2 am	-	30
2 <sup>d</sup>	-	6 1/2	Daup	Kirby	Kerton	1 1/2	-	31

No 36

1871

1871

8 <sup>th</sup>	W	-	-	Barnes	Sandhurst	Ex. Plac.	-	Jan 2
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	Daup.	Holliday	Whitcomb	over before arrival	-	-
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	-	-	Long	Ashleworth	5 AM	over	10
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	4	Son	Epworth	Elkfield	6	-	12
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	-	-	Hyett	Do	10	nat <sup>l</sup> over	28
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	Watts	Borington	-	over dead	Feb 4
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	1	Daup.	Pitt	Ship	Glov.	2 PM	8
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	2	Son	Wells	Upton	12 PM	-	9
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	9	-	Boulton	Hainsmore	12 AM	-	11
4 <sup>th</sup>	-	5	-	Colchester	Do	7 1/4 PM	Hainsmore	13
2 <sup>d</sup>	-	10	Daup.	Hobbs	Sandhurst	11 3/4 am	-	28
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	6	-	Gough	Minsterworth	5 1/4 PM	-	9
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	7	-	Pitt	Twizworth	9 1/2 AM	over	10
5 <sup>th</sup>	W	1	-	Haynes	Glov.	1 35 PM	-	19
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	3	Son	Griffiths	over	12 1/2 PM	-	13
2 <sup>d</sup>	W	1	D & Daup.	Charles	Glov.	12 1/4 & 12 1/2	nat <sup>l</sup> breach	Apr 13
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	5 1/2	Daup.	Nichols	Kyngsborn	8 1/2 am	little tumor	6
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	4	-	Hickes	Glov.	5	rather dead	9
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	1	Son	Bolt	Ham	9 3/4	-	13
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	0	-	Sepson	Hainsmore	9 PM	over	21
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	3	Daup.	Jones	Longford	7 3/4	-	21
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	3	-	Trowsey	Kyngsborn	4 1/2 am	-	May 13
4 <sup>th</sup>	-	1	-	Shannon	Glov.	11 3/4 PM	un taken	16
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	-	-	Long	Do	6	-	18
1 <sup>st</sup>	-	6	Son	Herrett	Do	4 3/4 AM	over	20
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	4	-	Howle	Do	8 3/4	-	21
3 <sup>d</sup>	-	1	-	Boggy	Do	4 1/4	-	June 2
2 <sup>d</sup>	-	5	-	Stephens	Borington	9 1/2 AM	-	July 29
2 <sup>d</sup>	-	1	Daup.	Twining	Do	1 35 PM	-	-

No 64

over



31

1812

1813

1875



275-14

9813. continued

1813

to Mr. H. K. S., D.

Summers Liberator Suffolk and at 8 A.M. Feb 28  
 his pains waited to see if they would come on  
 at 2 went up to see how she did when she  
 was going off mind at 10 had 2 without  
 any sign of being worse or complaining  
 of extra pain had had <sup>the</sup> bowels  
 7 months

Cambridge Hartung

Feb 8

Age	Sex	Age	Name	Place	Time	Month	Day
8 <sup>th</sup>	W	2 <sup>1/2</sup>	3 Son	Broadstock	6 AM	14	3
8 <sup>th</sup>				Narrow Glast	1 <sup>1/4</sup> PM	18	5
2 <sup>o</sup>				Wakefield	3 AM	30	0
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	13 <sup>1/4</sup>	13 <sup>1/4</sup> Son	Herbert Broththorpe	6 <sup>3/4</sup>	Apr 11	2
1 <sup>st</sup>			4 Daup <sup>t</sup>	anets	12 <sup>3/4</sup>	15	7
4 <sup>th</sup>	B	1 <sup>1/2</sup>	1 <sup>1/2</sup> Son	Arkele Glast	5 <sup>5</sup> PM	18	3
2 <sup>o</sup>				Sants	11 <sup>10</sup> AM	19	
2 <sup>o</sup>			17 Daup <sup>t</sup>	Compton	7 <sup>1/4</sup> PM	26	
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	24	24 Son	Ruro Upledon	2 <sup>10</sup> AM	May 14	
8 <sup>th</sup>				Banham Glast	8 <sup>35</sup> PM		
4 <sup>th</sup>	B	4		Dyer	1 <sup>10</sup> AM	15	
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	7	7 Daup <sup>t</sup>	Wilkes	3 <sup>3/4</sup> PM		
1 <sup>st</sup>	B	12		Cook	12 <sup>3/4</sup> PM	16	
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	12		Strain Lignworth	6	23	
1 <sup>st</sup>			2 Son	Barnes Glast	6 <sup>1/2</sup> AM	29	
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	14		Brotherton	10 <sup>20</sup> PM	Whit June 26	
3 <sup>o</sup>	W			Toby	11 <sup>1/2</sup> AM	July 2	
3 <sup>o</sup>				Kimby Glast	6		
1 <sup>st</sup>	B	7		Curtis Glast	8 PM	10	
2 <sup>o</sup>			5	Dudfield Ashelworth	3 AM	25	
2 <sup>o</sup>	W	1/2	1/2 Daup <sup>t</sup>	Waltham Barnwood		Aug 9	
1 <sup>st</sup>	W			Kircoe Glast			
1 <sup>st</sup>	B	5		Pemberton Hartney	10 <sup>1/4</sup>	26	
	W	1	1 Daup <sup>t</sup>	Colchester Chaimore	8 <sup>1/2</sup> & 9 PM	28	
8 <sup>th</sup>			20 Son	Butt Minsterworth	5 <sup>20</sup> PM	31	
			1/4 Daup <sup>t</sup>	White Chaimore	1 AM	Sept 10	
2 <sup>o</sup>			1/4 Son	Wadley	5 <sup>1/2</sup>	24	
				Hans Staverton	Exl. plumb	Oct 5	
1 <sup>st</sup>	B	1		Vick Elmore	4 <sup>1/2</sup> AM	15	
4 <sup>th</sup>	W	6 <sup>1/2</sup>	6 <sup>1/2</sup> Daup <sup>t</sup>	Strain Eldersfield	11 <sup>1/2</sup>	29	
3 <sup>th</sup>			48	Long Wootton	1 <sup>20</sup>	Nov 4	
3 <sup>o</sup>			5	Island Glast	4 <sup>20</sup> PM	16	
1 <sup>st</sup>	B		Son	Hamman		19	
5 <sup>th</sup>			1	Garland	5 <sup>1/2</sup> AM	30	
1 <sup>st</sup>	W			Young	11 <sup>1/2</sup>	Dec 2	
2 <sup>o</sup>	B		3 Daup <sup>t</sup>	Lewing	5 <sup>1/4</sup> PM	12	
5	W		1	Brown	4 <sup>20</sup>	19	
2 <sup>o</sup>	B		1/4	Korgan	10 <sup>25</sup> AM	24	
6 <sup>th</sup>			3 Son	Wells Elmore	7 <sup>1/2</sup> PM	25	
1 <sup>st</sup>			1/2 Daup <sup>t</sup>	Winder Glast	3	30	

20 160

1814

1874

2 <sup>d</sup>	W	3	Son	Mereto	Glor	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Pm	Jan 7	9
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	—	Daugh	Quiding	Elmore	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	Am	—	10
7 <sup>th</sup>	Ø	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Whittard	Glor	7 <sup>5</sup>	Pm	—	—
3 <sup>d</sup>	—	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Hewitt	Co	5 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	15
2 <sup>d</sup>	L	3	—	Phillips	Co	20	1	—	20
4 <sup>th</sup>	M	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Sison	Hg Holm	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 10	—	Feb 7	7
11 <sup>th</sup>	Ø	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Son	Wren	Glor	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Am	—	9
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Daugh	Murrele	Higman	58	Pm	—	27
1 <sup>st</sup>	M	9 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Gibbs	Corckawn	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Am	Mar	28
	Ø	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Byard	Glor	9	Pm	—	24
	W	—	—	Cook	Brookwath	11	—	Exl Planch	Apr 9
4 <sup>th</sup>	Ø	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Sun... ..	Hardwith	1	Am	Sept 10	23

No 172 over.



Ober. 172

Midwifry Gloucester

1814 continued

1814

2 <sup>o</sup> - 8	3/4 Son	Oakley Glor	6. PM	Apr 24
3 <sup>o</sup> - 1	Daup	Shaw Ashleworth	Ext. Place	29
10 <sup>o</sup> - 8	1/4 Son	Leach Staverton	10 1/4 Am	May 9
1 <sup>st</sup> - 120		Hope Glor	9	12
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1		Bubbs	12 <sup>5</sup>	26
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	Daup	Gingele Haismore	7 <sup>20</sup>	31
3 <sup>o</sup> - 8	2 <sup>o</sup>	Baker Glor	12 Sundie	June 8
2 <sup>o</sup> - 10 <sup>o</sup>	Son	Shapton do	3 1/2 PM	17
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	5 <sup>o</sup>	Wright p <sup>o</sup> hys d <sup>o</sup>	2 1/2 AM	20
1 <sup>st</sup> - 7		Susan Glor	2 <sup>10</sup> PM	30
0		Gurney Glor	10 1/2	July 5
3 <sup>o</sup> - 1	Daup	Boulton Haismore	11 1/2	6
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	Son	Pepton Glor	5 1/2 AM	21
1 <sup>st</sup> - 12	Daup	Cooksey do	12 Sur.	Augt 9
3 <sup>rd</sup> - 1	Son	Williams Glor	2 PM	11
7 <sup>th</sup> - 1	Daup	Cox do	7 1/2 do	10
9 <sup>th</sup> - 2	Son	Crewe do	12 3/4	13
1 <sup>st</sup> - 8	6 Daup	Hope do	2 AM	14
2 <sup>o</sup> - 3	Son	Hyde do	9 1/2	30
2 <sup>o</sup> - 1		Curtis do	12 <sup>20</sup> PM	Sept 4
		Shartin Haismore	Placed d <sup>o</sup>	8
	12	Crewe Glor	10 AM	16
19 <sup>th</sup> - 1	Daup	Andlets Chumham	12 1/2 - Armpus	19
12 <sup>th</sup> - 8	1	Pemberton Harting	10 3/4 PM	22
1 <sup>st</sup> - 139	Son	Hayward Glor	5 1/2 - WRA	23
1 <sup>st</sup> - 8	3 1/2 Daup	Roberts Ashleworth	4 5 PM WRA	30
2 <sup>o</sup> - 1		Sturman Hatton	5 1/4 AM	Oct 1
1 <sup>st</sup> - 4		Irish Glor	2 PM	5
2 <sup>o</sup> - 1		Wakefield do	10 1/2 AM	8
2 <sup>o</sup> - 3	Son	Blizard do	10 5	15
1 <sup>st</sup> - 5		Jones do	6 PM WRA	22
1 <sup>st</sup> - 58		Hooper Highnam	2 1/2 AM	Nov 22
1 <sup>st</sup> - 31		Harris Glor	2 1/2	24
3 <sup>o</sup> - 8	1 Daup	Growthage do	10 1/2 PM	Dec 10
1 <sup>st</sup> - 10	Son	Whithead WRA do	11	17
2 <sup>o</sup> - 1	Daup	Allen Ashleworth		20
8 - 3	Son	Long Glor	3 AM	25
6 1/2 - 1	10 S. & Daup	Haywood do	8 1/2 1/2 AM	27
12 - 8	5 1/2 Daup	Price Haismore	10 AM	28
3 <sup>o</sup> - 12	1 Son	Hyeto Glor	3 PM	31

No 212

1815

1815

3 <sup>o</sup> - 8	4 1/2 Daup	Herbert Brookthup	8 1/4 AM	Jan 4
6 <sup>th</sup> - 1		Arkell Glor	8 <sup>25</sup> PM	5
	4	Webb Highnam	10	22
13 - 3	3 1/2 Son	Poble Haismore	10 3 - WRA	30
	1	Daw Glor	2 <sup>5</sup>	Feb 16
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	1 Daup	Page do	10 6 AM	17
3 <sup>o</sup> - 1		Santo do	6 1/2	20
2 <sup>o</sup> - 1	Son	Aggett do	5 <sup>20</sup> PM	Mar 1
8 <sup>th</sup> - 1		Gaze Andleworth	11 1/2 - H <sup>o</sup> & Head	4
9 <sup>th</sup> - 17		Sims Incegliz	12 PM Armpus	5
1 <sup>st</sup> - 8	4 1/2	Bale Haismore	3 1/4 AM	9
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	Daup	Spillman Glor	4 AM	17
1 <sup>st</sup> - 5 1/2	Son	Browning Whaddon	7 PM	20
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	2 Daup	Lodge Bullak	10 1/2	21
3 <sup>o</sup> - 8	1	Crompton Glor	2 1/2	25
1 <sup>st</sup> - 10 1/2		Reynolds do	9 1/4 AM	Apr 1
1 <sup>st</sup> - 1	1/4	Goodman do	1 1/2	22
2 <sup>o</sup> - 1	Son	Price do	6 1/2 PM	24
1 <sup>st</sup> - 17		Parish Highnam	8 <sup>25</sup> AM	25

No 231. 11p.



Up 234 Midwifry Gloucester

Ref (w) - Asks & Sd		1815 continued		1815	
0	1/4	Daup	Pain	Glouc	1/46 PM - 42 lbs May 7
1 <sup>st</sup>	3/4	Son	Chandler	Glouc	Dear 1/47 - 12
9 <sup>th</sup>			Butt	Shurcott	2 1/2 PM - 15
3 <sup>rd</sup>	6/7		Roberts	Asklewath	10 <sup>th</sup> PM - 16
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	1	Daup	James	Glouc - 11 - 26
2 <sup>nd</sup>	0	2 1/4		Cook	Longford - 11 1/2 AM - June 4
2 <sup>nd</sup>		1/7		Rank	Glouc - 10 3/4 PM - 13
1 <sup>st</sup>		3/4	Son	Baylis	do - 3 1/4 - 15
12 <sup>th</sup>	0	3/4		Wren	do - 6 5 - 20
1 <sup>st</sup>		2	Daup	Gabb	Shurcott - 7 3/5 AM - 22
2 <sup>nd</sup>		5		Kallinder	do - 3 PM - 27
5 1/2		1		Doole	Glouc - 4 1/4 PM - July 3
8 1/2		1/4		Whithead	do - 5 1/4 AM - 4
11 <sup>th</sup>		1/2	Son	Cook	Longford - 2 1/2 PM - 11 1/2 lbs 5
2 <sup>nd</sup>				Aspley	Wrotham called at 11 AM PM
made great hemorrhage having taken place to amount of 2 Chambers full and at 7 past 11 AM - then ceased very weak & faint & so on. vitals found placenta present & had had hemorrh. for six days past - the pains then returned at intervals to abt 1/2 p to proceed as only chance to relieve her which was effected about 1 1/2 past 11 she died in pain & soon afterwards had not been prepared for 7 years before					
3 <sup>rd</sup>	0	1	Son	Murrell	Highnam - 6 <sup>th</sup> PM - 20
2 <sup>nd</sup>		5		Vick	Glouc - 5 1/4 AM - 26
1 <sup>st</sup>		1/4		Voise	Corselawn - 8 <sup>th</sup> - 31
1 <sup>st</sup>		5		Houghton	Longford - 7 3/4 - Aug 5
9 <sup>th</sup>		1		Flint	Glouc - 4 1/2 - 19
10 1/2		7		Rea	do - 10 3 PM - 23
1 <sup>st</sup>		4	Daup	Bamford	do - 12 1/2 - 25
10 1/2		1/2	Son	Cooking	do - 1 1/2 AM -
3 <sup>rd</sup>			Daup	Hayer	do - 4 - 27
1 <sup>st</sup>		10		Dix	do - 6 5 PM - 12 1/2 AM Sept 7
2 <sup>nd</sup>		3/4		Bretherton	do - 6 40 AM -
1 <sup>st</sup>	W	2		Rank	do - 4 5 PM - 8
2 <sup>nd</sup>	0	17		Self	Asklewath - 12 1/4 - Brack - 13
1 <sup>st</sup>		15		Vines	Glouc - 8 1/2 - 16
	W			new bear.	5 1/2 AM - Oct 13
8 1/2	0	3/4		Smith	Wrotham - 6 1/2 - 26
10 1/2	W	1/4		Isobyl	Shurcott - 9 PM Wrotham - 29
1 <sup>st</sup>	0	10 1/2		Ingram	Glouc - 10 1/2 AM - Nov 1
1 <sup>st</sup>		27	Son	Balford	Stamton - 7 <sup>th</sup> - 8
1 <sup>st</sup>		46	Daup	Baylis	Glouc - 12 1/2 PM - 16
8 1/2	W			Coleman	Layhild - - 28
3 <sup>rd</sup>	0	1/2	Son	Curtis	Glouc - 10 <sup>th</sup> - 30
6 <sup>th</sup>		5		Piff	Stamton - 9 AM - Dec 7

No 269 212 Midwifry 1816 25 Dec 1816

3 <sup>rd</sup>	0	1	Son	Chertutur	Glouc - 10 <sup>th</sup> PM - Jan 4 9
4		2 1/2		Dike	Int do - 1 AM - 11
5 1/2		2 1/2		Byard	do - 8 1/4 - 12
2 <sup>nd</sup>		2 1/2		Franklin	do - 11 -
2 <sup>nd</sup>	W	1/2		Swat	do - 9 <sup>th</sup> PM - 19
8 1/2	0	2		Hillard	do - 5 3 AM - 25
5 1/2		3 1/2	Daup	Purbrick	do - 12 1/2 - Wrotham - 31
9 1/2		8 1/2		Knappe	do - 12 1/2 - Feb 3
1 <sup>st</sup>		20	Son	Wingate	do - 8 1/2 - 4
3 <sup>rd</sup>		2	Daup	Shafon	do - 10 6 - 20
2 <sup>nd</sup>			Son	Long	Corselawn - 3 PM - 25
2 <sup>nd</sup>				Gingell	Shurcott - 1 - 29
2 <sup>nd</sup>		1/4		Wiltshire	Glouc - 1 1/2 AM - Mar 3

No 282 Over



1816 continued				1816	
1 <sup>st</sup> W	1/2 Son	Wood	Glow	7 PM	Arch 6
1 <sup>st</sup>	2	Dimshwater	LangP	4 1/2	7
1 <sup>st</sup>	1	B. At	glow	7 1/2	Eth Placenta 15
3 <sup>rd</sup> W	1/4	Goldfinch	2 <sup>o</sup>	11 <sup>20</sup>	25
3 <sup>rd</sup>	1/2	Isidore	Barnwood	5 1/2	28
2 <sup>nd</sup> 6	3/4	Banfield	Highman	11	30
4 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	Boulton	Hainsmore	5 3/2	Apr 3
1 <sup>st</sup>	3 Daup	Wilkes	Glow	6 1/4 AM	Thompson by hand 4
3 <sup>rd</sup>	6 Son	Bengo	do	47	9
3 <sup>rd</sup>	19 Daup	Summers	Haverwick	12	12
1 <sup>st</sup>	24	Dike	Sur Glow	10 1/2	18
1 <sup>st</sup>	50 Son	Hayer	Do	8 1/4	28
4 <sup>th</sup>	2 1/2 Daup	Harbur	Brooklet	9 1/2	May 21
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2	Price	Glow	10 5 PM	27
1 <sup>st</sup>		White	Swinwall	6 AM	28
1 <sup>st</sup>	5 1/2 Son	Wilkes	Glow	14	June 6
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2 1/2	Baylis	do	14 1/2 PM	10
1 <sup>st</sup> W	4 Daup	Cooper	do	9 1/2 AM	12
1 <sup>st</sup> 6	5 Son	James	do	7	July 7
3 <sup>rd</sup>	7	Blizard	do	14 8	14
1 <sup>st</sup>	1/2	Bromley	do	3 1/4	21
1 <sup>st</sup>	6 1/4 Daup	Hall	do	2 1/2 PM	W R h Aug 5
1 <sup>st</sup> 6	26 Son	Barnes	do	17 AM	8
3 <sup>rd</sup>	4	Bakley	do	5 1/2	22
1 <sup>st</sup>	33 Daup	Pritchard	do	14 5	23
1 <sup>st</sup>	1/4 Son	Breese	do	4 10	W R h in 30
1 <sup>st</sup>	28	Jenkins	Hatherley	11 8 PM	Sept 2
1 <sup>st</sup>	8	Powell	Glow	14 6 AM	3
1 <sup>st</sup>	2	Ballinger	Sandhurst	14 9 PM	13
3 <sup>rd</sup>		Collins	Rpt Holm	2	miles 21
1 <sup>st</sup>	4	Kath	Longford	4 <sup>20</sup>	Oct 7
1 <sup>st</sup> W	Daup	Abblet	Glow	14 1/2	12
1 <sup>st</sup> 6	7	Cartwright	do	5 3/4 AM	16
3 <sup>rd</sup> 6	1/2 Son	Shank	do	11 40	17
1 <sup>st</sup>	10 Son	Wilkes	do	10 10 & 10 5 PM	18
3 <sup>rd</sup>	17 Son	Shank	Hatherley	12 3/4	28
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2	Bishop	Leigh	11	Nov 5
1 <sup>st</sup>	1	Copner	Longford	2	9
1 <sup>st</sup>		Boughton	Minster	6 1/2	Dec 15
1 <sup>st</sup>	28	Price	Glow	13 1/4	18
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Daup	hace	Whaddon	6	24

## No 323

1817

1817

2 <sup>d</sup>	8	17 1/2 Daup	Baylis	Glow	9 PM	Jan 6	
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	10 1/2 Son	Browning	Waddon	14 AM		15
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	—	Cowell	Glow	9 1/2	Feb 7	4
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	4 —	Digby	do	11 8 PM		—
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	9 —	Cooksey	do	14 7		10
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	4 Daup	Clutterbuck	do	14 2 AM		18
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	12 Son	Smith	Supply	8 PM		19
10	—	9 1/2 —	Thorn	Glow	4 1/2 AM	Mar	7
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	3 —	Bamford	do	1 <sup>20</sup>		13
5 <sup>th</sup>	—	2 Daup	Dike Sur	do	5 1/2		15
3	—	1 —	Newman	Chalton	3 1/4		30
3	—	12 Son	Harris	Sandhurst	7 35 PM		31
2 <sup>d</sup>	—	Daup	Cullern	Gloucester	3 1/4 AM		

Woman. follow'd could not extract the Placenta only in part great & immediate debility ensued call'd with Mr Wilton about 8 of both who agreed with me that it was inadvisable to attempt extracting the Placenta. The system

did not recover in the course of the day sufficiently to effect the expulsion she died. Had had no child for 8 years since last exp. substance had grown in the uterus.

No 336

Apr 6



# 14p No 336 Midwifery Gloucester

1817

1817 continued

Age	Sex	Name	Place	Time	Date
3 <sup>d</sup>	♂	1/2 Daup	Vick	10 <sup>35</sup> AM	Apr 21
1 <sup>st</sup>	3	Waller	Sandhurst	4	May 6
1 <sup>st</sup>	26	Ward	Glouc	9	May 15
1 <sup>st</sup>	7/2	Son	Preston	15	May 19
1 <sup>st</sup>	37	Sons	Haverhill	9 <sup>14</sup>	May 21
1 <sup>st</sup>	18	Daup	Growthage	3	June 7
5 <sup>th</sup>	2	Son	Hubert	8 PM	June 8
1 <sup>st</sup>	10	Daup	Woodward	7 <sup>14</sup> AM	June 13
9 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	Son	Whitland	10 PM	June 21
2 <sup>d</sup>	10	5 Daup	Cook	4 <sup>1</sup> AM	June 29
3 <sup>d</sup>	0	3 Son	Nichols	10 PM	June 30
2 <sup>d</sup>	W	17 Daup	Halliday	11 AM	July 14
4	0	1/2	Chertiston	9 <sup>14</sup>	July 15
9 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	(Drayton G)	Do	12 <sup>5</sup> AM	July 19
3 <sup>d</sup>	1	Pickering	Wingworth	5 <sup>10</sup>	July 24
1 <sup>st</sup>	3	Son	Greening	2 <sup>5</sup>	July 24
1 <sup>st</sup>	28	Wetherby	Do	5 <sup>1</sup> PM	July 25
3 <sup>d</sup>	7	Wakefield	Do	3 <sup>35</sup> AM	July 31
3 <sup>d</sup>	4	Cook	Longford	8 <sup>14</sup> PM	Aug 2
9 <sup>th</sup>	8	Daup	Gaze	4 <sup>3</sup>	Aug 3
2 <sup>d</sup>	1	Son	Arbuckle	2 <sup>14</sup> AM	Aug 20
6 <sup>th</sup>	7	Hulland	Glouc	3 <sup>00</sup> PM	Sept 10
1 <sup>st</sup>	17	Bampf	Do	12 <sup>00</sup> AM	Sept 19
16	2	Daup	Pemberton	4 <sup>00</sup> PM	Sept 20
1 <sup>st</sup>	5 <sup>14</sup>	Son	Phillips	7 <sup>14</sup> AM	Oct 10
2 <sup>d</sup>	37	Wingate	Do	8 <sup>7</sup> PM	Oct 30
10	8 <sup>7</sup>	Sims	Weston	2 <sup>14</sup>	Nov 4

No 363

1818

1818

4 <sup>th</sup>	0	1/2 Daup	Allen	2 <sup>40</sup> PM	Jan 7
4 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	Son	Hager	1 <sup>10</sup> AM	Jan 23
4 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	Daup	Compton	8	Feb 2
1 <sup>st</sup>	6	Son	Whitehawk	4 PM	Feb 26
2 <sup>d</sup>	4 <sup>9</sup>	Daup	Ingram	14 <sup>12</sup> AM	Mar 6
4	3	Son	Sants	10 <sup>00</sup> PM	Mar 14
4 <sup>th</sup>	1/2	Son	Butler	5 AM	Mar 22
1 <sup>st</sup>	12	Williams	Ambleto	5	Mar 27
1 <sup>st</sup>	10	Daup	Levin	3 <sup>10</sup>	Mar 31
1 <sup>st</sup>	17	Son	Hargreaves	2 PM	Apr 3
1 <sup>st</sup>	14	Spies	Do	6 <sup>7</sup> AM	Apr 15
1 <sup>st</sup>	10	Hytte	Glouc	4 <sup>7</sup>	Apr 22
10 <sup>th</sup>	5	Butt	Ambleto	5 <sup>14</sup> PM	Apr 27
6 <sup>th</sup>	1	Pembick	Glouc	4 <sup>10</sup>	Apr 30
3 <sup>d</sup>	1/2	Smith	Do	5 <sup>6</sup> AM	May 15
5 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	Daup	Boughton	9 PM	May 16
6 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>14</sup>	Son	Pinson	5 AM	May 20
4 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>7</sup>	Gardner	Glouc	4 <sup>14</sup>	May 28
12 <sup>th</sup>	0	17 Daup	Crease	12 <sup>00</sup> PM	June 10
10 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>14</sup>	Son	Haywood	11 <sup>35</sup>	June 21
4 <sup>th</sup>	7	Price	Do	5 <sup>3</sup> AM	June 24
10 <sup>th</sup>	3	Daup	Pain	11	June 24
2 <sup>d</sup>	1	Son	James	8	June 27
5 <sup>th</sup>	1/4	Daup	Wisher	5 <sup>20</sup>	July 3
1 <sup>st</sup>	32	Son	Bullock	3 <sup>5</sup>	July 8
4 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>7</sup>	Daup	Cullis	1 <sup>14</sup> PM	July 15
2 <sup>d</sup>	2	Daup	Brown	2 <sup>00</sup>	July 17
2 <sup>d</sup>	1	Son	Jones	3 <sup>14</sup> AM	July 28
6 <sup>th</sup>	3	Hark	Do	1 <sup>11</sup> PM	July 30
6 <sup>th</sup>	1/2	Son	Byard	3 <sup>14</sup>	July 31
5 <sup>th</sup>	4	Clark	Wingworth	11 <sup>35</sup> AM	Aug 10
1 <sup>st</sup>	6 <sup>7</sup>	Halford	Glouc	10 <sup>7</sup> PM	Aug 21

No 396 - over

Tobias Newberry



## over 396 Midwifry Gloucester

1818 continued

1818 continued

1818

1 <sup>st</sup>	6	5 Son	Ames	Glor	5 1/4 PM	Sept 5
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	1/2 Daugh	Cook	do	9 1/2 AM	8
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	3/4	Chatterbox	do	5 1/2	10
7	—	2 Son	Dave	do	3 <sup>rd</sup>	12
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	9	Tieratt	do	12 1/4	15
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	12 Daugh	Baylis	do	6 1/4	24
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	3 Son	Moneta	Elmore	3 AM	29
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	Daugh	Marshall	Highnam	3 PM	Oct 8
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	2 Son	Phillips	Glor	11 am	Brady 10
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	2	Powell	do	10 PM	Nov 7
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	1	Arbuckle	Wotton	3 1/2 AM	11
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	1/4 Daugh	Tucker	Glor	2 1/4	12
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1 Son	Growthage	do	5 1/2 AM	17
17 <sup>th</sup>	—	6	Pemberton	Hartpury	1 1/2	18
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	1 Daugh	Madocks	St. N	5 <sup>th</sup>	WRN 19
7 <sup>th</sup>	—	1/4	Keate	do	1 1/2 AM	29
—	—	1/2 Son	Rattenbury	do	6 1/4 PM	Dec 8
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	10	Hitchins	do	5 8	16

No 444

1819

1819

10 <sup>th</sup>	—	6 1/2 Son	Whitland	Glor	6 AM	Jan 9
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	3	Watts	Elmore	5 1/2	10
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1	Tucker	Glor	4 <sup>th</sup>	16
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	—	Bamford	Wotton	2	25
10 <sup>th</sup>	—	3/4	Son	1 1/2 Holm	1/3	31
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	2 Daugh	Cooksey	Glor	10	Feb 17
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1/4	Mathews	do	6 1/2	21
—	—	1 Son	Hall	do	8 1/2	Knock Pres. Arch 5
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	2 1/2	Bamford	do	1 1/2	6
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	2 1/2 Daugh	Dodd	do	5 1/2	15
—	—	2 1/2 Son	Price	do	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Apl 3
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	1/4	Shallard	Twignote	5 PM	Bruck 8
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	2 Daugh	Newman	Wotton	2 1/2 AM	May 15
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	—	Jones	Longford	3	15
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	12 Son	Mathews	Glor	7 3/4 PM	July 26
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1	Darker	do	5 1/2 AM	Aug 11
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	2 1/2 Daugh	Croft	Wotton	10 <sup>th</sup>	24
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	1/4 Son	Hath	Longford	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Sept 3
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	3	Baylis	Glor	1	prot Prep 11
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	Daugh	Bakley	do	—	Wootton 13
5 <sup>th</sup>	—	1	Price	do	8 <sup>th</sup>	20
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	1/4	Surl	do	11 1/2 PM	28
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1/4	Adwood	do	8 <sup>th</sup> AM	Oct 3
7 <sup>th</sup>	—	1 1/2	Shilland	do	8 1/2	Nov 13
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	6 Son	Pickering	Twignote	1 1/2	21
6 <sup>th</sup>	—	6 Daugh	Herbert	Glor	1 1/2 PM	27
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	2	Shafon	Wotton	10 1/4	—
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	1/4 Son	Growthage	Glor	1 1/2 AM	Dec 2
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	3 Daugh	Cornish	do	10 PM	10
4 <sup>th</sup>	—	1/2 Son	Wakefield	do	1 1/2	17
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1/4	Harris	do	2 AM	18

No 445

1820

1820

3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	Daugh	Hayes	Glor	7 1/2 AM	Jan 2
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	1 1/2	Halling	do	1 1/2 PM	14
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	34 Son	Br. H.	Twignote	10 AM	Feb 15
1 <sup>st</sup>	—	3 Daugh	Cox	Glor	11 <sup>th</sup>	Mar 20
3 <sup>rd</sup>	—	3/4 Son	Curtis	do	3 <sup>rd</sup> PM	Apl 6
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	12 Daugh	Harquave	Elmore	8 <sup>th</sup> AM	23
2 <sup>nd</sup>	—	1 Son	Hgett	Glor	10 <sup>th</sup> PM	29
7 <sup>th</sup>	—	5	Collins	Sandhurst	10 1/4	May 4

Up No 453







No. of Mrs. Lord

1822 continued

1822.

2 <sup>o</sup>	6	son	bornish	Glo <sup>r</sup>	2 <sup>2</sup> AM	May 18	
4	24	—	Powell	D <sup>o</sup>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> PM	June 2	
5	1	—	Compton	D <sup>o</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> AM	July 16	
6	5	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Price	D <sup>o</sup>	12 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>7</sub> PM	Aug <sup>t</sup> 10	
3	—	—	Lucker	D <sup>o</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> AM	— 11	
10	—	—	Brennan	Twynorth	4 PM	— 14	
1	3	son	Bussell	Glo <sup>r</sup>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	Sep <sup>r</sup> 4	
13	4	—	Whittard	D <sup>o</sup>	11 <sup>35</sup> AM	— 9	
	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Rees	D <sup>o</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 —	— 22	
7 <sup>th</sup>	2	—	Thornton	D <sup>o</sup>	3 <sup>2</sup> PM	— 29	
6	48	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Smith	D <sup>o</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup> —	Nov <sup>r</sup> 6	
	6	son	Wells	D <sup>o</sup>	3 —	— 11	
5	—	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Wakefield	D <sup>o</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub> AM	— 15	
4	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	Miles	D <sup>o</sup>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	— 12	

No 522

1823

1823

1	12	son	Orton	Glo <sup>r</sup>	10 AM	Jan <sup>y</sup> 2	
1	36	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Wair	D <sup>o</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>6</sub> 6 —	— 4	
13	12	—	Drayton	D <sup>o</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> PM	— 21	
	—	—	Brabant	D <sup>o</sup>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> PM	Nov <sup>r</sup> 12	
13	1	son	Gaze	Quelch	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	— 17	
4	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Burthorpe	Glo <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>5</sup> AM	Apr <sup>l</sup> 9	
6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	Burton	D <sup>o</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> PM	May 5	
5	4	son	Bakley	D <sup>o</sup>	3 <sup>5</sup> —	— 11	
9	6	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Blyard	D <sup>o</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	— 24	
4	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	son	Lyntage	J D <sup>o</sup>	3 —	— 28	
6	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	—	Munk	D <sup>o</sup>	4 AM	June 21	
	5	—	Merrett	D <sup>o</sup>	5 <sup>3</sup> PM	July 16	
2	3	—	Pickering	Barnwood	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> AM	Aug <sup>t</sup> 3	
6	2	—	Sturman	Glo <sup>r</sup>	4 <sup>25</sup> —	— 10	
3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	bornish	D <sup>o</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> PM	— 11	
2	3	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Phelps	Mintonworth	7 AM	— 16	
13	30	son	Barto	Highlay	4 —	Oct <sup>r</sup> 3	
4	7	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Tuckett	Glo <sup>r</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> PM	— 16	
14	12	—	Drayton	D <sup>o</sup>	1 <sup>5</sup> AM	— 21	
2	—	—	Lewis	Norton	5 —	Dec <sup>r</sup> 24	
6 <sup>th</sup>	4	son	Jones	Longford	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 —	— 26	

No 542

1824

1824

2	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	son	Gilkes	Glo <sup>r</sup>	10 AM	Jan <sup>y</sup> 18	
2	1	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Beard	Sandhurst	12 <sup>7</sup> —	— 26	
				amput. died			
5	2	son	Wether	Barnwood	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	Feb <sup>y</sup> 22	
2	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Bussell	Glo <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>2</sup> —	— 25	
1	4	son	Prior	de	4 <sup>2</sup> —	Nov <sup>r</sup> 3	
	1	—	Thornton	de	11 PM	— 6	
2	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	Wair	de	2 <sup>1</sup> AM	— 11	
	6	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Lucker	de	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 —	Apr <sup>l</sup> — 1	
9	30	son	Mann	Norton	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> PM	— 30	
586	140	sons	Powell	Glo <sup>r</sup>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7 <sup>4</sup> AM	May 1	
4	1	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Johnson	Tuffley	8 —	— 12	
6	3	son	Pickering	Twynorth	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —	— 15	
7	32	Daugh <sup>r</sup>	Read	Longford	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> PM	June 26	

No 555



No 555		Midwifery Gloucester		1824 continued	1824
No of Ch.		447 Sold			
6th	2 <sup>nd</sup>	17 1/2	Daugh Tibbitts	Mrs. Glo. S. - 12 <sup>th</sup> AM	Aug 21
4th	17	—	Jucker	Do - 7 <sup>10</sup> PM	Sept 3
5th	2 1/4	Son	Burton	Do - 5 1/4 AM	25
1st	13	—	Rea	Do - 12 <sup>th</sup> AM	Oct 31
4th	—	Daugh	Mathews	Do. Dec 11 PM	Dec 10
5th	1	—	Mills	Do (H. 2 E. H.) 9 3/4	15
1st	—	—	Brownson	Tringworth	Nov - 26

No 563		Newington		1825	1825
—	—	Son	Batson	Mrs Newington Green	9 AM Jan 7 3
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1	Daugh	Cunwath	New Bridge	12 PM — 14
3	1	—	Cann	ditto	9 PM — 16
5	1/2	Son	Perrin	Land <sup>g</sup> Lane	2 PM Feb 6
6	1	Daugh	Mason	Brothg. St. H. 2 E. H.	6 1/4 AM July 21
6	1	—	Archon	Sydney St.	7 AM Oct 17
11	20 <sup>th</sup>	—	James	Church St. H. 2 E. H.	12 PM — 23
2 & 3	—	Daugh	Wilkins	Do	1 PM Nov 8
5 & 6	1	Son	Lewell	Maryland St	12 PM 12 PM Dec 31
5	10	—	Clements	New Green	12 5 PM Feb 16
5	10	Daugh	Price	Daily Butchers	7 10 PM Jan 12
1	7	Son	Lewards	Ch. St. face	8 10 PM May 16
1	7	—	Watson	High St	3 PM July 1
1	6	—	Lack	Bridge	4 PM Nov 6

No 577		1826		1826	
2	1	Son	Gibbs	B. C. field back	2 1/2 PM Feb 7 2
3	1/2	Daugh	Hill	B. C. f. H. 2 E. H.	6 1/4 AM Feb 19
4	3	Son	Wale	High St	12 5 PM — 28
6	6 1/2	Daugh	Newman	B. C. f.	5 PM Feb 7
4	10	—	Hill	Do	8 1/4 AM — 19
5	2	—	Shepherd	School Ch. St	1 1/2 PM Feb 27
4	12	Son	Webster	Land <sup>g</sup> Lane - Sydney	9 PM Apr 11
6	1	Daugh	Curran	Land <sup>g</sup> Lane	4 PM May 1
1	1 1/2	Son	Lewin	B. C. f.	1 1/2 PM — 2
3	—	Daugh	Garthorn	Blacklow St	6 3/4 AM Apr 28
1	2	—	at Talcott	—	5 1/4 PM June 2
9	5	—	Britton	High St. Hill born	8 PM — 9
1	48	—	Clements	1 Road	1 1/8 AM July 1
5	4 1/2	—	Cox	Union St	4 PM — 7
13	5 1/2	—	Wile	High St	5 PM — 14
7	7 1/2	Son	Gennett	St. Hill	15 PM — 15
3	10 <sup>th</sup>	Daugh	Clarke	Brook St	5 1/2 PM — 7
8	1/2	—	Stoham	Heath's Ch. back	8 PM Aug 23
2	10 <sup>th</sup>	—	Watson	High St	9 50 PM — 24
4	—	—	Cann	St. B.	1 PM Dec 7
15	24	Son	Blackely	—	9 PM — 12
1	26	—	Clark	B. C. f.	3 10 PM — 30

No 599 75 Daughters 9 Sons



284 over 599 Midwifery Newington

1827  
 Hoyle's Ad. Sad 1827  
 1/2 Son Rendale Bridge 2.2.2. 7 PM Jan 3  
 12 10<sup>th</sup> — James Cl ft 9 AM — 7  
 2 2 Daug. Alder Brook ft 4 7 PM — 11  
 1 4 — Butcher B Cf 2<sup>10</sup> AM — 19  
 1 2 — Stock Brook J. 11<sup>10</sup> AM — 29  
 1 10 — Leeseb Han ft 5 1 PM Feb 8  
 7 1/2 Son Sewell B Cf 3<sup>12</sup> AM — 9  
 1 2 — Callar 2.2.2. Ut 3 3/4 PM — 15  
 3 3/2 D<sup>n</sup> McPherson High ft 11<sup>10</sup> PM Apr 2  
 3 2 1/2 Son Curworth 2.2.2. 11 1/4 PM — 13  
 1 36 D<sup>n</sup> Jones High ft 6 1/4 AM — 26  
 1 1/2 — Parsons 2.2.2. 5 AM June 16  
 6 7 — Sawyer Woods 4<sup>10</sup> AM — 22  
 1 1 Son Bull Sand ft 11 1/2 AM Oct 31  
 5 1 — Broadb Union ft 6 AM Nov 12  
 3 20<sup>th</sup> D<sup>n</sup> Alder — 2.2.2. 2<sup>10</sup> AM Dec 22

1828  
 No 615 1828 7 sons  
 2 1 Daug. Lyndon B. Cf 7<sup>20</sup> AM Jan 7 18  
 1 17 — Dawson 2.2.2. 9 1/4 PM Feb 13  
 3 5 — Gibbs B Cf 1<sup>10</sup> PM — 26  
 1 5<sup>th</sup> Son Richardson 2.2.2. 6 1/4 PM — —  
 8 10 — Clements St Hill 10 5 PM Mar 25  
 9 1 — Hoylett B Cf 1<sup>20</sup> AM Apr 1  
 7 1 D<sup>n</sup> Newman 2.2.2. 10 1/2 AM — 3  
 2 3 Son Cuffe 2.2.2. 11 1/2 PM — —  
 1 12 Daug. Wright 2.2.2. 10 5 AM — 10  
 7 1/4 — Perion Sand ft 5 1/2 PM — 17  
 1 10 — Smart Bridge 8 AM — 29  
 1 3 — Thomas 18th ft 10 1/2 AM June 2  
 6 3 — Shepherd 2.2.2. 5<sup>10</sup> AM — 29  
 2 4 Son Butcher B Cf 9 1/4 PM July 2  
 2 3/2 — Jones High ft 10 1/2 PM Aug 17  
 4 5 D<sup>n</sup> Widdon Brook ft 2 1/2 PM — 28  
 1 1 — Webster 2.2.2. (Colling) 1 AM — 30  
 1 2 Son Broadhead B. Cf 7 3/4 AM Sep 27  
 6 5 — Cox Kate Lane 5 1/2 AM Oct 15  
 11 4 D<sup>n</sup> Gurnham Union ft 9 25 AM Nov 9  
 4 1 — Gurnham 1 1/4 AM — 10

1829  
 No 636 1829 8 sons  
 1 3 1/4 Son Rochester Park ft (2nd) 5 1/2 PM Jan 7 8  
 10 1/2 — Rendale Kate Lane 10 1/2 PM Feb 3  
 2 9 D<sup>n</sup> Callar Union ft 5 7 AM — 27  
 7 12 Son Chitty 2.2.2. 8 25 PM Apr 15  
 8 2 — Sewell. — 2 1/2 PM — 18  
 3 D<sup>n</sup> Curworth 2.2.2. (Pica) 7 1/2 PM Sep 6  
 2 2 Son Cornish New Park 9<sup>20</sup> AM — 26



Midwifery Newington

285

10p 644	1829 continued	1829
1/5 Dr. Stoughton	10/10 PM Oct 7	19
26 Son Clark B.C.f.	10/1 PM Nov 24	25
3 — Bull S. Lane	10/1 PM — 25	
1 Dr. Lancaster Col. Lane	11/20 AM Dec 4	4
3 Son Walker Co. Mar.	11/20 PM — 8	
1 — Butcher B.C.f.	6/2 PM — 21	
1 — Dr. Martin High St	10/2 PM — 27	

10p 652	1830	1830
— Son Cockrill Co. Row	2/4 AM Jan 12	
1/4 Dr. Perin	11/2 AM — 18	
3/4 — Hancock Sandp. 1	11/2 AM — 31	
26 — Gibbs Clapton	2/2 PM Feb 11	
7 Son James Aft.	11/4 AM Apr 11	
1/4 — Carrick —	11/4 PM — 15	
1 Dr. Knight	5/4 AM May 12	
1 — Dr. Richards	3/4 3/2 PM July 31	
2 Son Woolson-off Sonar	1/4 8 AM Aug 9	
1 Dr. Jones	9/4 AM — 22	
3/4 Son Carvey S. Lane	11/5 PM Oct 31	
24 Dr. Jubb Union St	9/10 PM Nov 19	
15p Son Swale	5/9 AM Dec 18	

10p 673	1831	1831
1/2 Dr. Shephard K. A. Ct	6/3 PM Mar 25	
2 — Wright 18th St	1/2 PM Apr 18	
5p — Holand	4/7 AM Aug 26	
1 S. D. Laven 18th St	10/10 3/10 AM Oct 4	
1 Son Burdham	10/8 AM Nov 12	
1 — Rouse	10/8 PM — 16	
11 — Whales	3/20 AM Dec 21	
1 — Parlow	5/20 AM — 25	

10p 673	1831	1831
2 Son Shilly B.C.f.	2/1 AM Jan 21	
8 Dr. Cox	1 AM — 23	
6 Son Newman	5/20 PM Mar 3	
1 — Gathorne	11/20 AM Apr 2	
2 — — —	11/7 PM — 13	
4 Dr. Blackby	7/8 PM May 2	
4 Son Gimsdale	1/4 3 PM June 16	
8-8p Sons Janies	1/4 7-7/2 PM — 21	
5 — — McDonald	4 AM — 29	
1/2 Dr. Diason	11/2 AM Aug 11	
2 — Curworth	11/20 AM Oct 22	
40m Son Bull	6/20 PM Nov 8	
2 Dr. Jones	10/10 PM Dec 14	
2 Son Butcher B.C.f.	12/1 AM — 24	
30 Son Burnie	2/4 PM Jan 26	
1/2 Dr. Hilcott	4 AM Feb 9	
1 Son Squires	8/8 PM — 27	
155 Dr. Cornish	11/5 PM Apr 20	
1/4 — Wright	5/4 AM Sep 12	



over 692	Midwifery Chapter	1831
10/12 1/2 Dr	10/12 1/2 Dr	Oct 3
11 4 Dr	Rutherford	7
3 1/2 —	Bothrop	Nov 11
12 1/4 —	Ramsey	1832
No 695	3 Daughters	1832
3 1/4 Dr	Hibbitt	8 1/2 Am Jan 7 11
8 8 Dr	Clapham	factop 6 1/4 PM Feb 26
	Newington	
1 18 1/2 Dr	Blackby Jr	2 1/2 Am Jan 7 23
5 Dr	Harwood	5 1/1 AM Feb 2
— Son	Hartin	10 AM — 23
2 12 —	Rocheater	8 1/2 PM — —
1 5 Dr	Drayton Newington	10 1/10 AM Apr 11
10 3 1/4 Dr	Sewell	4 1/4 AM — 19
2 1/2 —	Richardson	11 5 AM May 4
2 4 1/2 —	Knatchbull	4 2 1/2 AM — 17
5 1/4 —	Curvey	9 1/1 AM June 22
— —	Peppercorn	5 1/10 AM July 6
2 Son	Hills	4 1/2 AM Sep 14
1 9 Dr	Harpe B 1/4	10 1/2 AM Oct 16
2 4 1/2 —	Read	11 1/2 PM — 20
6 — —	Bush	3 AM — 23
2 4 1/2 Dr	Broadhead	2 3 4 AM — 30
1 2 Dr	Warron	Bond 6 1/2 AM Dec 7
9 24 Dr	Chitty	10 1/2 AM — 11
1 2 —	Gibbs	factop 9 1/2 PM — 15
No 715	Newington	1833
1 Son	Perrin	Locks 12 PM Feb 22
5 11 —	Horne	4 1/2 PM Apr 15
5 2 Dr	Jones	14 8 AM May 19
1 14 Son	Lapwood	Price Aug 25
— —	Diazon	Bond — 26
16 Dr	Cusworth	12 2 AM Sep 25
2 2 1/2 Dr	Drayton Newington	1 AM Oct 2
5 3 Dr	Butcher Stamp H	11 2 PM Dec 8
1 1/2 —	Hartin	5 1/1 AM — 9
No 724	Drayton	1834
12 12 Son	Sewell B C f	11 2 1/2 PM Oct 2
10 1 1/2 Dr	Chitty B C f	2 1/2 AM — 27
2 1 1/2 —	Harpe B C f	factop 7 1/2 AM Feb 9
7 6 1/4 —	Curvey Sand Lane	11 3 1/4 AM Mar 30
3 12 Son	Drayton Dalston	10 3 PM July 6
6 4 —	Butcher Stamp H	2 1/2 AM Oct 17
1 1/4 Dr	Hartin King Road	8 AM 1836 May 27
7 17 —	Jones Newington	5 PM Aug 4
4 6 —	Drayton Newington	1 AM July 16
5 8 —	Drayton Gloucester	2 AM 1837 Jan 18



January	80	75	216-416
February	—	69	
March	—	72	
April	—	69	184-396
May	—	63	
June	—	52	
July	—	69	369
August	—	58	
September	—	58	
October	—	70	200-385
November	—	59	
December	—	73	

Whitman Spring 416  
 Summer & Winter 369

Daughter 350  
 Son 439  
 789

351 born between 6 o'clock in  
 the morning & 6 o'clock in the  
 evening or the way

420 born between 6 o'clock in  
 the evening & 6 o'clock in  
 the morning or in the night



Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes and clefs, visible along the left edge of the page.



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Section I The reasoning in this Section proceeds upon the supposition that the 11 Apostles were not baptized with Christian Baptism before they partook of the Lord's Supper - It is admitted they had submitted to John's Baptism - this I apprehend was similar to their baptism in the Rode & the subject - we do not suppose it could have been attended to with the use of the same words instituted by Jesus Christ after his Resurrection which time Mr H - says "maybe considered as the commencement of the Christian Dispensation in its strictest sense" (p 7) But is it so clear that Christian was not in force during our Saviour's Ministry? Jesus baptized "tho' few, baptizes not but his Disciples" (p 4) Two or three Questions may naturally be asked - Did the Disciples baptize by the Authority of John or Christ? No doubt under the Authority of Christ - so far then it was Christian baptism - Now is there any thing improbable that they were baptized into a profession of faith in Christ as the promised Messiah whom John said they should believe in which Character he appeared to have been received & embraced by many of his Disciples even to have been known & acknowledged as 'the son of God' notwithstanding the great Caution which had usually been employed in promulgating these Truths "I saw & have heard that this is the Christ" (J 1.34)

"We have found the Messiah wh. is the Christ" (J 1.41)

"We have found him of whom Moses &c" (J 1.45)

"Rabbi thou art the son of God & the K. of Israel" (J 1.49)

The confession of Peter ( ) The man born blind ( ) of Martha at the grave of Lazarus & the Observations of the Disciples whilst he hung upon the Cross show that a knowledge of his character was more widely diffused than Mr H seems to allow - but tho' it be granted that the Apostles were not baptized with Christian Baptism it must be conceded on the other side that by our Saviour's selection of them they had externally attended to all that he required of them whether that was John's or Christian baptism - Admitting still further they were not themselves baptized in precisely the same way in which that ordinance was administered after the Resurrection of Christ we must also remember that they were appointed as administrators of the Law under the Authority of the Messiah (as was John previously who tho' probably not baptized at all had commandment to baptize) and regard their practice subsequently to the day of Pentecost as most worthy of our regard & imitation and this we find to consist in baptizing previous



Ladies & Gentlemen

I have felt some reluctance in acceding to the request of your Committee to give you the lecture upon the subject which is announced for this evening's address. 1<sup>st</sup> because what is adapted to one place & audience may be unsuitable to another - The members of the Institution for whom I formerly put together the hints which will be embodied in this evening's address I knew needed them that may not be the case with the majority of the present assembly. I do hope those who are well informed upon the subject will not be displeased if for once, the time is occupied by giving the young & uninitiated some plain direction for acquiring the art of Reading - Speaking & Writing with propriety - Apologies as my predecessor Langford said are unpleasant things especially from one like myself who are at best but an awkward apologist. I do not occupy the most favorable position to excite attention & interest - in following the luminous experiments of the first Lecturer & then very lately another upon 'mental improvement' which perhaps may be allowed without offence to call a small edition of Rees' Cyclopaedia - Whether it will have the fate of his namesake Abraham's Book Time must decide but all must lament that a publication which originally brought Shrove 80£ has now fallen to the low price of 5£

In the lectures which were lately delivered in this place we have had different substances were necessary to form the voltaic pile and some not of the most costly materials - Let mine & High be regarded as the 'Paper' Lecture' and then though the first may not gratify all Tastes nor yet the second - nor yet this the third still the series when complete may probably produce some pleasurable impressions or effects which may be recalled in days to come - particularly as I understand we are to be followed by 'Alexander the Great' who will most probably confirm the impressions we have received from Mind & Matter unless subsequently erased by the splendid exhibition of Roman art. This we leave to the 'Page' of Time to decide.

These lectures form an Era in the history of our Town & in our family Reminiscences we are frequently obliged to refer to certain public events of this nature to recall particular occurrences which have interested us for some time to come in speaking of such an event or interview we shall say - It was the night or day when we went to see Iron burn or a Dead Rabbit kick - of some other transaction - It was the evening when we were advised to get all the wisdom we could upon Earth - this to visit the stars



292 jump up upon the Tail of a comet & get home as well as we could not to anticipate what the effects of the lectures become may be we may suppose those already heard may elicit remarks something like the following — What a pleasant Evening we spent after that intellectual Report — Such a part made us glow like the ignited Platinum wire — What a scintillation or sparkling round such a point! What a candor & brightness on that obscure subject!

The fervor of that appeal was enough to melt a heart of steel & indeed the whole excited an amazing delight!!

Another circumstance which produced some reluctance in me to appear before you upon this occasion was — The various opinions which were entertained respecting the first of your Lecturers — the greater number not being favorable to him — without reporting the observations of others I will confess for myself — if the good man had spoken slower and in plainer language and given us the two lectures in one which he could easily have done I should not have thought my time & money ill spent — As it was I think we may by a little reflection draw from the Experiments some information valuable to us all 1. We may discover the cause of unhappiness in many conjugal unions — there is too large an accumulation of 'Air & Gas' scientifically called 'Oxygen' vulgarly 'someness of Temper' (Yes 'Temper' is everything.) a proper quantity is of essential benefit for all purposes of life but a superabundance will inevitably spoil every combination into which it may come

Have you not known? I have — a crabbed Master who has destroyed the pleasure of every society into which he has entered & with which he mingles its usefulness & agreeableness — the spring of its pleasure was irrevocably dissipated — What a terrible mixture is one of these oxygenous mortals with a Brimstone for his partner! You saw the Results!! Ladies & gentlemen said the lecturer — none of the materials lost! The Brimstone & all is here — but what a different article 'Bit of Vitriol!!' that burning & dangerous fluid!! We have all a sufficient quantity of this active principle — let us take care not to accumulate it & particularly avoid bottling it up as it will infallibly destroy any combustible subject with which it comes into contact — Another Truth was confirmed which I had often heard but never before seen illustrated. viz. The superiority of the ancients to the moderns — As Stone henge is said to have been raised by mechanical powers of which we are now ignorant so I think the Experiments of



Mr Sampson thought splendid must have been 293  
greatly inferior to one performed by his name  
sake of old when he tied 300 foxes in couples tail  
to tail with a lighted torch between them to illuminate  
the fields & vineyard of the Philistines - As it did  
happen I should like to have seen it although it  
would not have suited the Taste of the sportsmen  
& agriculturists of the County of Essex!

Upon reflecting over the contents of our friends  
last lecture for that you will recollect was the point  
chiefly insisted upon viz. to digest it - what do we  
learn - what did I learn - That the works discommen-  
ded which I myself cannot but disapprove have nevertheless  
been recommended by Metley & Fuller & read to my  
certain knowledge by pious & eminent Divines -  
2<sup>d</sup>ly That men may possess all the knowledge there  
commended & be neither happier themselves nor be  
the source of happiness to others but be the pests of  
society 3<sup>d</sup>ly That one sentiment which was expressed  
with much energy & seemed to excite considerable  
applause is an erroneous one i.e. "Neglect your  
Gardens - let weeds overrun your fields - let every  
thing be slighted rather than not cultivate your  
Gardens" - I should rather say delay the experiment for  
some time to come or else our pies & puddings &  
Roast Beef will quite disappear - They are wonderfully  
diminished since I was a boy & I don't find that  
either myself or my children have yet acquired  
the nature of the London so as to live upon air

With these remarks to correct the lecture, in progress  
to explain my reasons for appearing before you to night  
I proceed to notice that these hints on reading may  
be regarded as forming the second branch of  
improvement recommended by Mr Rees -  
"Observation" was the first - or the use of the eye - Reading  
the second, to this mechanical (in part) but necessary  
Art your attention will be directed - which we may  
call the "use of the Tongue" I do not call it a lecture  
upon Elocution although I take Elocution to be only  
an easy & natural way - of conversing - reading -  
speaking - or reciting - Books upon this subject are  
multiplying both in England & America but as  
my views are derived from personal observations &  
are to be confined to the first principles of the Art  
I do not apprehend we shall interfere with one another

Elocution may be defined as a easy, correct  
& pleasing mode of speaking as in conversation  
Reading different productions in front &c. -  
Recitation of poems or speeches - &c. a free extempore  
Discourse - many things are necessary for its  
proper exercise or display - Accented Utterance - a just  
articulation - clear pronunciation - a proper accent  
- correct emphasis - an attention to pauses & stops  
appropriate looks & gestures & a careful training  
of the



294 of the voice which will include Tones - inflection  
Expression or agreement of the <sup>tone of the</sup> voice in uttering the  
words so as impossible to represent the sentiment or passion  
of which they stand as representatives - The English  
Language appears to me to be well adapted for every  
species of Eloquence & as I think it almost impossible  
or at least exceedingly difficult to attain excellence  
in more than one language it appears desirable  
that the whole of our attention should be given to the  
cultivation of our own mother (vernacular) Tongue

Any imperfection in the organs of speech or the use  
of them will of course so far prevent our becoming  
truly eloquent & there are others who have acquired  
habits which greatly obstruct their attainment of  
excellence in this art which otherwise they would  
have accomplished Stutterers (Dudley) Loss of Teeth  
(Dyer Sampson) Thick utterance (both Bath & Wells)  
Snuff Takers (Cook Budden)

In reading silently for improvement it is indispensable  
that we should be acquainted with the nature of the  
stops - Accent - Emphasis - pauses - & the most complete  
knowledge of the different words in order that we may  
understand the sense of the authors we read thus  
knowing person - & a nervous style - or line - or

period - or sentiment have opposite meanings  
"Do you go to market today?" if in print would  
bear various meanings according to the word  
which would be printed in Italics to note the  
Emphasis should be placed upon it & would be

1. a simple question 2. An Expression of astonishment  
3. of admiration 4. a coaxing Request.

"Do you go to" Hope not you seldom do but if so  
my schemes will be defeated for you will discover them  
"Do you go to" your resolutions are seldom performed  
is it really so.

"Do you go to Market to" that is one of your duties but  
remember a more important one calls you elsewhere

"Do you go to market to day" No dearest this is our  
wedding day omit it for once

"Do you go to" I am going my love go too says  
a blooming wife of twenty-five to an old spouse  
begging upon sixty upon whom she coaxingly  
prevails then leads him to various shops  
where he safely deposits a large share of the  
deposits which he had just drawn out of the  
Savings Bank. or (read on books)

Some persons from long intercourse with the world  
of good natural Talents excel in conversation & have  
a surprising aptitude in relating Tales which make  
their company agreeable & much sought for - This is  
perhaps too often the object of emulation & are bidden with  
their associates so as to induce them to undervalue the  
advantages of a good Education & probably neglect  
their own. (Steuart's Acc. Hall on Education)



become now to the art of Reading audibly 295  
In the Instructions of others - In addition to what  
has already been stated - We must all learn  
'to open our Mouths'! Use the Tongue - and  
acquire a large compass of voice by the exercise  
of the lungs - The mouth was evidently made for the  
purpose of preparing our food & to enable us and all  
animated creatures to express their feelings - Most  
people (evidently for want of reflection) say we breathe  
thru' the mouth - Not so - The Breath is in our Nostrils  
and is intended to stimulate the Brain as well as the  
lungs - This makes us so surprised when any one sleeps  
with their mouth open & accounts for the generally  
unpleasant appearance of snuff-takers because the  
passage to the feet access of air to the head thro' the  
nose-like bone which separates the Nose from the  
brain is stopped up - A good Reader or an eloquent  
Man then is one "who opens his mouth" - "He opened  
his mouth &c" - So we say if we had met with 'Thip  
'Rose' at a Party - he was a pretty Creature but a  
very uninteresting one - she never once opened her  
mouth - Well perhaps she is just in the bud - when  
the leaves expand let us hope there will be some ex-  
pression in them & she will not always be a void Rose  
- or Simon about he never uttered a syllable upon  
any subject that was discussed - though very intent  
upon discussing the syllabaries! Learn therefore  
to open your Mouth as wide as possible you can  
- it is indispensable - it is quite natural -

The lion roars - the cat <sup>best</sup> purrs - The Lark - the  
canary - the nightingale - sing best - The cock crows  
best & the lark utters his plaintive & affectionate  
lay best & most impressively when they thoroughly  
open their mouths - (Indeed the Tobacco pipe  
and Edge of the beer cup are fictitiously employed to prevent  
the Mouth from being permanently closed) but we  
cannot by inhaling air or smoke pronounce  
a single syllable - Learn the use of the Tongue &  
the Mouth so as to pronounce every letter of the  
26 in the Alphabet distinctly whether vowels or  
consonants so as not to put a for e or e for a - W for  
v nor v for w - the H where there is none - or suppress  
it where it is - viz - "I staggered him to the ground"  
Awake awake for awake awake - Not a Willen  
he was - I am going to the halter tomorrow!!  
Vinegar &c - go and catch this Lion - I am  
going to heat this range - No wooing Extraneous matter  
'then for than' - 'except for except' - Any - a bel for  
amiable - & avoid as much as possible the anomalies  
which Custom has too often sanctioned & confirmed -  
- If laughter which is pronounced latter was always so  
pronounced we would be in danger when reading of the  
effects of a great battle that of saying there had been a  
Dreadful Latter - An Error of this description has been fatal  
to many Libbelleth



296 An Error of this description might not always be disadvantageous - Say two friends parting at a Railway Station one says "My dear fellow glad to see you" - Going Home I suppose? - Yes I've had my fill of pleasure - Now returning to the Hall - The humor of course guesses that he was some independent Man of property - No such thing - He was only a Wife Durst facetious (Cobbler) who had been out for a day's Recreation & was then solemnly returning to his "Aul" - Now perhaps you will like to hear a specimen of a <sup>Love Epistle</sup> song by the anonymous Sam Crispin.

Dear friends

As you have heard of my change of circumstances I will tell you how it happened - I began to feel that my bachelor's shoes had been worn almost long enough & yet I had a notion that the upper leathers might be of service for some time to come - I heard of a tight little creature with some twenty pounds or more so I goes directly to her and says I wish my dear creature you would take & try to mend me - you do not know what a hole is worn in my sole upon your account well after much persuasion I succeeded at the last so that my worn out sole is repaired & I am healed & bound ~~by~~ <sup>to</sup> her for life by the parson & we are now a neat & complete pair but it took me three long days before the job was finished & I was brought home - The morning I was missing I was over the felicities of the first half of the honey moon just expired - you know I like a bit of a rhyme therefore my nurse sends you the following description of all events (Cobbler's song)

In reading aloud learn how to employ the lungs which may be said to be the source of the voice -

The voice is the organ of daily & hourly intercourse by Conversation - The medium of delightful & important communications - The channel of oral & verbal instruction - The proper use of which makes the orations of the Senate - The declamations of the Bar - The Representations of the Theatre - & The Discourses of the pulpit either pleasant or disagreeable - It is an art of Tools which requires a skilful workman to apply them advantageously & when so applied - then only will poetical beauties be discerned - or the sublimities & pathos of prose be felt - In training the voice to its utmost power many important parts participate <sup>in</sup> ~~in~~ the benefit

The (Eye) the Ear - the Lips - the Tongue - Throat - Lungs - heart - trunk - chest - shoulders - Midriff - and consequently the digestive functions with all the muscles pertaining to these several parts - Warmth is imparted & the erect posture of the body secured - It includes compass - modulation - distinct utterance of every syllable & letter - musical tones



a expression - Every one thinks he can read 297  
 well - there are probably very few good Readers  
 many things are to be learned & necessary to be  
 understood before we can read tolerably - many  
 more before we can read well we must be able to  
 pronounce each letter & word distinctly - know the precise  
 meaning of every word separately & in combination -  
 The proper place for strong or weak emphasis (expression)  
 make use of proper cuts or pauses - produce endless  
 varieties of voice in compass & tone and changes in the  
 lips, the tongue, the throat, the chest, the lungs,  
 the hand the head - the whole frame - many beautiful  
 discoveries are spoiled by bad reading - Universality  
 habits (lets) & which can read the Liturgy the quickest  
 (Palmer - Murch) - we should learn to vary the tone accord-  
 ing to the nature of the piece - (Allegro - Adagio - Moderato)  
 (Andante - Largo - Presto) - What think you of galloping  
 in music? - A good chace - or thief Chace in prose or  
 verse might be described without stops till completed  
 (Hutling "How sweet is the pleasure &c") The sense &  
 beauty of an Author depends entirely upon these  
 rules being observed - read easy to more difficult  
 compositions omitting those with proper names - as  
 (Buckley Henry &c) The voice as we all know has  
 many variations - We speak of monotonous - too  
 high - too low - singing - suppressed in the mouth -  
 crawling - thick utterance - too quick - spattering  
 nasal utterance - whining - &c &c - A proper attention to  
 our voice will rectify all these improprieties & tho'  
 it may for some purposes be desirable that we  
 could like the mocking bird of America imitate  
 all voices yet for proper & general effect we should  
 cultivate our own natural voice as the only medium  
 of making ourselves either agreeable or instructive  
 in our readings or extempore addresses - To show  
 the necessity of stops take the following Examples

Infantis knocknone's cantamencat, cats.

or who are making that noise? one reports

Charles John James Charles Henry Thomas Giles

Roberts & Smith all not the names of one or two but

several - & of emphasis which is only the natural

expression of the feelings or impulse excited by the

event or circumstance - The sentence "He is coming"

1. A criminal going to execution - 2. A thief set

to watch for another thief to prevent detection - 3. To

protect a dishonest servant at the approach of the Master

4. A crowd at the approach of a hero! - 5. Children

watching their parents return - 6. A mistress waiting

the return or meeting with her lover!

(The Rose - Old man & his - I wrote from school - empty of sense

- Responsibility of man - dispute between two boys)

Recitation is of two kinds - 1. Merely descriptive pieces

2. When the character is personified

Extra Rules - Open the mouth as wide as we

can - a compass of voice from a whisper

to the shout of a lion - a titmouse to a lion's

roar - imitate all animals - sing like a nightingale -



2298 how like a cock - roar like a lion - wawl like a  
cat - bark like a dog. bay like an ass.

Though the leader of all harm - if you exclude him  
You will be without home - house - health - on one occasion  
he avenged himself by the death of many hundreds.

Shibboleth - (Angl.) Daughter - daughter - slaughter -  
Recitation 1<sup>st</sup> differs little from reading except arbing  
committed to memory there is commonly greater  
ease & freedom in the Exercise but even simple  
narrative pieces require to be well studied before  
we can express their sentiments with good effect -  
(Hansel's Soliloquy)

2<sup>nd</sup> Personification which is acting in very <sup>difficult</sup> ~~reference~~ -  
All the previous rules are necessary to be observed &  
Expression in addition - The feelings - voice - by  
expressing the meaning of words and such action  
as we may suppose had been employed - (Love w.  
be soft - anger strong) Many absurdities practiced  
in this matter - Children representing Kings &  
Warriors (Thompson's Daughters) old young - young  
old - Men, women - women Men - which only  
produces the Burlesque (Beggars' Petition by  
School Boys)

There should be a careful training of the voice  
In public speaking acquire through knowledge of the  
subject - employ suitable actions & gestures I would  
say learn. Dress & address - Black Hands. & black  
neck lessen very much the effect of the discourse  
from any speaker - They were first introduced  
by the anti-slavery advocates to accustom  
us to the hue & after a short time perhaps a black  
mark will be assumed so that we shall have become  
rather pleased with the sable hue & tinge which will  
prepare the way for a thorough affection for our  
African brethren.

Pre-requisites - Eloquence - self-possession - good  
figure - complete knowledge of subject or there will  
be no attainment. do not aim too high (I conceive  
you are not cabbages) Mind should preside <sup>utterance</sup>

Every country has its peculiarities & excellencies  
which will not suit another nor can be transferred  
chiefly applicable to civilized life - little in  
wild tribes (perhaps) (dist. - t. d.)

Intemperate addresses - Eye-position - hand  
posture - whole person - dress - posture of body - little  
Man - metaphors - (Bates adjutant Battalion in signifi-  
cance) unless well employed & applied will not instruct  
the hearers - if far fetched obscure & uninteresting  
action & words suit each other range - rain it Whitefish  
Hoguenue tho' squinted by his attitude voice & manner  
especially apostrophe - most important part reserved  
to the last - superlatives excessive & unclear...



Some persons eloquent but if seen destroyed 299  
by their appearance - a gesture - grandiloquent  
(Cotter) - full of bad place for display of eloquence  
because half the person is concealed  
National peculiarities should be avoided - French  
grimace - nasal - guttural - hissing utterance  
too date would be unfeeling & formal so far  
to excite interest - Public Speakers not good  
models to imitate - we are impassioned but not  
a passionate manner Quaker whine - Methodists  
rearing - Welsh vehemence - French celerity  
Scotch drawing - English humming droning  
tone Irish - An imitation of any one

Speaker however excellent will only be acting  
& generally bad acting for it is generally the defects  
which are copied & not the excellences - illustration  
from our own professions to be avoided except oc-  
casinally for unless we are thorough masters  
of metaphors they will generally be ill applied or  
too prominently applied as to discover the speaker's  
craft - There are but few opportunities for the  
display of first rate eloquence owing to the  
mercenary character of all our dealings and  
political institutions & judicial proceedings  
- Slavery - causes for adulterary action for  
damages under oppression - Money per attorney  
cannot excite high state of feeling & indignation  
where the parties seek it they have not feelings  
which could rouse it

Reported speeches in the papers are not commonly  
what was originally spoken (Self journal) generally badly  
coloured -

meaning of words. England Angle land - or land of angles  
- angler because all his implements & the use of them  
from angles -  
Dumb boys understand words by the conformation  
of the mouth - Letter C - w - wo - woony -  
washing - w formed of two v's & they are the  
patronesses of Wadlock they preside at every wedding  
when completed see them even after whatever their  
stature large or small. walking <sup>affectionately together</sup> all the rest of their  
days -

Ass. Stupid Ass - He was originally free & ranged the  
deserts & the mountains without control then they were  
the favorite companions of kings - their Country being  
conquered they were sold as slaves into every part  
of the Earth to the most cruel oppressors - Now  
they are badly fed - clothed - never instructed - they  
are driven to their hard & unceasing labors by the  
lash - the goad & the staff - Do you wonder that they  
are stupid - Be assured they possess more knowledge  
& discernment than some of the more favored tribes  
of mankind - If they take the track you dislike it  
may be the right one - if by its attempts to carry  
you through a narrow pass thy celerity you



300 You may chance to suffer a slight injury - It is that you may escape a greater - or should the third exhaustion fear and apprehension fall down under you it may save your life for the only being who knows its nature has declared "The one knoweth its owner &c" "The dumb ass speaking with man's voice foreshadowed the madness of the prophet"

Extemporaneous addresses - proemialisms to be avoided  
- come (Barkley) select terms, which convey the meaning as far as possible resemble the action described  
- familiar illustrations to be preferred if not too low  
- language generally obscure & defective in strength & force - Saxon terms most impressive & expressive - more generally understood & sanctioned by the Bible - To excite the passions they should be (display) by the speaker - Figures best from our neighborhood or those well known - simple language best  
(Primitive strains or tone) avoid terms which will discover yr. craft. (skirting tailor) - Shakespeare ending long speeches in rhyme - reduplicate figures like several coats on a Coachman - Public speakers no good patterns (Wilberforce or Bexley) (My Lord Cook) (My Lord Bunsen) too much too little  
butter too thick - bread & snipe - Hall's eloquence limited by his voice being feeble & small compass - Words & phrases supersede eloquence (Blue Blue - Yellow Yellow & Goodrich) Query? What effect has being superlatively so as in House of Lords upon eloquence? perhaps it may add dignity to the speech - Don't repeat an oration once well spoken elsewhere - (Clutterbuck) not chosen for pretence - own disappointment - eloquent on one subject (chiefly) Lawyers not eloquent - Learned men of the last eloquent - (Henderson - Harris - Smith - Godwin much - 'and' - 'and' G.)

Errors of style & subject for eloquence  
Totalitarianism - Patriotism - Bar - Senate Party spirit - municipal - Poor law.

Pulpit omitted because know of no specimen to recommend - all are otherwise - various subjects not in place - therefore not referred to. -



## Human Body—

The circumference of each foot and both seem to be the same as the head — for a Man to fly he should be made like a paper kite — Hand the thumb as the spur of the cock — Butting like a Ram (the fist) — As the Horns of the Ox the Horns of the horse (the fist) — finger & thumb beak of the chicken — Hair of female intended to cover the bosom & neck which they however expose — Letter K knee running footmen hunting vito (What like Morrison's pills 24) Buttocks behind balance the head in the front — Body always falls in whatever posture it is when death takes place shewing that we are in every position whilst living not influenced by the attractions of gravitation — Error in Ells originates in the computation from Rail  $2\frac{3}{4}$  will make  $5\frac{1}{2}$  the English Ell — Ulna Ell Ells bowels encompass the abdomen — The Loadstone is the Brain of the Earth Human frame powers of extorsion — Dislocations of joints often so accommodate themselves so as to prove useful. — Rail Road grind Corn

## Hints for Lectures upon the Human Mind

Mind blinded — Mind & conscience defiled — Mind serve the laws of God — Grief of Mind — Devire of his Mind (Esprit French) (Soul 80) out of Mind (cour fr.) wicked Mind (Intention and design fr.) Mind stayed upon thee clothed in his right mind (bon sens fr.) (same mente Lat) of a ready mind (affection fr) readiness of mind (beaucoup de promptitude fr) (Acts xvij 11) Mind of the Lord (Sensum Lat - pueri fr)

Have we not all to do with Mind? medical Men especially Right Mind — Sun to right — Flood to right — Men turn naturally to the right hand — Right hand place of dignity (animals probably turn to the right?)

Fine Mind — subtle mind — Genius — Genius — Genesis — (Ingeniunt originating within) — perception — reception — conception — Will unbiassed —

Phrenology — self consciousness — whether different compartments in the Brain for different actions — think not — How does half a brain act?

Minds act upon Minds incessantly — sympathy — to influence the judgment — Excite resolution — inspire courage — hope — effort — As so Medical Men — Generals — Admirals &c. in sieges — shipwrecks — long voyages of discovery — operations — (David Zigzag — surveys — despondency — War — Love — Gain — patriotism — loyalty — domestic happiness — continued exertions — Rewards — punishments Anibal Alps — Northern hodes into plains of Italy — Man suffering at hospital before death. (a. m. o. d.) Unworthy motives (Rotton) disappointed hope (Wall) unjust accusations & charges (Butt & religious friends — jest sarcasm — Mind long habituated to lie — callous & infatuated (Sam. Box) — Mirth (pro Gilpin) certainty as the Vals — to probabilities as other worlds to possibilities innumerable worlds

Over



302 Mind upon Mind. the soft Fourth intelligent Eye  
anxious look - for operation relief or condemnation  
- Political orator at Club or Sturtings - Card Players  
forbad principles - create an undesirable character as  
shuffling cutting &c. - Mind will generally be employed  
for bad or good seldom inert or idle therefore select  
those objects which will repay toil & impart the greatest  
amount of pleasure or good

Mind acts upon Mind. by different avenues. sympathy  
looks - sufferings - tones - gestures - grasping in flight  
- terror - aim to produce intense pain - Widows  
Roman catholic worship - devotion - scattered pomp  
- Lady Jane Grey - mutilated captives - sin slavery  
- More her Daughter <sup>when heaven</sup> going to Execution - females  
to allure their lovers - Certain States of Mind are  
appropriate to certain stages of life & character if  
not agreeable to it they are unnatural - as a Boy  
- miser or too steady - A man frivolous or childish -  
Card players exercise mental powers - Right

principles always insure approbation (Athenians  
knew right - Lacedaemonians practise them)  
Mind excited by poems - voice - particularly scenic  
representations (Theatres) Music - Bagpipes - Military  
Music - Gong - Drums - organ - Lights of Woe - or  
Pleasure - Grandeur - Pageants - Buonapartes entrance  
- Chapel de Mars. Louis xiv - his Death - Martyrdom  
its influence by making converts - Hope - by training  
Children - Peanties - business -

Mind acting upon itself - gloom - Melancholy - sadness  
despair - peace - joy - imitations of noble actions  
- by appeals to passions affects the heart - either  
excites or depresses - thro' the understanding  
- feelings - Desires - by the Senses - by signs as  
paintings -

Different Trades, Professions - Religious Societies  
Ricabites - Medical Men - Barristers - Senators - Wesleyans  
Physical situations - Hills - Ireland - its Writings  
Mental powers influenced by Education - Mathematics  
require demonstration - Physicians causes for appearances  
- Rebellions - hazardous enterprises - Associates encourage  
each other - committal of atrocious deeds - exciting  
to rash acts - The passions of Anger - fury - Revenge  
- hatred - joy - Mirth &c - (Garthorne - Humpage -  
Mrs Corse Larou) (Indas - pilate - Battle of Waterloo  
Peter the hermit - Paul at Athens - sepr agrippa)  
God's works - Sun & Sublime - beautiful - Christ  
teaching on the Mount - Sinai - Creation - Miracles  
of Christ - Mahomedanism - Idolatry - Gambling  
Turkish paradise - Minds of Men & Women differ in their  
make subjects of their ambition - Women do not nurse  
women tenderly or with sympathy as Men would nurse  
men more feelingly - Chame excited by family affection  
friendship - modesty - feelings created by injustice - oppression &



Mind by way of Imitation with a view to excel 303  
by Ambition - or to acquire fame - emulation thro'  
vain glory or praiseworthy - fame without utility is  
loss - honorable ambition is commendable -  
(Paul & Felix - Paul & Agrippa - Judah & Joseph - &  
Ethiopia & Rhasmorus -)

Mind acts on Mind - as Robbers - Poachers - Buccaneers  
- Death of Rizzio - Duke D'Anguien - Intoxication not  
true courage - Fear of greater evils cause perpetration of  
great sins (Pilate & Death of Christ) Mind betrays

Mind by false representation, & Bait (as bodies by  
snares & Gins &c) Mind acts in every thing as  
Music - reading - rituals - orations - sermons

Thought should precede so as to arrange select - appropriate  
words - phrases, & expressions, to produce the best effects

all else would be Chaff & Chaff! - Mind acts on Mind  
to produce intense Expectation - In the sentence "He  
is coming" the approach of a Hero - A Master when in a  
forbidden employment - A Thief watching - A Father or Mother  
return - Friend waiting - A lover looked for - A Judge at the  
assizes - A General to relieve a Garrison - School Boys at  
Dismissal (St. Luke's Academy in Stocking) Medical Men  
should especially study Mind. so eagerly watched for by  
the patient in cases of danger - Mind acts on itself  
to recall past scenes or causes of joy Grief &c. so as  
to elevate or depress

Exhibitions of Mind Ideal reverence to beloved Parent -  
Faithfulness to a trust reposed - Anxiety for the safety of one  
beloved - Confidence inspired by the knowledge of the  
superiority of others (Gil Desperandum Cesar once)  
Dread creates fear & dismay so as to run away  
Aspiring a lofty air imposes upon the endulous &  
timid at those reduced in circumstances - General  
Scapitulation (Bonaparte & Black)

White led in the dark by a parent would not fear but  
be fearless - Examples are more impressive than precepts  
however well expressed - Influence of Mind upon Mind  
causes all the happiness or misery in the world  
unburthened my mind - a load off my mind - conceal  
my mind - open your mind - trouble in mind - cast  
down in my mind - Disturbed in my mind - calmed  
in his mind &c &c - distracted - confused - pained - sore  
- discontented - unhappy - uneasy - or happy - easy -  
composed &c &c in Mind common language -

Success in Life - Health - proper execution of Duties -  
all depend upon the state of the Mind whether tranquil  
or ruffled - - from Mind - Mind & conscience united -  
an inquisitive Mind) - 'Hope' false & well founded -  
of one under sentence of death but disappointed 'Despair'  
support under tortures & livings (Christ - first Christians)  
entreats the heart to give hearty concurrence - or cordial  
reception or approbation - so as to renew attempts to  
overcome difficulties - Faith i.e. Confidence in  
a leader - or Teacher - (Clanship - Irish friends - Wandering  
borders of Savages - National antipathies - National Music  
bagpipes - God save the King - Marcellus, Hymns - Swiss  
Ranz de Vaches -) Worship of Sun - Welsh Antiquity & Chinese  
Self-conceit



# MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

BULL LANE, GLOUCESTER.

## SYLLABUS OF TWO LECTURES

TO BE DELIVERED

BY M<sup>R</sup>. DRAYTON, SURGEON.

LECTURE I.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1840,

### On the Human Frame.

The visible Frame of Man an Interesting Object for Study—Its Divisions Described—Many and Varied Component Parts—Several Uses—Symmetry and Beauty of the Structure—Particulars which Illustrate it—Every Individual Perfect in Himself—Facts to Confirm this Opinion—Progressive Development of Powers—Peculiar Excellence of each stage and Person—Surprising Properties of Preservation—Reparation and Restoration—Healthy Action secured by few and simple Means—Common Errors—Too much expected from the Medical Profession—The Human Body the most Perfect of all Animal Structures—Comparisons from which the Inference is drawn—Displays in Minature many Wonders of the Terraqueous Globe—Suggests Doubts concerning the Theory of the Tides—And the Doctrine of Modern Geologists—Improvement of all the Faculties advised, especially the Voice—Absurd Opinions respecting the Origin of Man—Reasonableness of the Bible Representation—Pleasurable Emotions excited by the Review of the preceding Statements—Responsibility of every Intelligent Human Being.

LECTURE II.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1840,

### On the Human Mind.

Design of the Lecture—Mind, a Comprehensive Term—Combination of Faculties—Instrument of its Operations—Powers best described by common Language—Three distinct Classes of Effects produced by its Agency—Lecture limited to a Comparison of the Mind of Man with that of Animals as Discoverable by their Actions in the visible World—Instinct—Reason—Faculties common to both—Greater Excellence of Man's Intellect—Memory—Contrivance—Forethought—Means of Defence—Observation—Anticipation—Imagination—Individual Security—Precautionary Measures—Man's Superiority further Demonstrated by Discoveries—Inventions—Creative Ingenuity—Capability of forming Ideas—Application of External Signs—Subjugation of Animal Creation—Advantages and necessity of Mental Culture—Innate Ideas—Pleasure—Profit—Pain—Suggestions for its Attainment—Great Powers of Mind—Reflections upon the SUPREME INTELLIGENCE.

*The Lectures will not be Medical but as plain as the Lecturer can make them, and adapted to all Classes of Society.*

Syllabuses and Programmes of the subsequent Lectures and Concerts will be  
Printed as soon as possible.

*Members are expected to bring their Quarterly Tickets. Admission to Non-subscribers, 6d. each.*



[illegible]

On that day the person who  
 Chalked on the wall the  
 name of the person who



304 Contracted Minds Nobles proud of Titles & descent -  
Pride Humility - goodness - Prophets Their magnanimity  
(ie. greatness of soul) Influence of past actions on  
the mind - Agincourt - Cressy - Zafalgur - Waterloo &c  
Educational Influence - prejudices - Examples - as in  
the Senate - Bar - pulpit - False honour (Duels)  
Patriotism - not with savages - Monaparte destroying  
Moscow & leaving his army - Women going with  
Husbands to war & from Loos - Inkles & Yarico  
- Children - Parents - Husband & Wife - Master & Servant  
- Kings & Subjects -

The following words were written for the lectures  
upon the Mind but why - I can't now recall.  
Affection - affliction - afraid - a fright - aghast - Agreeable  
Alarm - Allegory - amiable - amusement - Analysis  
apathy - Apprehension - Argument - Avarice - Awe.

Barbarity - belief - Beneficence - Benevolence - Boasting  
Boating - Brother -

Charity - Circumspection - Civility - Cogitation - Commentary  
Comparison - Complaisance - conception - comprehension  
Computation - consideration - consolation - consultation -  
contemplation - contempt - contentment - contrition -  
convalescence - conversion - conviction - covenant -  
counsel - courteous - crafty - curiosity

Deceit - Deception - Desire - Description - Despair -  
Deprise - Determination - Discord - Discontentment - Disdain  
Discrimination - Discussion - Distraction - Dishonour -  
Discomfit - Dispirit - Disposition - Disrespect - Dissolution  
Dissimulation - Distrust -

Ecstasy - Elation - Emasculation - Endowment - Enjoyment  
Enrage - Entertainment - Enthusiasm - Etymology -  
Examination - Exhibition

Fascination  
Generosity - Gesticulation - Glory - goodness - Gracefulness  
Gratitude - Grief - Grotesque - Genius -

Habit - Latent - Honour - Humility - Humorous -  
Illusion - Imitation - Immorality - Immortality - Immu-

tability - Impatience - Implacability - Imprecation - Impudence  
Inamoré - Incentive - Inconsideration - Indignation -

Indiscretion - Indolence - Induction - Inexorable - Ingratitude  
Inhumanity - Injuriousness - Injustice - Inscrutability -

Inspiration - Instruction - Intellect - Intelligence - Intercession -  
Irony - Joy - joyous - judgment - judicious - justice -

participation

Lamentation - Lasciviousness - Laudation - Lechery  
Learning - Liberality - Liberty - Logick - Loathing - Love

Ludicrous - Lunacy -  
Madness - Majestic - Manufacture - Melancholy -

Melancholy - Melody - Mourning - Metastasis - merriment -  
Metaphor - Method - Metre - Mimicry - Mistrust - Morality

Moroseness - mortification - mourning - murder - music  
Omniscience

peaceableness - Perception - Perplexity - perseverance -  
Persuasion - phantom - Philanthropy - Physiognomy -

Physiology - pilot - Plagiarism - pleasure - Praise -  
Predetermination - Prediction - preference - prejudice

premeditation - preparation - presence - pride  
principles - prognostics - promise - prophecy -

prostitution - providence - provision - provoke -  
Rail - Raillery - Rancour - Rapture - Rational - Reason



Recapitulation Recollection - Recklessness 305  
Recreation - Rectitude - Reflection - Reproach - Reputation  
Resignation - Resolution - Restitution - Retaliation -  
Revenge - Rhetoric -  
Satisfaction - Satire - Scorn - Seduction -  
Sedition - Sensible - Skill - Slander - Solemnity -  
Soliloquy - Sorrow - Soul - Speech - Spirit - Study  
Spontaneity - Snariness - Submission - Subtlety -  
Sufficiency - Sullenness - Superstition - Supplication - Suspicion  
Talent - Tell - Temper - Temperance - Testimony  
Thankfulness - Timorous - Thought - Think - Torment  
Tradition - Transports - Treachery - Trick - Truth -  
Veneration - Vengeance - Venturism - Versatility  
Vice - Villany - Vigilance - Volition - Voluptuary -  
Unanimity - Understanding  
Vagabondage - Welcome - Will - Wisdom -  
Wretchedness - Wit  
Yawn - Zeal.

No conscience to reprove or repress.  
Will no knowledge.



















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